

BULLETIN OF MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION No. 6, 7, 8 & 9 1935 ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

XXXVI—CONSERVATION OF LATER GENERIC HOMONYMS.

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At the Fifth International Botanical Congress held in Cambridge in 1930, the rule concerning homonyms was altered. Up to that time, botanists following the Rules adopted the earliest available name even if it were a later homonym, provided that the earlier homonym had become a synonym. There were differences of opinion as to whether the earlier homonym had to be a nomenclatural synonym or merely a taxonomic synonym. A full account of these discussions, as well as the result of the ballot, can be read in the Report of the Proceedings of the Fifth International Botanical Congress, Cambridge, 1930, pp. 600-605 (1931).

The Rule concerning homonyms now reads: "A name of a taxonomic group is illegitimate and must be rejected if it is a later homonym, that is if it duplicates a name previously and validly published for a group of the same rank based on a different type. Even if the earlier homonym is illegitimate or is generally treated as a synonym on taxonomic grounds, the later homonym must be rejected" (Art. 61, Intern. Rules of Bot. Nomencl. ed. 3, 1935).

The homonym rule was adopted at Cambridge on the definite understanding that all well-known generic homonyms should, as far as possible, be conserved, in order that the changes in nomenclature due to the change in the Rules should be as few as possible.

For this reason, therefore, a systematic search has been made for later homonyms, using as a basis Dalla Torre & Harms, *Genera Siphonogamarum* and the later supplements of the *Index Kewensis*. The principal references to the employment of each later homonym in important monographs, floras and other standard systematic works have been noted.

The cases have been worked out in detail, and usually a recommendation is made for or against the conservation of the particular generic name concerned.

The work has been undertaken by the following botanists:—

Letters A-B by Prof. A. Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum;
Letter C by Mr. C. A. Weatherby of the Gray Herbarium;

Letters L-P by Dr. R. Mansfeld of the Botanisches Museum, Berlin ;

Letters Q-Z by Miss M. L. Green of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The cases dealing with the later homonyms contained in the letters D-K will be published at a later date.

The same general plan has been adopted by all writers, although there are some small differences in methods of citation, etc. Each author is responsible for his own contribution. The decisions reached are, of course, not put forward as final, and it is hoped that monographers of groups, and authorities on particular genera, will communicate any differences of opinion either to the authors themselves or to the special committee appointed to consider the cases.

M. L. GREEN.

STATEMENT OF CASES FOR AND AGAINST CONSERVATION.

LETTERS A AND B BY A. REHDER

(The author has included some names for conservation other than homonyms.)

1774 **Abola** Lindl. Fol. Orch. (1853)
versus

Abola Adanson, Fam. II. 31 (1763).

Abola Lindl. Orchidaceae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 566 (1883) ; Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II.-6, p. 198 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 109, no. 1774 (1900) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 5 (1929).—One species in Colombia.

Standard species : *A. radiata* Lindl. l. c. ; the only species of the genus.

Abola Adans. Fam. II. 31 (1763) belonging to the Gramineae has never been adopted by any author and has remained without a specific name. It is a synonym of *Cinna* L. which has priority.

Considering the fact that *Abola* Lindl. a monotypic genus, it is advisable to accept *Caucaea* Schlechter, Orchideenfl. Colomb. 189 (1920) with the standard species : *C. radiata* (Lindl.) Mansfeld in Fedde, xxxv. 343 (1934).

7835 **Acanthonema** Hook. f. in Bot. Mag. LXXXVIII. t. 5339 (1862)

versus

Acanthonema J. G. Agardh in Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. 1846, p. 13.

Acanthonema Hook. f. Gesneriaceae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. III. 1021 (1876) ; Clarke in DC. Monog. Phan. V. 156 (1883) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-3, p. 156 (1894) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 472, no. 7835 (1904) ; Thiselton-Dyer, Fl. Trop.

Afr. IV. 2, p. 502 (1906) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 16 (1929) ; Hutchins. & Dalz., Fl. W. Trop. Afr. II. 1, p. 237 (1931).—One species in West Trop. Afr.

Standard species : *A. strigosum* Hook. f., l. c., the only species of the genus.

Acanthonema J. G. Ag. (Algae-Cladophoraceae) is reduced by Wille (in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I. 2, p. 118, 1890) to *Cladophora* Kütz.

In view of the universal acceptance of *Acanthonema* Hook. f. and the fact that there is no synonym to take its place, it is desirable to conserve it against *Acanthonema* J. G. Ag. Dr. Wm. R. Taylor, a member of the Special Committee on Algae, agrees that *Acanthonema* J. G. Ag. may be relinquished.

268 **Achneria** ["Beauv."] Munro in Harvey, Gen. Pl. Cap. ed. 2, 449 (1868)

versus

Achneria Beauvois, Agrost. 72 (1812).

Achneria Beauv. sensu Munro. Gramineae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 1158 (1883) ; Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II. 2, p. 54 (1887) ; Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr. V. 836 (1894) ; Thiselton-Dyer, Fl. Cap. VII. 456 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 19, no. 268 (1900) ; Marloth, Fl. S. Afr. IV. 30 (1915) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 30 (1929).—About 10 species in S. Africa.

Standard species : *Achneria capensis* (Steud.) Dur. & Schinz (*Eriachne capensis* Steud.), the most widely distributed and the first of the S. African species described under *Eriachne*: the genus having been based by Munro on the South African species of *Eriachne*.

Achneria Beauv. belonging also to the Gramineae does not seem to have been accepted by any botanist ; it is a synonym or perhaps a section of the earlier *Eriachne* R. Br. (1810).

Though *Achneria* Munro has been generally accepted it does not seem advisable to conserve it, since Munro did not propose a new genus ; he only referred 7 African species to *Achneria* Beauvois without indicating that he did not regard the Australian species as congeneric. It was Bentham & Hooker, Gen. Pl. III. 1158 (1883) who definitely separated the African species as *Achneria* Munro non Beauv. By Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Flow. Pl. 92 (1926) *Achneria* Munro is referred to *Pentaschistis* Stapf in This.-Dyer, Fl. Cap. VII. 180 (1899) as a synonym, and probably others will follow him in this disposal. Anyone, however, who maintains *Achneria* Munro as distinct from *Pentaschistis*, should adopt the name *Afrachneria* Sprague (Journ. Bot. 1922, 138) for the group, rather than use a name shifted from its original sense to another

group and based on a different type species, which is against the principle of the type method ; it may be justified in very few cases when it is the question of conserving universally accepted names of large and important genera as *Alpinia* Roxb. non L., *Protea* R. Br. non L., and *Banksia* L. f. non Forst.

4415 *Acidoton* Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 83 (1788)

versus

Acidoton P. Browne, Hist. Jam. 335 (1756).

Acidoton Swartz. Euphorbiaceae.

Adopted by : Swartz, Fl. Ind. Occ. II. 954 (1800) ; Willdenow, Sp. Pl. IV. 420 (1805) ; Spach, Végét. Phan. II. 487 (1834) ; Endl. Gen. Pl. 1116 (1840) ; Baillon, Ét. Gen. Euphorb. 401 (1858) ; Grisebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 45 (1864) ; Mueller-Arg. in DC. Prodr. XV. 2, p. 914 (1866) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 328 (1880) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-5, p. 64 (1890) ; ed. 2, XIX.^c 143 (1931) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 277, no. 4415 (1901) ; Urban, Symb. Antill. III. 302 (1902) ; Engl. Pflanzenr. IV.-147, ix-xi, p. 24 (1919) ; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jam. IV. 2, p. 303 (1920) ; Urb. & Ekm. in Ark. Bot. 209, no. 15, p. 60 (1926) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 37 (1929).—4 species in the W. Indies.

Standard species : *A. urens* Sw. (l. c.), the original species.

Acidoton P. Br. belonging also to the Euphorbiaceae has been adopted only by Ktze. Rev. Gen. II. 591 (1891) and Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 5 (1904). It is a synonym of *Securinea* Juss. (1789) which is a nomen conservandum (see Règl. Internat. 1912, p. 92, no. 4297) ; therefore *Acidoton* P. Br. cannot be used under the International Rules.

In view of the universal acceptance of *Acidoton* Sw. it is desirable to conserve it. If not conserved, the name of the genus will become *Durandeeldea* Ktze. Rev. Gen. II. 603 (1891) ; Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 189 (1904) which does not seem to have been used by any other author.

Actinella Lewis in Proc. Acad. Phila. XV. 343, pl. [3] fig. 5 (1863)

versus

Actinella Persoon, Syn. II. 469 (1807).

Actinella Lewis. Schizophyta-Bacillariaceae.

Adopted by : Van Heurck, Syn. Diat. Belg. pl. 35, figs. 16-21 (1884) ; De Toni, Syll. Alg. II.², 816 (1892) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf. I.-1^b, p. 119 (1896) ; Van Heurck, Traité Diatom. 306, fig. 70 (1899).—Four species, fossil and in fresh water.

Standard species : *A. punctata* Lewis, l. c., the original species.

Actinella Pers. Syn. II. 469 (1807) belonging to the Compositae-Helenieae-Heleniinae is an illegitimate name, proposed by Persoon for *Actinea* Juss. in Ann. Mus. Paris, II. 425 (1803), because of the older zoological name *Actinia* belonging to the Mollusks. Also *Ptilepida* Raf. in Am. Month. Mag. 1818, p. 268 is illegitimate, having been proposed as a substitute for the two preceding names. *Actinella* Pers. was adopted by Nuttall, Gen. Am. II. 173 (1818); et in Am. Phil. Trans. n. ser. VII. 378 (1841); Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Am. II. 381 (1842); Gray, Man. ed. 5, 263 (1872); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 414 (1873); Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. I.-2, p. 344 (1886); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-5, p. 262 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 555, no. 9304 (1905). The type of *Actinella* Pers. is *A. heterophylla* (Juss.) Pers., a South American species, but Nuttall referred to the genus a North American plant, *A. acaulis*, and based the generic description chiefly on this species. In this conception the genus was taken up by the authors cited above. By some authors *Actinella* Pers. and *Actinella* Nutt. were considered distinct genera based on different types, but according to Macbride (in Contrib. Gray Herb. n. ser. LVI. 40: 1918) *Actinea heterophylla* and *A. acaulis* are congeneric.

Considering the fact that *Actinella* Pers. is an illegitimate name which has been abandoned by recent authors for the older *Actinea* Juss. the conservation of *Actinella* Lewis is to be recommended. The genus apparently has no synonym to take its place, but it has been referred to *Desmogonium* Ehrenb. in Schomb. Reise, 539 (1848) by some authors as De Toni, Syll. Alg. II.-2, p. 816 (1892) and Van Heurck, Traité Diatom. 304 (1899).

Even if *Actinella* Lewis is not conserved, it does not seem advisable to conserve *Actinella* Pers., but the oldest name *Actinea* Juss. should be accepted, which was adopted by: Willd. Spec. III.-3, p. 2213 (1804); Cassini in Dict. Sci. Nat. Suppl. 51 (1816); Spreng. Syst. III. 574 (1826); Kunth, Syn. Pl. Orb. Nov. II. 512 (1823); Spach, Hist. Vég. X. 17 (1841); Ktze. Rev. Gen. I. 303 (1891); Robins. & Fern. Gray's Man. ed. 7, p. 844 (1908); Macbride in Contr. Gray Herb. n. ser. LVI. 40 (1918); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 57 (1929). Up to 1841 the genus was considered restricted to South American species, but by Kuntze it was revived in the sense of *Actinella* Nutt. including the North American species and based chiefly on *A. acaulis* Nutt. If the South and North American species are considered generically distinct the name for the northern genus would be *Tetraneuris* Greene (1898) with the type species *T. acaulis* (Nutt.) Greene, and the South American species would remain under *Actinea* Juss. with the type *A. heterophylla* Juss.

Adelanthus Mitt. in Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. VII. 243 (1864)

versus

Adelanthus Endl. Gen. 1327 (1841); Suppl. II. 30 (1842).

Adelanthus Mitt. Jungermanniaceae akrogynae.

Adopted by : Spruce in Jour. Bot. XIV. 196 (1876) ; Schiffner in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam I. 3, p. 99 (1895).—7 species in the subantarctic, tropical and northern temperate region.

Standard species : *A. decipiens* (Hook.) Mitt. (l. c.) (*Jungermannia decipiens* Hooker in Engl. Bot. t. 2657, 1813), the best known and most widely distributed of the original species.

Synon.: *Adelocolia* Mitten in Hemsley, Voy. H. M. S. Challenger, Bot. I. pt. 2, p. 106 (1884).

Adelanthus Endl. belonging to the Icacinaceae is a synonym of *Pyrenacantha* Wight (1831) which is a nomen conservandum versus *Cavanilla* Thunb. of 1792 (see Règl. Internat. 1912, p. 93, no. 4709). The genus was adopted only by Meisner, Pl. Vasc. Gen. 256 (1842) and Baillon, Ét. Euphorb. 662 (1858) ; in 1852 it was referred by R. Brown in Horsfield, Pl. Jav. 245 to *Pyrenacantha* and was treated by all later authors except Baillon (1858) as a synonym of that genus.

In view of the fact that *Adelanthus* Mitt. has been generally accepted, it seems desirable to conserve it. If not conserved the name *Adelocolia* Mitten apparently not adopted by any later author, would have to take its place. *Adelanthus* Endl. is now universally considered a synonym of *Pyrenacantha* Hook. f. and there seems no possibility that it ever will be separated generically from that genus.

4397 *Adelia* L., Syst. ed. 10, II. 1298 (1759), in part
versus

Adelia P. Br., Nat. Hist. Jam. 361 (1756) and

Adelia Britton & Wilson, Bot. Porto Rico & Virg. Isl. V. 487 (1924).

Adelia L. Euphorbiaceae.

Adopted by : Willd. Spec. IV. 867, 1850 (1805), in part ; Persoon, Syn. II. 635 (1807), in part ; Sprengel, Syst. III. 147 (1826), in part ; Endl. Gen. 1117 (1840), in part ; Baillon, Ét. Euphorb. 417 (1858) ; Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indies 45 (1864) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 312 (1880) ; Pax in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-5, p. 57 (1890) ; ed. 2, xixc, 109 (1931) ; Urban in Bot. Jahrb. XV. 338 (1893) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 276, no. 4397 (1901) ; Pax & Hoffmann in Engl. Pflanzenr. III. 147, VII, p. 64 (1914) ; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jam. IV. 291 (1920) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 65 (1929).—About 10 species in the W. Ind. and C. Am., north to Tex. and south to Brazil.

Standard species : *A. Ricinella* L. l. c., the only original species retained in the genus ; of the other two *A. Bernardia* is the type of *Bernardia* P. Br. and *A. Acidoton*=*Securigena Acidoton* (L.) Fawc. & Rendle.

Adelia P. Br. belonging to the Oleaceae has been adopted by Michx., Fl. Bor. Am. II. 223 (1803) ; Kuntze, Rev. Gen. II. 410 (1891) ; Coville in Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. IV. 148 (1893) ; Britton, Man. 725 (1901) ; Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 919 (1903) ; Fernald & Robinson, Gray, Man. ed. 7, 653 (1908).

Adelia Britton & Wilson belonging to the Euphorbiaceae is based on *A. Bernardia* L., the first of the three original species and is a synonym of *Bernardia* P. Br. It has not been adopted in this sense by any other author.

Considering the fact that *Adelia* L. has been accepted in almost all standard works and that *Adelia* P. Br. has only recently, after 1891, been taken up by a number of authors, it seems advisable to conserve *Adelia* L. If not conserved *Ricinella* Muell. Arg. in Linnaea XXXIV. 153 (1863) ; in DC. Prodr. XV. 2, p. 729 (1866) will take the place of *Adelia* L. ; *Ricinella* has been adopted by Baillon, Hist. Pl. V. 201 (1874) ; Kuntze, Rev. Gen. II. 615 (1891) ; Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 699 (1903) and Britton & Wilson, Bot. Porto Rico & Virg. Isl. V. 488 (1924). The failure of conserving *Adelia* L. will make *Adelia* P. Br. the oldest and valid name for *Forestiera* Poir. in Encycl. Méth. Suppl. I. 132 (1810) ; II. 664 (1911), if the latter name is not in turn conserved, since it has been generally adopted except in the cases mentioned above under *Adelia* P. Br.

3509 *Afzelia* Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. IV. 221 (1798)

versus

Afzelia J. F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat. ed. 13, II. 927 (1791).

Afzelia Sm. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : Jussieu in Dict. Sci. Nat. I. 275 (1804) ; Persoon, Syn. I. 455 (1805) ; Sprengel, Syst. II. 345 (1825) ; DC. Prodr. II. 507 (1825) ; Endl. Gen. 1319 (1841) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 580 (1865) ; Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr. II. 301 (1871) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. 216, no. 3509 (1901) ; Hutch. & Dalziel, Fl. West Trop. Afr. I. 344 (1928) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 108 (1929).—About 5 species in tropical Africa.

Standard species : *A. africana* Sm. apud Persoon, l. c., the original species.

Afzelia J. F. Gmelin, belonging to the Scrophulariaceae, has been adopted by Kuntze (Rev. Gen. II. 457. 1891) and by some American authors as Small (Fl. S. E. U. S. 1072, 1338. 1903) and Pennell (in Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila. LXXI. 264 (1919) ; LXXIII. 506 (1922) ; LXXVII. (354). 1926). It is a synonym of *Seymeria* Pursh (1814) which is a conserved name (see Règl. Intern. Bot. Nom. 1912, p. 99, no. 7602).

Since *Afzelia* Sm. has been generally accepted, it seems desirable to conserve this name. If not conserved, *Afrazelia* Pierre, Fl. For. Cochinch. V. sub t. 388 (1899) will be the correct name. If united with *Intsia* Thomas (1809) the name for the combined

genera will be *Afzelia* as Benth. & Hooker and Dalla Torre & Harms have it, in case *Afzelia* is conserved ; or if not conserved, the name for the two genera will be *Intsia* as Taubert in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-3, p. 140 (1892) has it. By Prain (in Sci. Mem. Med. Off. India, XII. 14. 1901) *Afzelia* is placed under *Pahudia* Miq.

8757 *Ageratina* O. Hoffmann in Bot. Jahrb. XXVIII. 503 (1900) ;
XXX. 426 (1901)

versus

Ageratina Spach, Hist. Vég. Phan. X. 286 (1841).

Ageratina O. Hoffmann. Compositae.

Adopted by : Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 525, no. 8757 (1905) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. III. 337 (1908) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 118 (1929).—Two species in C. Africa.

Standard species : *A. Goetzeana* O. Hoffm. l. c., the original species.

Ageratina Spach, belonging also to the Compositae, based on three species of *Eupatorium* L. does not seem to have been adopted by any one.

Considering the fact that *Ageratina* O. Hoffm. has no synonym to take its place, it seems advisable to conserve it. By O. Kuntze in Post & Ktze. Lex. Phan. 275 (1904) it is referred as a section to *Herderia* Cass., to which it is very closely related.

4189 *Aglaia* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 173 (1790)

versus

Aglaia Allemão in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. IV. 93 (1770).

Camunium Adanson, Fam. II. 166 (1763).

Aglaia Lour. Meliaceae.

Adopted by : Jack in Malay. Misc. I. 33 (1820) ; Roemer & Schultes, Syst. VI. 211 (1820) ; DC. Prodr. I. 537 (1824) ; Sprengel, Syst. IV. 2, p. 246, 250 (1827) ; Juss. in Mém. Mus. Paris, XIX. 245 (1830) ; Endl. Gen. 1048 (1840) ; Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. I. 2, p. 543 (1859) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 334 (1862) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 554 (1875) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-4, p. 298 (1896) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 261, no. 4189 (1901) ; Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, I. 750 (1911) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 120 (1929).—About 100 species in Trop. Asia, Australia and Polynesia.

Standard species : *A. odorata* Lour., the original species.

Aglaia Allemão belonging to the Cyperaceae was published without a species and was adopted by no one. It is referred to *Cyperus* as a synonym.

Camunium Adanson was adopted only by Roxburgh, Hort. Beng. 18 (1814), nomen; Fl. Ind. I. 636 (1832); the only species *C. chinense* Roxb. is considered a synonym of *A. odorata* Lour.

In view of the fact that *Aglaia* Lour., has been universally accepted and is a large genus of about 100 species the conservation of this name seems highly desirable. *Aglaia* Allem. has been adopted by no one. If not conserved, *Aglaia* would be replaced by *Camunium* which has not been used by any one except Roxburgh and not a single specific epithet has been transferred from *Aglaia* to *Camunium*.

4168 **Aitonia** Thunbg. in Phys. Sallsk. Handl. (Act. Lund.) I. 166 (1776); Nov. Gen. 52 (1782)
versus
Aytonia Forster, Char. Gen. 147 (1776).

Aitonia Thbg. Meliaceae.

Adopted by: Willd. Spec. III. 690 (1800); Pers. Syn. II. 234 (1807); Endl. Gen. 1052 (1840); Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. I. 243 (1860); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 411 (1862); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. 4, p. 280 (1896); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 132 (1929).—One species in S. Afr.

Standard species: *A. capensis* Thbg. l. c., the only species of the genus.

Aytonia Forster, belonging to the Marchantiaceae has been adopted by several authors, e.g. by Nees, Europ. Leberm. IV. 33 (1838) and by Schiffner in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I. 3, p. 30 (1893), but in 1930 (in Rec. Synopt. V^{me} Congr. Internat. Bot. 115) Schiffner proposed *Plagiochasma* Lehm. & Ldnb. (1832) as a nomen conservandum versus *Aytonia* as a nomen rejiciendum, of which he says "descriptio omnino falsa."

Aitonia and *Aytonia* are different spellings of the same name and Linnaeus f. (Suppl. 49, 303. 1781) used the spelling *Aytonia* for Thunberg's genus, while Nees (Europ. Leberm. IV. 33, 1838) used *Aitonia* for Forster's genus. Both genera are named for the same man; Thunberg says: "in honor. Dom. Aiton, Hortulani in Horto Reg. Kew," while Forster says "Dedimus a Joanne Ayton, Hortulano primario . . . in Horto Kew." Both names were published in 1776, but Forster's work appeared apparently in the beginning of 1776, since the preface is dated November 1775, while Thunberg's publication probably appeared later in the year or even in the following year.

In view of the fact that *Aitonia* Thbg. had been generally accepted in all important publications until 1896, and that *Aytonia* was proposed by Schiffner as a nomen rejiciendum, it seems advisable to conserve *Aitonia*, but on the other hand, considering that *Aitonia* Thbg. is a monotypic genus of restricted distribution and

of no economic importance and has been replaced by *Nymanian* in recent publications, it may be as well not to make an exception from the rule. In that case the name of the genus will be *Nymanian* S. O. Lindb. in Not. Saellsk. Fl. Fenn. IX. 290 (1868), which was adopted by Harms in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. II. 36 (1900), in Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 260, no. 1468 (1901) and by Marloth, Fl. S. Afr. II. 1, p. 113 (1925). Kuntze having overlooked Lindberg's name proposed *Carruthia* for this genus in 1891 (Rev. Gen. I. 141), but in Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 393 (1904) he accepted *Nymanian* as the correct name.

3575 *Aldina* Endl. Gen. 1322 (1841)

versus

Aldina Adans. Fam. II. 328 (1763) and

Aldinia Scop. Introd. 173 (1777).

Aldina Endl. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 560 (1865) ; Benth. in Martius, Fl. Brasil. XV. 2, p. 12 (1870) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-3, p. 183 (1892) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. 220, no. 3575 (1901) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 142 (1929) ; and others.—About five species from Guiana and Brazil.

Type species : *Allania insignis* Benth. in Hook. Lond. Jour. Bot. II. 91 (1840) = *Aldina insignis* (Benth.) Endl. in Walp. Rep. I. 843 (1842) ; the original species.

Synon.: *Allania* Benth. in Hook. Lond. Jour. Bot. II. 91 (1840), non *Allania* Endl. (1836).

Aldina Adans. belonging to the Leguminosae is a synonym of *Brya* P. Br. (1756) ; it was adopted by no one and has remained without a specific name.

Aldinia Scop. belonging to the Acanthaceae is a synonym of *Justicia* L. (1753), was adopted by no one and has remained without a specific name.

In view of the fact that *Aldina* Endl. has been universally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, *Allania* Benth. (1840) being a later homonym of *Allania* Endl. (1836),¹ it is advisable to conserve it. If not conserved a new name must be coined.

¹This genus was originally spelled *Alania* by Endlicher, Gen. 151 (1836), but this was apparently a slip of the pen, since it is named for Allan Cunningham, not Alan as Endlicher has it. The mistake was corrected in 1842 by Meisner, Pl. Vasc. Gen. 401, II. 304 (1842).

823 *Alepyrum* Hook. f. apud Hieron. in Abh. Naturf. Ges. Halle, XII. 217 (1873)

versus

Alepyrum R. Br., Prodr. 252, 253 (1810).

Alepyrum Hieron. Centrolepidaceae.

Adopted by Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam, II.-4, p. 16 (1888); ed. 2, XV^a. 32 (1930); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. 52, no. 823 (1900).—Three species in N. Zeal and, Auckland and Campbell Isl.

Standard species: *A. pallidum* Hook. f. Fl. N. Zeal. I. 268 (1853); the better known of the two original species.

Alepyrum R. Br., also belonging to Centrolepidaceae, was adopted by Roem. & Schult. Syst. I. 7, 44 (1817); Sprengel, Syst. I. 23 (1825); Desvaux in Ann. Sci. Nat. XIII. 42 (1828); Endl. Gen. 120 (1837), also by Hook. f. Fl. N. Zeal. I. 268 (1853), including *A. pallidum* Hook. f., the type of *Alepyrum* Hieron.; and in Hook. f., Fl. Tasman. II. 77 (1860). By Hieronymus and later authors it was referred to *Centrolepis*, while *Alepyrum* Hieron. is referred to *Gaimardia* by most recent authors.

In view of the fact that *Alepyrum* Hieron. is not a new name, but a name shifted to a genus typified by a species added later, excluding all the species of the original genus, it seems advisable to drop the name *Alepyrum* Hieron. and adopt *Pseudalepyrum* Dandy (in Jour. Bot. LXX. 331. 1932) as done by Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. V. 579 (1934), if the genus in the sense of Hieronymus is to be considered distinct. It is not a genus of wide distribution or economic importance and by most recent authors the species of *Alepyrum* Hieron. are referred to *Gaimardia* (*G. pallida* Hook. f., *G. ciliata* Hook. f., *G. minima* T. Kirk), also by Cheeseman, who says (Man. N. Zeal. Fl. ed. 2, 288. 1925) in referring to these species: "in the 'Pflanzenfamilien' Hieronymus keeps up the genus *Alepyrum* for their reception, a course which is likely to lead to confusion seeing that not one of the species which R. Brown placed in the original genus *Alepyrum*, is retained in it by Hieronymus." See also Bentham, Fl. Austr. VII. 203 (1878).

1328 *Alpinia* Roxb. in As. Research. XI. 350 (1810)

versus

Alpinia Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2 (1753) and

Languas Koenig in Retz. Observ. III. 64 (1783).

Alpinia Roxb. Zingiberaceae.

Adopted by: Roxb. Fl. Ind. I. 58 (1820); Blume, Enum. Pl. Jav. I. 58 (1830); Endl. Gen. 224 (1837); Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. III. 60 (1858); Benth. Fl. Austr. VI. 264 (1873); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 648 (1883); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflan-

zenfam. II.-6, p. 23 (1889) ; ed. 2, XV^a. 611 (1930) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. VI. 252 (1892) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. 25, no. 1328 (1900) ; Hemsl. in Jour. Linn. Soc. XXXVI. 71 (1903) ; Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, VI. 85 (1908) ; Ridley, Fl. Malay Pen. IV. 277 (1924) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 172 (1929).—40 species in trop. and subtropic Asia and Australia.

Standard species : *A. galanga* (L.) Willd. Spec. I. 12 (1797) (*Maranta galanga* L. Spec. ed. 2, p. 3, 1762).

Alpinia L. (1753) also belonging to Zingiberaceae was based by Linnaeus on *A. racemosa*, an American species, but later Asiatic species were referred to the genus and the name was used by Roxburgh and most later authors exclusively for the Asiatic species which constitute a different genus, while the American species were placed under *Renealmia* L. f. Suppl. 7 (1781), and by almost all later authors the latter name based on *R. exaltata* L. f., which is congeneric with *A. racemosa*, was adopted for the American species. In 1922 however, Merrill (Enum. Philip. Fl. Pl. I. 230) showed that *Alpinia* L. is the proper name for the American species and took up the name *Languas* Koenig apud Retz. (1783) for *Alpinia* Roxb. In this he was followed by Britton & Wilson (Bot. Porto Rico, V. 172. 1924) who used *Languas* for the Asiatic and *Alpinia* L. for the American species. As this transfer would cause confusion, *Renealmia* was proposed as a nomen conservandum (in Rec. Syn. 1930, p. 100 and in Prop. Brit. Bot. 66) and has been accepted as such (Int. Rules, ed. 3, 132. 1935). This was done with the intention of making possible the continued use of *Alpinia* Roxb. for the Asiatic species, but on account of the new homonym rule, the older name *Alpinia* L. invalidates the more recent homonym *Alpinia* Roxb. which would be replaced by *Languas* Koenig if not conserved. It therefore seems to be highly desirable to conserve *Alpinia* in the sense of Roxburgh to avoid a change of name of this large and also economically important genus, as recommended also by Loesener in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, XV^a. 611 (1930).

6583 **Alstonia** R. Br. in Mem. Werner. Soc. I. 75 (1809)

versus

Alstonia Scop. Introd. 198 (1777).

Alstonia Mutis apud L. f. Suppl. 39 (1781).

Alstonia R. Br. Apocynaceae.

Adopted by : Roem. & Schult. Syst. IV. p. xxxv, 415 (1819) ; Bl. Bijdr. XVI. 1036 (1826) ; Endl. Gen. 583 (1838) ; DC. Prodr. VIII. 408 (1844) ; Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. II. 436 (1856) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 705 (1876) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. III. 641 (1882) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-2, p. 138 (1895) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 406, no. 6583 (1904) ;

Ridley, Fl. Malay. Pen. II. 345 (1923) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 176 (1929) ; Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, III. 1161 (1933).—About 30 species in Indo-Malaya, trop. Australia and Africa.

Standard species : *A. scholaris* (L.) R. Br., l. c. (*Echites scholaris* L. Mant. 53 [1767]).

Alstonia Scop. belonging also to the Apocynaceae does not seem to have been taken up by any author except Necker, Elem. II. 54 (1790) and has never received any specific name. It is a synonym of *Landolphia* Beauv. which is a conserved name with *Alstonia* Scop. as one of the nomina rejicienda (see Règl. Internat. Congr. 1910, p. 97. 1912).

Alstonia Mutis belonging to the Symplocaceae was mentioned only by a few early authors. In 1832 it was referred as a section to *Symplocos* Jacq. (1760) by G. Don (Gen. Syst. IV. 1) and has never been recognized by any later author as a distinct genus.

In view of the universal acceptance of *Alstonia* R. Br. it is highly desirable to conserve the name for this large and widely distributed genus against the two homonyms which for more than a hundred years have figured only as synonyms. If not conserved, *Pala* Juss. (in Ann. Mus. Paris, XV. 346. 1810) which was published without species and has never been adopted by any author, would have to take its place. It was based on *Pala* Rheede tot Drakenstein, Hort. Ind. Malabar. I. t. 45, which is identical with *Alstonia scholaris*. The next oldest synonym is *Blaberopus* DC. which was separated by him (Prodr. VIII. 410. 1844) from *Alstonia* R. Br. and contains one of the original species (*A. venenata* R. Br.), but by most authors this genus is considered a section or a synonym of *Alstonia* R. Br.

7346 *Alvesia* Welwitsch in Trans. Linn. Soc. XXVII. 55 (1869)
versus

Alvesia Welwitsch, Apont. 587, no. 47 (1859).

Alvesia Welw. (1869). Labiatae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 1176 (1876) ; Engl. Hochgebirgsfl. Trop. Afr. 362 (1892) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-3A, p. 350 (1897) ; De Wildem. & Durand, Ill. Fl. Congo, I. t. 42 (1899) ; Thiselton-Dyer, Fl. Trop. Afr. V. 378 (1900) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 446, no. 7346 (1904) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 181 (1929).—One species in Trop. Afr.

Standard species : *A. rosmarinifolia* Welw. l. c.

Alvesia Welw. (1859) belonging to the Leguminosae is a synonym of *Bauhinia*, its type species, *A. bauhinioides* Welw. being identical with *B. tomentosa* L. ; it was never recognized as a distinct genus by any author.

Considering the fact that *Alvesia* Welw. (1869) is universally recognized and that there is no synonym to take its place, it is desirable to conserve the name, otherwise a new name would have to be created.

6754 *Amblystigma* Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 748 (1876)

versus

Amblystigma Raf. Fl. Tell. II. 26 (1836) corr. Ktze., "*Amblostima* Raf."

There is apparently no need to conserve *Amblystigma* Benth. against Rafinesque's name, since Rafinesque published his name as *Amblostima*, which is an entirely different spelling and can hardly be considered a homonym, but Kuntze in 1904 (in Post & Ktze. Lex. 22, 23, corrected Rafinesque's name to *Amblystigma* and proposed the name *Stigmambly* (l.c. 537) for *Amblystigma* Benth. *Stigmambly* apparently has not been taken up by any author.

2412 *Anacampseros* Sims, Bot. Mag. XXXIII. t. 1367 (1811)

versus

Anacampseros Mill. Gard. Dict. Abridg. ed. 4 (1754).

Rülingia Ehrhart, Beitr. III. 132 (1788).

Telephiastrum Medikus, Phil. Bot. I. 100 (1789).

Anacampseros Sims. Portulacaceae.

Adopted by : DC. Cat. Hort. Monsp. 77 (1813) ; DC. Prodr. III. 355 (1928) ; Endlicher, Gen. II. n. 5176, p. 950 (1839) ; Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. II. 382 (1861-62) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. I. 157 (1862) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. III. Ib. 57 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 155, no. 2412 (1900) ; Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boiss. sér. 2, I. 873 (1901) ; Schönland in Rec. Albany Mus. I. 50 (1903) ; N. E. Br. in Kew Bull. 1914, 132 ; J. M. Black in Trans. & Proc. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. XLI. 44 (1917), et Fl. S. Austr. 228 (1924) ; Dinter in Fedde, Repert. XIX. 149 (1923) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 228 (1929).—About 15 species from South Africa and one from Australia.

Standard species : *A. filamentosa* (Haw.) Sims, the first of the two original species described and figured by Sims.

Anacampseros Miller, belonging to the Crassulaceae, has been adopted by very few : Adanson, Fam. II. 248 (1763) ; Haworth, Synops. (1812) ; Jordan & Fourreau, Ic. Fl. Eur. I. tt. 81-100 (1867) ; Charbonnel in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, LX. (1913) Sess. Extr. p. cxcix (1920). The species belonging to this genus are usually included in the genus *Sedum*, as also by Berger in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, XVIIIa. 436 (1930).

Anacampseros P. Browne, Jamaica, 234 (1756) is not a legitimate generic name, since it lacks a generic description ; it consists of two species, the first being probably *Talinum paniculatum* (Jacq.) Gaertn. and the second *Portulaca pilosa* L. (vide Fawcett and

Rendle, Fl. Jam. III. 170, 1914). The second species is marked by P. Browne with a question mark which would indicate that the first species is the type of the genus.

Rülingia Ehrh. was based on three species of which the first, *R. Anacampteros*, should be considered the type of the genus and was retained in *Rülingia* by Haworth (Synops. 124. 1812), while *R. triangularis* and *R. patens* were transferred by him to *Talinum*. He refers *Anacampteros* Sims to *Rülingia* and maintains *Anacampteros* Mill. as a distinct genus.

Telephiastrum [Dillenius, Hort. Elth. 375, t. 281] Med. is based on *Portulaca Anacampteros* L., but no formal generic description is given and no species enumerated; it has not been taken up by any botanist except as a subgenus of *Anacampteros* by Fenzl (in Ann. Wien. Mus. II. 296. 1839).

In view of the universal acceptance of *Anacampteros* Sims as a genus of Portulacaceae and of its importance in horticulture, it is highly desirable to conserve this name against *Anacampteros* Mill. and the two older synonyms. If not conserved, *Telephiastrum* would be the only available name and this is not validly published. The name *Rulingia*, (or *Rülingia*, also *Ruelingia*, both genera named for Joh. Philipp Rüling) should be conserved for *Rulingia* R. Br. (in Bot. Mag. XLVIII. t. 2129. 1820) the universally accepted name for a genus of Sterculiaceae of about 15 species.

4948 **Ancistrocarpus** Oliv. in Jour. Linn. Soc. IX. 173 (1867)

versus

Ancistrocarpus H. B. K. Nov. Gen. Spec. II. 186 (1817).

Ancistrocarpus Oliv. (1867). Tiliaceae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 986 (1867); Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr. I. 265 (1868); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-6, p. 17 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 305, no. 4948 (1901); Hutch. & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. I. 240 (1927); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 242 (1929).—Two species in trop. W. Afr.

Standard species: *A. brevispinosus* Oliv. l. c., the better known and more widely distributed of the two original species.

Ancistrocarpus H. B. K. (1817) belonging to the Phytolaccaceae, has been adopted by very few, as Kunth, Syn. I. 473 (1822), and Reichenb. Consp. 165 (1828) and Handb. 239 (1837), and is generally considered a synonym of *Microtea* Sw. (1788).

In view of the fact that *Ancistrocarpus* Oliv. has been universally accepted, while *Ancistrocarpus* H. B. K. is a synonym of *Microtea* Sw., it is desirable to conserve *Ancistrocarpus* Oliv. If not conserved *Acrosepalum* Pierre in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris, n. ser., no. 1,

p. 22, no. 14, p. 119 (1898-99) would have to take its place; the only species of *Acrosepalum* is *A. Klaineianum* Pierre, l. c., which is a synonym of *Ancistrocarpus densispinosus* Oliv.

2921 **Andrzejowskia** Reichb. Icon. Pl. Crit. I. 15, t. 13. 1823 (*Andreoskia* Reichb. apud Spach, Hist. Vég. VI. 323. 1838 (nomen); Boiss. Fl. Or. I. 363. 1867); non *Andreoskia* DC. Prodr. I. 190 (1824).—Cruciferae.

Since the name *Andreoskia* DC. (1824) is only an orthographic variant of the name *Andrzejowskia* Reichb. (1823), both genera being named in honor of A. Andrzejowski, the conservation against *Andreoskia* DC. of *Dontostemon* Andr. ex DC. Prodr. I. 190 (1824), pro syn.; Ledeb. Fl. Alt. III. 4, 114 (1831), as proposed in Prop. Brit. Bot. 75 and in Rec. Syn. 1930, p. 102, seems unnecessary, because *Andreoskia* DC. is a later homonym and therefore illegitimate. *Dontostemon* Andr. as the next oldest name is the valid name for *Andreoskia* DC. without being made a nomen conservandum, and has been already accepted by most authors (cf. Prop. Brit. Bot. 75, 1929). *Hesperidopsis* taken up by Kuntze (Rev. Gen. I. 30 [1891]) as the name for this genus, was published by DC. in 1821 as a section of *Sisymbrium*.

Andrzejowskia Reichb. (1823) is the correct name for the monotypic genus based on *Notoceras cardaminefolium* DC. (1821) and has been generally adopted: Meisn. Gen. 10 (1837); Endl. Gen. 863 (1839); Spach in Orb. Dict. 7. 491 (1841); Griseb. Fl. Rum. I. 254 (1843); Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 354 (1847); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. I. 70 (1862); Hayek, Prodr. Fl. Pen. Balc. 463 (1925) "*Andrzejovskia*"; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 257 (1929). The orthographic variant *Andreoskia* Spach seems to have been adopted only by Boissier, Fl. Or. I. 363 (1807); Prantl in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. 2, p. 170 (1891) and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 184, 610, no. 2921 (1901). The only species is *A. cardaminefolia* (DC.) Prantl, l. c., sub *Andreoskia* (*A. Cardamine* Reichb.).

974 **Anguillaria** R. Br. Prodr. 273 (1810)

versus

Anguillaria Gaertn. Fruct. I. 372 (1788).

Anguillaria R. Br. Liliaceae.

Adopted by: Spreng. Syst. II. 146 (1825); Roem. & Schult. Syst. VII. p. xcix, 1538 (1830); Endl. Gen. 136 (1837); Hook. Fl. Tasman. II. 46 (1860); F. v. Muell. Fragm. Phyt. Austr. VII. 75 (1870); Benth. Fl. Austr. VII. 29 (1878); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 824 (1883); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf.

II.-5, p. 28 (1888) ; ed. 2, XV^a 272 (1930) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 61, 594, no. 974 (1900) ; Bailey, Queensl. Fl. V. 1641 (1902) ; Black, Fl. S. Austr. 106 (1922) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 269 (1929) ; Ewart, Fl. Victoria, 285 (1930).—Two species in Australia and Tasmania.

Standard species : *A. dioeca* R. Br. l. c., that of the four original species which was retained in the genus by Benth (l. c.), who reduced two of the other species to synonymy, while the fourth, *A. indica* (L.) R. Br., was referred by Kunth, Enum. Pl. IV. 212 (1843) to his genus *Iphigenia*.

Anguillaria Gaertn. belonging to the Myrsinaceae was adopted only by some early authors as Schreber, Gen. 137 (1789) ; Lam. Tabl. Encycl. Méth. II. 109 (1793) ; Cavanilles, Icon. VI. 1, pl. 502-3 (1801). Poir. Encycl. Méth. VII. 684 (1806). It was later merged into *Ardisia* Sw., but in 1841 one of Gaertner's species was recognized by DC. in Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 2, XVI. 79 as a distinct genus *Heberdenia* Banks apud DC., which was made a nomen conservandum in 1910 (Règl. Internat. 96, no. 6288, 1912).

Considering the fact that *Anguillaria* R. Br. is recognized by almost all modern authors, while *Anguillaria* Gaertn. has become a synonym of *Heberdenia* Banks apud DC. which is a conserved name, it is advisable to conserve *Anguillaria* R. Br. If not conserved, the name of the genus will become *Anguillaraea* Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 276 (1903) which does not seem to have been taken up by any subsequent author, though that name may be considered a simple orthographic variant of *Anguillaria* (see art. A. 57 of the new rules).

5155 *Anneslea* Wall. Pl. As. Rar. I. 5 (1829)

versus

Anneslia Hook. in Salisb. Parad. Lond. t. 64 (1807).

Anneslea Roxb. apud. Andr. Bot. Rep. X. t. 618 (1810).

Anneslea Wall. Theaceae.

Adopted by : Spreng. Gen. 422 (1830) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. I. 565 (1831) ; Meisn. Gen. 40 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 1018 (1840) ; Spach in Orbigny, Dict. I. 546 (1841) "*Annesleia*" ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 182 (1862) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 280 (1874) ; Kurz, For. Fl. Burma, I. 98 (1877) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. 318, no. 5155 (1901) ; Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 32 (1904) "*Annesleya*" ; Brandis, Ind. Trees, 58 (1906) ; Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, I. 335 (1910) ; Melchior in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, XXI. 143 (1925) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 283 (1929).—Two species in India and Malaya.

Standard species : *A. fragrans* Wall., the original species.

Synon.: *Richtera* Reichb. Rep. Herb. 208 (1841), nomen.

Callosmia C. Presl in Abh. Boehm. Ges. Wiss. ser. 5, III. 533 (Bot. Bemerk. 103) (1844).

Daydonia Britten in Jour. Bot. XXVI. 11 (1888).

Mountnorrisia Szysz. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf. III.-6, p. 189 (1893).

Anneslia Salisb. Parad. Lond. t. 64 (1807) "*Anneslea*" sub tab. belonging to the Leguminosae, was made a subgenus of *Inga* by G. Don, Gen. Syst. II. 396 (1832) as *Annesleya*, and appears in Steudel's Nomencl. ed. 2, p. 99 (1841) as *Annesleia*. It has not been adopted in any important work, and was rejected in favor of the generally accepted later name *Calliandra* Benth. in Hook. Jour. Bot. II. 138, (1840) which was made a nomen conservandum in 1910 (Règl. Internat. 88, no. 3444. 1912).

Anneslea Roxb. ap. Andrews is a later homonym and also a later synonym of *Euryale* Salisb. (1806) and therefore not a valid name.

In view of the fact that the name *Anneslea* Wall. has been adopted in all important publications except Engler & Prantl, ed. 1, and that the next oldest name, *Callosmia* Presl, has not been taken up by anyone, it seems advisable to conserve the name, though the genus is small and of no economic importance. *Daydonia* Britten is the third synonym of *Anneslea* Wall., though Britten when proposing the name says (l. c.) "for *Anneslea* Wall. is in the rare position of never having received another generic appellation." *Mountnorrisia* Szysz. does not seem to have been taken up by any author.

1904 **Aphananthe** Planch. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, X. 265, 337 (1848)

versus

Aphananthe Lk. Enum. Hort. Berol. I. 383 (1821).

Aphananthe Planch. Ulmaceae.

Adopted by: Walp. Ann. Bot. III. 407 (1853); Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. I. 2, p. 219 (1859); DC. Prodr. XVII. 207 (1873); Benth. Fl. Austr. VI. 159 (1873); Franch. & Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap. I. 432 (1875); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 355 (1880); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-1, p. 66 (1888); Hemsl. in Jour. Linn. Soc. XXVI. 452 (1894); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 119, no. 1904 (1900); Bailey, Queensl. Fl. V. 1462 (1902); Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Pl. II. 34 (1923); Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, V. 690 (1928); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 326 (1929).—Three species in Eastern Asia, Philippine Islands and Australia.

Standard species: *A. philippinensis* Planch. l. c., the original species.

Synon.:

Homoioceltis Bl. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. II. 64, t. 34 (1852).

Aphananthe Lk., belonging to the Phytolaccaceae, is a synonym of the older *Microtea* Sw. (1788) and apparently has not been adopted by any author.

Considering the fact that *Aphananthe* Planch. has been almost universally adopted, while *Aphananthe* Lk. has not been recognized by any author, the former name should be conserved. If not conserved, the name of the genus would become *Homoioceltis* with the type species *H. aspera* Bl.; this generic name apparently was adopted only by Maximowicz in Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb. XVIII. 295 (1873).

3874 **Apios** Medik. in Vorles. Churpf. Phys.-ökon. Ges. II. 573 (1787)

versus

Glycine L. Gen. ed. 5, 334 (1754); L. Spec. 753 (1753) p.p., quoad spec. 1.

Bradlea Adans. Fam. II. 324 (1763), quoad *Apios* Corn.

Apios Medik. Leguminosae.

Adopted by: Moench, Meth. 165 (1794); Nutt. Gen. II. 113 (1818); DC. Prodr. II. 390 (1825); Spreng. Syst. III. 310 (1826); G. Don, Gen. Syst. II. 349 (1832); Torr. & Gray, N. Am. Fl. I. 282 (1838); Endl. Gen. Pl. 1296 (1841); Gray, Man. 95 (1848); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 532 (1865); Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb. XVII. 396 (1873); Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. II. 188 (1876); Hemsl. in Jour. Linn. Soc. XXVI. 189 (1887); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf. III.-3, p. 365 (1894); Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. N. States, II. 334 (1897); Robinson in Bot. Gaz. XXV. 450 (1898); Britton, Man. 569 (1901); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 243, 615, no. 3874 (1901); Small, Fl. S. E. St. 652 (1903); Rydb. Rocky Mt. Fl. 529, (1917); Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, II. 421 (1916); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 336 (1929).—Five species in N. Am., E. Asia and India.

Standard species: *A. americana* Medik. (l.c.), the original species. (= *A. tuberosa* Moench, 1794).

Glycine L. is based on *Apios* Boerh. (1720) which is synonymous with *Apios* Medik., and the first species, *G. Apios*, is synonymous with *Apios americana* Medik., but in this sense the genus was adopted only by Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 251 (1904), by Britton in Britt. & Brown, Ill. N. St. ed. 2, II. 418 (1913), and by Small, Fl. S. E. St. 723 (1933). In the list of Standard-species of Linnaean genera proposed to the International Botani-

cal Congress at Cambridge, *G. javanica* is named as the Standard-species (Propos. Brit. Bot. 176. 1929) and this proposition will probably be accepted.

Bradlea Adans. includes the genera *Apios* Med., *Wisteria* Nutt. and *Glycine* L., by most authors it has been considered a synonym of *Apios*, as by : DC. Prodr. II. 390 (1825) ; Pfeiffer, Nomencl. I. 233, 461 (1873) ; Jackson, Ind. Kew. I. 161 (1893) ; Robinson in Bot. Gaz. XXV. 452 (1898) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 243 (1901). By two authors, however, by Britton, Man. 549 (1901) as *Bradleya*, and by Small, Fl. S. E. St. 612 (1903) as *Bradleia*, the genus was considered the oldest name for *Wisteria* Nutt., though Britton in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. N. St. II. 293 (1897) ; ed. 2, II. 373 (1913) uses *Kraunhia* Raf. as the oldest name for that genus. The genus *Bradlea* Adans. has three later homonyms, all orthographic variants of the name : *Bradlaeia* Neck. (1790) = *Siler* Scop. (1772) ; *Bradleia* Banks ap. Gaertn. (1791) = *Glochidion* Forst. (1776) and *Braddleya* Vellozo (1825) = *Amphirrhox* Spreng. (1827) which is a nomen conservandum (Règl. Internat. 94, no. 5259. 1912).

In view of the fact that *Apios* Moench is almost universally recognized, while both *Glycine* L. p.p. and *Bradlea* have been adopted by only a few authors, the conservation of *Apios* Medik. is strongly recommended.

3532 *Apuleja* Mart. Herb. Fl. Bras. 123 (in Flora, Beibl. 1837, II) (1837)

versus

Apuleja Gaertn. Fruct. II. 439 (1791).

Apuleja Mart. Leguminosae.

Adopted as *Apuleia* by : Benth. in Hook. Jour. Bot. II. 74 (1840) ; Endl. Gen. 1311 (1841) ; Spach in Orbigny, Dict. II. 47 (1842) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 574 (1865) ; Benth. in Mart. Fl. Bras. XV. 2, p. 176 (1870) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. 3, p. 156 (1892) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Phan. 218, no. 3532 (1901) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 352 (1929).—Two species in Brazil and Peru.

Standard species : *A. praecox* Mart. l. c. = *A. leiocarpa* (Vogel) Macbr. in Contr. Gray Herb. LIX. 23 (1919), the original species.

Apuleja Gaertn. belonging to the Compositae was adopted only by a few early botanists as Juss. in Dict. Sci. Nat. II. 307 (1804) ; in Ann. Mus. Paris, VIII. 178 (1806) ; Lessing, Syn. 63 (1832). It is a synonym of the older *Berkheya* Ehrh. (1788) which is a generally accepted generic name.

Considering the fact that *Apuleja* Mart. is generally recognized, while *Apuleja* Gaertn. is a synonym of the earlier *Berkheya* Ehrh.

it seems advisable to conserve *Apuleja* Mart. with the accepted spelling *Apuleia*, since i and j in Latin do not constitute different letters, though of different sound. *Zenkeria* Arn. in Mag. Zool. Bot. II. 548 (1838), an older synonym of *Apuleia* Gaertn., is a later homonym of *Zenkeria* Trin. (1837), a generally recognized genus of Gramineae. If not conserved, *Apuleia* Mart. will become *Apoleya* Gleason in Phytologia I. 143 (1935), with the standard-species *A. leiocarpa* (Vogel) Gleason, l. c.

1386 **Arachnitis** Philippi in Bot. Zeit. XXII. 217 (1864)

versus

Arachnites F. W. Schmidt, Fl. Böhm. I. 74 (1793).

Arachnitis Phil. Burmanniaceae.

Adopted by: Phil. in Anal. Univ. Chile, 1865, p. 639; in Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, XV. 517, t. 12 (1865) "*Arachnites*"; Philippi f. Cat. Pl. Vasc. Chile, 278 (1881); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 460 (1883) "*Arachnites*"; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II.-6, p. 51 (1889) "*Arachnites*"; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 88, no. 1386 (1900); Skottsberg in Svensk Vetensk. Handl. LVI. no. 5, p. 193 (1916) "*Arachnites*"; Hauman & Vanderveken, Cat. Phan. Argentina, I. 306 (1917); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 356 (1929).—One species from Chile to Argentine.

Standard species: *A. uniflora* Phil., l. c., the original species.

Arachnites F. W. Schmidt belonging to the Orchidaceae was adopted by only few early authors as: G. F. Hoffmann, Deutschl. Fl. ed. 2, II. 179 (1804); Todaro, Orch. Sicul. 77 (1842), Hort. Bot. Panorm. II. 14, t. 28 (1879). By all other authors it has been referred as a synonym to *Ophrys* L. *Arachnites* has also been used as the name of a section under *Hypochaeris* by DC. Prodr. VII. I, p. 90 (1838) and "*Arachnitis* Blum." appears as a synonym of sect. *Arachnanthe* (Bl.) of *Renanthera* Lour. in Endl. Gen. Suppl. III. 61 (1843).

Considering the fact that *Arachnitis* Phil. has been universally accepted, and that there is no synonym to take its place, it is advisable to conserve the name against *Arachnites* F. W. Schmidt, which was accepted by only few, and is generally considered a synonym of *Ophrys* L. The two names *Arachnitis* and *Arachnites* must be considered orthographic variants and both spellings have been used by different authors for *Arachnitis* Phil.

4073 *Araliopsis* Engl. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-4, p. 175 (1896)

versus

Araliopsis Kurz in Andaman Rep. 39 (1870).

Araliopsis Lesq. (1878?). Fossil plant.

Araliopsis Engler. Rutaceae.

Adopted by : Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 255, no. 4073 (1901) ; Engler & Drude, Veget. Erde, IX. III. 1, p. 752 (1915) ; Verdoorn in Kew Bull. 1926, p. 393 ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 358 (1929).

—One species in Gabon.

Standard species : *A. Soyauxii* Engl. l. c., the original species.

Araliopsis Kurz belonging to the Araliaceae, with the only species *A. andamanica* Kurz, does not seem to have been adopted by any one. In Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. II. 735 (1879) it was referred to *Brassaiopsis palmata* Kurz as a synonym.

Araliopsis Lesq. based on a fossil plant of doubtful affinity (Pteridophyta or Araliaceae) has two older synonyms : *Debeya* Miq. (1860) and *Araliophyton* Ettingsh. (1870).

Considering that *Araliopsis* Engl. has been adopted by subsequent authors and has no synonyms, while *Araliopsis* Kurz has been referred to *Brassaiopsis*, and *Araliopsis* Lesq. is invalidated by two older synonyms, it seems advisable to conserve *Araliopsis* Engl.

4927 *Aristotelia* L'Hérit. Stirp. Nov. 31, t. 16 (1784)

versus

Aristotela Adans. Fam. II. 125 (1763).

Aristotelia L'Hérit. Elaeocarpaceae.

Adopted by : Gmelin, Syst. 751 (1791) "*Aristotela*" ; Ruiz & Pav. Prodr. 70, t. 12 (1794) ; Pers. Syn. II. 10 (1807) ; DC. Prodr. II. 56 (1825) ; Spreng. Syst. II. 450 (1825) and Gen. I. 393 (1830) "*Aristotelea*" ; Endl. Gen. 1024 (1840) ; Gay, Hist. Chile, Bot. I. 335 (1845) ; Hook. f. Fl. N. Zeal. I. 33 (1853) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 237 (1862) ; Benth. Fl. Austral. I. 279 (1863) ; F. v. Muell. Fragm. Phytog. Austr. VIII. 2 (1872) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf. III.-6, p. 8 (1890) ; Reiche, Fl. Chile, I. 267 (1896) ; F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Fl. I. 160 (1899) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 304, no. 4927 (1901) ; Cheeseman, Man. N. Zeal. Fl. 83 (1906) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 384 (1929).—Seven species in Australia, New Zealand and Chile.

Standard species : *A. maqui* L., the original species.

Synonyms :

Friesia DC. Prodr. I. 520 (1824).

Beaumarea Deless. ex Steudel, Nom. ed. 2, I. 192 (1840), pro synon.

Aristotela Adans. belonging to the Compositae is a synonym of *Othonna* L.; it seems not to have been taken up by any author and has never received a specific epithet. There is also a later homonym *Aristotelea* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 522 (1790) belonging to the Orchidaceae which is generally considered a synonym of *Spiranthes* Rich.

Considering the fact that *Aristotelia* L'Hérit. has been universally accepted, while *Aristotela* Adans. seems not to have been adopted by any author, and is referred as a synonym to the older *Othonna* L., the conservation of *Aristotelia* L'Hérit. is strongly recommended. If not conserved, the genus would have to receive a new name, for *Friesia* DC. is illegitimate, being a later homonym of *Friesia* Spreng. (1818), and *Beaumaria* Deless. was published only in synonymy.

3967 *Augea* Thunb. Prodr. Pl. Cap. 80 (1794)

versus

Augea Thunb. ex Retz. Observ. V. 3 (1789), nomen.

Augia Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 337 (1790).

Augea Thunb. Zygophyllaceae.

Adopted by: Willd. Spec. Pl. II. 630 (1799); Pers. Syn. I. 485 (1805); Thunb. Fl. Cap. ed. Schultes, 389 (1823); Spreng. Syst. II. 356 (1825); Endl. Gen. 1327 (1841); Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. I. 355 (1859); Benth. & Hook. Gen. I. 265 (1862); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-4, p. 92 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 249, no. 3967 (1901); Marloth, Fl. S. Afr. II. 100 (1925); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 358 (1929).—One species in S. Africa.

Standard species: *A. capensis* Thunb., l. c., the original species.

Synon.: *Piotes teretifolia* Soland. mscr. apud Britt. in Jour. Bot. XXII. 147 (1884).

Augea Thunb. ex Retz. belonging to the Haemodoraceae, is a nomen nudum for *Hyacinthus lanatus* and apparently was not adopted by any author. It is universally considered a synonym of *Lanaria* Ait. (1789). Also another synonym, *Argolasia* Juss. (1789), seems not to have been adopted by any author. All three names were published in 1789, but the priority of any of these names has not yet been established.

Augia Lour. a genus of doubtful affinity probably belonging to the Anacardiaceae was mentioned as a genus dubium by only a few authors, as Endl. Gen. 1135 (1840) and Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. II. 349 (1843). By Steud. Nomencl. I. 261 (1871) it was referred to *Calophyllum* as *C. Augia* Steud., but according to Merrill

(Comm. Lour. Fl. Cochinch. mscr.) it is a nomen confusum resting on fruits of *Rhus succedanea* L. and flowers of *Melanorrhoea* Wall. rather than of *Calophyllum*.

In view of the fact that *Augea* Thunb. is universally accepted, while *Augia* Lour. is a nomen confusum and *Augea* Thunb. ex Retz. a nomen nudum, the conservation of *Augea* Thunb. is recommended. If not conserved *Piotes* Soland. ap. Britten will take its place. The names *Augea* and *Augia* are so similar that they should be treated as orthographic variants, though of different origin; *Augea* Thunb. is named in honor of Andreas Auge, gardener and collector in S. Africa (see Thunb. Fl. Cap. ed. Schultes, p. vii), while *Augia* Lour. is derived from the Greek αὐγή, gleam, sheen.

8183 *Augusta* Pohl in Flora, XII. 118 (Feb. 1829)

versus

Augusta Leandro in Denkschr. Akad. Muench. VII. 235 (1819).

Augustia Klotzsch in Monatsb. Berlin Akad. März 1854, p. 124; Abh. Akad. Berlin 1854, p. 80.

Augusta Pohl. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by: Cham. & Schlecht. in Linnaea, IV. 181 (1829); DC. Prodr. IV. 404 (1830) "*Augustea*"; Pohl, Pl. Bras. Icon. II. 1, t. 101-5 (1831); G. Don, Gen. Syst. III. 513 (1834) "*Augustea*"; Meisn. Gen. 159, II. 114 (1838); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 51 (1873); Baillon, Hist. Pl. VII. 475 (1880); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 493, no. 8183 (1905); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 359 (1929).—One species in Brazil.

Standard species: *A. longifolia* (Spreng.), comb. nov. (*Ucriana longifolia* Spreng., *A. lanceolata* Pohl), the original species.

Synon.:

Ucriana Spreng. Syst. I. 516, 761 (1825) p.p.; non Willd. Sp. Pl. I. 961 (1797).

Schreibersia Pohl in Flora, VIII. 183 (1825), nomen; Endl. Gen. 553 (1838); Steudel, Nom. ed. 2, II. 535 (1841), sphalmate *Schreiberia*.

Bonifacia Manse ex Steud. Nom. ed. 2, I. 216 (1840).

Augusta Leandro, belonging to the Compositae is a synonym of the conserved *Stiffitia* Mik. (see Règles Intern. p. 103, no. 9490. 1912).

Augustia Klotzsch belonging to the Begoniaceae, if considered an orthographic variant of *Augusta* and *Augustea*, though of different derivation, is an illegitimate later homonym. It is generally referred to *Begonia* as a section and does not seem to have been adopted by any author as a genus.

Considering the fact that *Augusta* Pohl has been adopted by many authors and that *Augusta* Leandro is a nomen rejiciendum,

it seems advisable to conserve it. If not conserved, the name of the genus would be *Schreibersia* Pohl in Endl., Gen. (1838); Ktze, Rev. Gen. I. 298 (1891); Post & Ktze. Lex. 507 (1904) with the species *S. longifolia* (Spreng.) Ktze., l. c. The name *Ucristiana* Spreng. which was taken up by Schumann in Fl. Brasil. VI. 6, p. 241 (1889) and in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV. -4, p. 38 (1891) is a nomen confusum; it is cited by Sprengel as *Ucristiana* W. and contains 5 species: the original species of *Ucristiana* Willd.=*Totoyena* Aubl., one species belonging to *Augusta* Pohl, and three species to *Posoqueria latifolia* Roem. & Schult.

877 Bakeria André in Rev. Hort. 1889, p. 84

versus

Bakeria Seem. in Jour. Bot. II. 248 (1864).

Bakeria André. Bromeliaceae.

Adopted by: Baker, Handb. Bromel. 89 (1889); Baillon, Hist. Pl. XIII. 118 (1895); Mez in DC. Monog. Phan. IX. 343 (1896); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 67 (1877); ed. 2, XVa, 112 (1930); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 55, no. 877 (1900); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 485 (1929).—One species probably from Colombia.

Standard species: *B. tillandsioides* André, l. c., the original species.

Bakeria Seem. belonging to the Araliaceae was apparently not adopted by any author. It was referred in 1865 by Benth. & Hook. f. (Gen. I. 946) together with *Nesopanax* Seem. (l. c. 249) to *Plexandra*, and this disposition has been followed by all later authors.

Bakeria André has been renamed *Bakerantha* L. B. Smith in Contrib. Gray Herb. CIV. 72 (1934), because of *Bakeria* Seem. The acceptance of this name is to be recommended, since the genus is small and of no economic importance.

3932 Balbisia Cav. in Anal. Cienc. Nat. VIII. 62 (1804)

versus

Balbisia Willd. Spec. III. 2214 (1803).

Balbisia DC. in Guillem. Arch. Bot. II. 233 (1833); Prodr. VI. 447 (1837).

Balbisia Cav. Geraniaceae.

Adopted by: D. Don in Edinb. N. Phil. Jour. XI. 276 (1831); Klotzsch in Linnaea, X. 431 (1835); Meisn. Gen. 58, Comm. 42 (1837); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 276 (1862); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-4, p. 13 (1890); ed. 2, XIXa. p. 65 (1931); Reiche, Fl. Chile, I. 294 (1896); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 247, no. 3932 (1901); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 490 (1929).—Six species in subtrop. S. America.

Standard species: *B. verticillata* Cav., l. c., the original species.

Balbisia Willd. Spec. III. 2214 (1803) belonging to the Compositae was recognized by only few earlier botanists, as Persoon, Syn. II. 470 (1807); Cassini in Dict. Sci. Nat. III. 169 (1816); H.B.K. Nov. Gen. IV. 252 (1820); Sprengel, Syst. III. 569 (1826). It is a synonym of *Tridax* L., the type species *B. elongata* Willd., being identical with *T. procumbens* L., the type species of *Tridax*.

There is a third homonym *Balbisia* DC. in Guillem. Arch. Bot. II. 233 (1833); Prodr. VI. 447 (1837) belonging also to the Compositae; it was adopted by only few authors, as Endl. Gen. 461 (1838); Cassini in Orbigny, Dict. II. 429 (1842); Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 713 (1847). It is usually referred to *Rhetinodendron* Meisn. (1837), but this is invalidated by the older homonym *Retinodendron* Zenker (1833) and if the former is not conserved the correct name for this genus would be *Vendredia* Baill. (1886).

In view of the fact that *Balbisia* Cav. has been adopted by many authors and in modern general works, its conservation may be considered desirable, but as it is a small genus of restricted distribution and of no economic importance, there is no strong reason to conserve it. If not conserved the next oldest synonym to take its place will be *Ledocarpum* Desf. in Mém. Mus. Paris, IV. 250 (1818) which was adopted by: DC. Prodr. I. 702 (1824) "*Ledocarpum*"; Sprengel, Syst. II. 432 (1825); G. Don, Gen. Syst. I. 768 (1831); Spach, Vég. Phan. III. 269 (1834); Endl. Gen. 1169 (1840) "*Ledocarpum*"; Gay, Hist. Chile, Bot. I. 392 (1845); Philippi f. Cat. Pl. Vasc. Chile, I. 34 (1881). The type species of *Ledocarpum* is *L. chiloëense* Desf. which is identical with *B. verticillata* Cav.; the latter name containing the oldest specific epithet.

5195 **Balboa** Planch. & Triana in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 4, XIV. 252 (1860)

versus

Balboa Liebm. in Kjoeb. Vidensk. Meddel. 1853, p. 106 (Nov. Pl. Mex. Gen. Dec.) (1853).

Balboa Planch & Triana. Guttiferae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 172 (1862); Vesque, Epharm. t. 78 (1889), in DC. Monog. Phan. VIII. 167 (1893); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-6, p. 229 (1893); ed. 2, XXI. 208 (1925); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 321, no. 5195 (1903); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 491 (1929).—One species in Colombia.

Standard species: *B. membranacea* Planch. & Triana, l. c., the original species.

Balboa Liebm. belonging to the Leguminosae does not seem to have been taken up by any author except in a reprint in Walper's Ann. Bot. IV. 550 (1857). The only species *B. diversifolia* Liebm., l. c., has been referred as a synonym to *Tephrosia madrensis* Seem. Bot. Voy. Herald, 280, t. 61 (1856); the original specific epithet, however, cannot be transferred to *Tephrosia*, since there is already a *T. diversifolia* (Rose) Macbride (1925).

In view of the fact that *Balboa* Planch. & Triana has no synonym to take its place, and that the earlier homonym has not been adopted by any author, it seems advisable to conserve it.

9241 **Balduina** Nutt. Gen. II. 175 (after May, 1818)

versus

Baldwinia Raf. in Am. Monthl. Mag. II. 267 (Feb., 1818), sine descript.
Mnesiteon Raf. Fl. Ludov. 67 (1817).

Balduina Nutt. Compositae.

Adopted by: Cassini in Dict. Sci. Nat. XX. 347 (1821); Elliott, Sketch Bot. S. Car. II. 447 (1824); Sprengel, Syst. III. 619 (1826); DC. Prodr. V. 653 (1836); Endl. Gen. 421 (1838); Meisn. Gen. 215, Com. 132 (1839); Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. II. 388 (1841) "*Baldwinia*"; Chapm. Fl. S. U. S. 240 (1860) "*Baldwinia*"; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 391 (1873); Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. I. 2, p. 302 (1884) "*Baldwinia*"; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-5, p. 246 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 552, no. 9241 (1905); Robinson in Proc. Am. Acad. XLVII. 215 (1911); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 491 (1929) "*Baldwinia*."—Three species in the South Eastern U. S.

Standard species: *B. uniflora* Nutt., the first of the two original species, and that retained by Elliott when separating the second species as a distinct genus.

Baldwinia Raf. belonging to the Passifloraceae has not been adopted by any author. It was published without description only with the remark "*Passiflora peltata* must form the new genus *Baldwinia*"; it is therefore not validly published. *Balduina* and *Baldwinia* must be considered orthographic variants since they have been named for the same man and the latter spelling has been used by several authors for Nuttall's genus.

Mnesiteon Raf. was published with two species which have been tentatively identified with *Balduina multiflora* Nutt., a synonym of the type of *Actinospermum* Ell. which is kept as a distinct genus by many authors. *Mnesiteon* Raf., however, has never been taken up for *Actinospermum*, though it has priority; it is perhaps best listed as a nomen dubium.

In view of the fact that *Balduina* has been generally adopted, except by Small, it seems advisable to conserve it. Small (Fl.

S. E. U. S. 1283, 1340. 1903 ; Man. S. E. Fl. 1454. 1933) uses *Endorima* Raf. in Am. Monthl. Mag. IV. 195 (1819), a name proposed by Rafinesque for *Balduina* Nutt. on account of his earlier *Baldwinia* which, however, was not validly published. *Mnesiteon* Raf. needs to be taken into consideration, only if *Balduina* is used in its original conception, that is, including *Actinospermum* Ell., as done by most authors.

2068 **Banksia** L. f. Suppl. 15 (1781)

versus

Banksia Forst. Char. Gen. 7, t. 4 (1776).

Banksia L. f. Proteaceae.

Adopted by : Murray, Syst. 161 (1784) ; Gmelin, Syst. 262 (1791) ; Willd. Spec. I. 535 (1797) ; Persoon, Syn. I. 116 (1805) ; R. Brown in Trans. Linn. Soc. X. 202 (1809) ; Prodr. I. 391 (1810) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. III. 27, 436 (1818) ; Sprengel, Syst. I. 484 (1825) ; Endl. Gen. 343 (1838) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. X. 427 (1841) ; Meisn. in DC. Prodr. XIV. 1, p. 451 (1856) ; Hook. f. Fl. Tasman. I. 328 (1860) ; F. v. Muell. Fragm. Phytog. Austr. VII. 54 (1869) ; Benth. Fl. Austr. V. 541 (1870) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 184 (1880) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-1, p. 151 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 128, no. 2068 (1900) ; F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Fl. IV. 1358 (1901) ; Compr. Cat. Queensl. Pl. 455 (1909) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 499 (1929) ; Ewart, Pl. Victoria, 397 (1930).—Nearly 50 species in Australia.

Standard species : *B. serrata* L. f. op. cit. 126, one of the four original species and the only one of which the flowers are described, therefore it is apparently the type on which the generic description is based.

Banksia Forst. belonging to the Thymelaeaceae does not seem to have been adopted by any author except Scopoli (Introd. 345. 1777). It is a synonym of *Pimelea* Banks & Sol. (1788) which was made a nomen conservatum (Règl. Internat. 1912, p. 95).

There are also the following later homonyms : *Banksea* Koenig ap. Retz. Observ. III. 75 (1783) which is a synonym of *Costus* L. ; *Bankesia* Bruce, Voy. Nub. Abyss. V. 91, t. 22, 23 (*Banksia* sub tab.) (1791) which is a synonym of *Hagenia* J. F. Gmel. ; *Banksia* Domb. ex DC. Prodr. III. 83 (1828) which was published as a synonym of *Cuphea* P. Br.

Since *Banksia* L. f. has been almost universally accepted and represents a genus of nearly 50 species, also well-known in horticultural literature, it seems highly desirable to conserve it. If not conserved the name of the genus would become *Sirmuelleria* Ktze. Rev. Gen. II. 581 (1891), later merged by its author into *Dryandra*. *Isostylis* R. Br. (apud Spach, Vég. Phan. X. 402 [1841] ; 368

apud Steud. Nom. ed. 2, 829 [1840] as synonym.) was published by R. Brown as a section of *Banksia* and Spach enumerates it by name only as a genus intercalated between *Banksia* and *Dryandra*.

1032 **Bartlingia** F. v. Muell. in Pap. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, 1877,
p. 116

versus

Bartlingia Reichenb. in Flora, VIII. 241 (1824).

Bartlingia Brongn. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 1, X. 373 (1827).

Bartlingia F. v. Muell. Liliaceae.

Adopted by: F. v. Muell. Syst. Cens. I. 118 (1882); II. 200 (1889); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 73 (1897); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 64, no. 1032 (1900); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 61 (1904); Black, Fl. S. Austr. I. 110 (1922); Ewart, Fl. Victoria, 280 (1930); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. II. 1029 (1930).—Eight species in Australia.

Standard species: *B. gracilis* (R. Br.) F. v. Muell. Syst. Cens. I. 118 (1882), the first and best known and most widely distributed of the two original species of *Laxmannia* R. Br. which was renamed by F. v. Muell. *Bartlingia*. In Index Kewensis the name *Bartlingia* F. v. Muell. is credited to Benth. Fl. Austr. VII. 63 (1878), but Bentham cites *Bartlingia* only as a synonym and recommends its rejection. Bentham's reference to F. v. Muell. Fragm. VII. 88 (1870) as the source of the name is misleading, since Mueller in that place only recommends the change of the preoccupied name *Laxmannia* R. Br. and the dedication of the genus to Fr. G. Bartling, but without coining the name *Bartlingia*.

Bartlingia Reichenb. in Flora, VII. 241 (1824) belonging to the Rubiaceae was enumerated by Sprengel, Syst. I. 747 (1825), but identified by him op. cit. Cur. Post. 50 (1827) with *Plocama* Ait.

Bartlingia Brongn. belonging to the Leguminosae was enumerated as a genus dubium of Myrtaceae by a number of authors as Reichenb. Consp. 176 (1828); G. Don, Gen. Syst. II. 39; Meisn. Gen. 107, Comm. 76 (1837); Endl. Gen. 1227 (1840); Schauer in Nov. Act. Leop.-Car. XIX. Suppl. II. 173 (1841); Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 721 (1847); but in 1865 it was referred by Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. I. 471 to *Pultenaea* Sm. and it was shown that its misleading description was based on a misinterpretation of the undeveloped flowers.

Bartlingia F. v. Muell. was proposed as a new name for *Laxmannia* R. Br. which was invalidated by the earlier *Laxmannia* Forst. (1776). Since the two earlier homonyms of *Bartlingia* F. v. Muell. are clear synonyms of two older genera, and since *Laxmannia*

R. Br. is a younger homonym, the conservation of *Bartlingia* may be advocated, though it would perhaps be more practical to conserve *Laxmannia* R. Br. and to continue to use for *Laxmannia* Forst. the name *Petrobium* R. Br. under which it is generally known.

Laxmannia R. Br. has been used by all authors up to 1877, and its use was continued by Benth. Fl. Austr. VII. 63 (1878); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 796 (1883); F. M. Bailey, Syn. Queensl. Pl. 552 (1883); Queensl. Fl. V. 1638 (1902); Compr. Cat. Queensl. Pl. 559 (1909); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II.-5, p. 48 (1888), while *Bartlingia* F. v. Muell. was taken up by the authors cited above.

Laxmannia Forst. Char. Gen. 94, t. 47 (1776) seems to have been adopted only by Scopoli, Introd. 204 (1777) and by Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 319 (1904).

8350 **Baumannia** K. Schum in Bot. Jahrb. XXIII. 456 (1897)
versus

Baumannia DC. in Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, IV. 583, t. 1 (Not. Pl. Rar. Jard. Genève, VI. i, t. 1, 25) (1833).

Baumannia Spach, Hist. Vég. Phan. IV. 351 (1835).

Baumannia K. Schum. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by: Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 315 (1897); Post & Ktze. Lex. Phan. 62 (1904); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 500, no. 8350 (1905); Thonner, Flow. Pl. Afr. 518 (1915); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 527 (1929).—One species in trop. W. Afr.

Standard species: *B. hedyotoidea* K. Schum., l. c., the original species.

Baumannia DC. belonging also to the Rubiaceae was taken up by a few early authors as Meisn. Gen. 165, Comm. 117 (1838); Endl. Gen. 540 (1838); Spach, Vég. Phan. VIII. 375 (1839); Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 764 (1847), but in 1846 its type *B. geminiflora* was identified by Zuccarini in Gel. Anz. Akad. Wiss. Muench. XXII. 313, with *Damnacanthus indicus* L.

Baumannia Spach belonging to the Oenotheraceae seems not to have been adopted by any author; the name was changed by Spach himself in Nouv. Ann. Mus. Paris IV. 339 (1835) to *Anogra* on account of the earlier homonym *Baumannia* DC. The genus is by most authors included under *Oenothera* L.

In view of the fact that *Baumannia* K. Schum. has no synonym to take its place, and that the earlier homonyms are not valid, its conservation is recommended.

1044 **Baxteria** R. Br. ap. Hook. in Hook. Lond. Jour. II. 492 (1843)

versus

Baxtera Reichenb. Consp. 131 (1828).

Baxteria R. Br. Liliaceae.

Adopted by : Endl. in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. II. 51 (1847) ; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 192 (1847) ; Steudel, Syn. Glum. II. 311 (1855) ; Benth. Fl. Austr. VII. 120 (1878) ; F. v. Muell. Syst. Cens. Austr. Pl. 119 (1882) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 866 (1883) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II.-5, p. 53 (1888) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 65, no. 1044 (1900) ; Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 63 (1904) "*Baxtera*" ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 529 (1929).—One species in Australia.

Standard species : *B. australis* R. Br. l. c., the original species.

Baxtera Reichb. Consp. 131 (1828) belonging to the Asclepiadaceae was adopted by some earlier authors as Bartl. Ord. 203 (1830) ; Spach in Orbigny, Dict. II. 510 (1842) ; Endl. Gen. 597 (1838) ; Meisn. Gen. 270, Com. 177 (1840) ; Gardn. in Lond. Jour. Bot. I. 178 (1842) ; Dcne. in DC. Prodr. VIII. 665 (1844) ; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 627 (1847). In 1876 it was included by Bentham & Hooker in *Marsdenia* and by Post & Kuntze in 1904 in *Stephanotis* ; it seems not to have been revived by any later author. *Baxtera* and *Baxteria* must be considered orthographic variants and therefore homonyms. Reichenbach proposed the name for *Harrisonia* Hook. (1826) because of the earlier homonym *Harrisonia* Adans., but there is also a *Harrisonia* Neck. of 1790 and a *Harrisonia* R. Br. of 1825 which is generally treated as a valid genus of Simarubaceae and needs conservation.

There is also a third homonym, *Baxteria* Van Heurck, Traité Diatom. 460 (1899) a monotypic genus belonging to the Bacillariaceae, which is treated as a valid genus in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I.-1b, p. 101 (1896) ; this genus should receive another name.

Considering the fact that *Baxteria* R. Br. is generally recognized and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended. If it should be considered desirable to separate again *Baxtera* Reichb. from *Marsdenia*, Reichenbach's genus must receive a new name.

159 **Beckera** Fresen. in Mus. Senkenberg. II. 132 (1837)

versus

Beckeria Bernh. Syst. Verz. Erfurt, 20 (1800).

Beckera Fresen. Gramineae.

Adopted by : Trinius in Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb. sér. 6, III. Bot. 174 (1839) ; Endl. Gen. Suppl. I. 1353 (1841) ; Meisn.

Gen. 415, Comm. 318 (1843); Heynh. Nom. II. 63 (1846) "*Beckeria*"; Richard, Tent. Fl. Abyss. II. 358 (1851); Steud. Syn. Pl. Glum. I. 117 (1854); Figari & De Not. in Mem. Acad. Torin. 1854, p. 320, t. 3; Walp. Ann. Bot. VI. 936 (1861); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 1117 (1883); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II.-2, p. 32 (1887); Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr. 736 (1895); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 13, no. 159 (1900); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 63 (1904); Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. 88 (1908); Stapf in Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr. IX. 22 (1917); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 533 (1929).—About 4 species in Abyssinia.

Standard species: *B. polystachya* Fresen. l. c., the original species.

Beckeria Bernh. belongs also to the Gramineae; it is a synonym of *Melica* L. and does not seem to have been recognized by any author.

Beckera and *Beckeria* are orthographic variants and must be considered homonyms; the latter spelling was used by Heynhold (l. c.) for *Beckera* Fresen.

In view of the fact that *Beckera* Fresen. has been universally adopted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is strongly recommended.

5768 *Bellucia* Necker, Elem. II. 142 (1790)

versus

Belluccia Adans. Fam. II. 344 (1763).

Bellucia Neck. Melastomataceae.

Adopted by: Naudin in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, XVI. 102 (1851); Mueller in Walp. Ann. Bot. IV. 701 (1857); Karsten in Linnaea, XXX. 158 (1860); Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 263 (1864); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. I. 768 (1865); Triana in Trans. Linn. Soc. XXVIII. 22, 141 (1873); Baillon in Adans. XII. 82 (1877); Hist. Pl. VII. 64 (1880); Cogniaux in Mart. Fl. Brasil. XIV. 4, p. 511 (1888); Naudin in DC. Monog. Phan. VII. 1026 (1891); Durand & Pitt. Prim. Fl. Costaric. 167 (1891); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-7, p. 190 (1893); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 358, no. 5768 (1903); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 64 (1904) "*Belluccia*"; Pilger in Verh. Bot. Ver. Brandenb. XLVII. 181 (1905); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 543 (1929); Gleason in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, LVIII. 257 (1931).—About 12 species in C. and S. Amer.

Standard species: *B. grossularioides* (L.) Triana (*Blakea quinquenervia* Aubl., *Bellucia Aubletii* Cogn.), the original species referred to, but not named by Necker, also the best known and most widely distributed of all the species.

Belluccia Adans. Fam. II. 344 (1763) belonging to the Rutaceae was not taken up by any author ; it is a synonym of *Ptelea* L. and has never received a specific epithet. *Bellucia* Neck. and *Belluccia* Adans. must be considered orthographic variants, both being named after the same man ; both spellings have been used for each name, for *Bellucia* Neck. is spelled *Belluccia* by Post & Ktze. (l. c.) and *Belluccia* Adans. is spelled *Bellucia* by Meisner (Gen. II. 46, in synon. 1836).

In view of the fact that *Bellucia* Neck. is generally recognized and *Belluccia* Adans. is a synonym, it is advisable to conserve *Bellucia* Neck. If not conserved, *Apatitia* Desv. (1825) is apparently the name to be taken up in its place ; it seems not to have been adopted by any author.

5329 **Bennettia** Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. I. ii. 105 (1859)

versus

Bennettia S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. II. 440 (1821).

Bennetia Raf. in Ser. Bull. Bot. I. 220 (1830).

Bennettia R. Br. in Bennett, Pl. Jav. Rar. 249, t. 50 (1852).

Bennettia Miq. Flacourtiaceae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 128 (1862) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-6a, p. 44 (1893) ; ed. 2, XXI. 442 (1925) ; Koorders & Valet. Bijdr. Booms. Java, V. 28 (1900) ; Atl. Baumart. Java II. fig. 336, 337 (1914) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 329, no. 5329 (1905) ; Koorders, Exkursionsfl. Java, II. 635 (1912) ; Gilg in Bot. Jahrb. LV. 283 (1918) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 550 (1929).—Three species in China, Malaya, and N. Guinea.

Standard species : *B. Horsfieldii* Miq.=*B. leprosipes* (Clos) Koord., the original species.

Bennettia S. F. Gray belonging to the Compositae is a synonym of *Saussurea* DC. and does not seem to have been adopted by any author.

Bennetia Raf. belonging to the Gramineae is a synonym of *Sporobolus* and was not adopted by any author.

Bennettia R. Br. belonging to the Euphorbiaceae was adopted by Baill. Ét. Euphorb. 311 (1858) and by Muell. Arg. in DC. Prodr. XV. ii. 1036 (1866), but by most authors it is considered a synonym of *Galearia* Zoll. & Mor. (1845) which, however, needs conservation on account of *Galearia* Presl (1830).

Considering the fact that *Bennettia* Miq. has been generally accepted, its conservation might be recommended. Since it is, however, a small genus of no economic importance, its three species apparently rare and local, the recently proposed name *Bennettia-dendron* Merr. in Jour. Arnold Arb. VIII. 10 (1927) may be adopted.

3182 **Bergenia** Moench, Meth. 664 (1794)

versus

Bergena Adans. Fam. II. 345 (1763).

Bergenia Neck. Elem. II. 108 (1790).

Bergenia Moench. Saxifragaceae.

Adopted by : Reichenb. Consp. 159 (1828) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. VI. 59 (1836) ; Sternb. Rev. Saxifrag. Suppl. II. 2 (1831) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. 2a, p. 49 (1890) ; ed. 2, XVIIIa, 117 (1930) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 199, no. 3182 (1901) ; Komarov in Fedde, Rep. IX. 393 (1911) ; Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo, XXVIII. 304 (1914) ; Fedtchenko, Fl. Aziat. Ross. fasc. 11, t. 2 (1917) ; Guillaumin in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, XXIV. 359 (1928) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 555 (1929).—About 9 species in N. and E. Asia, Himal.

Standard species : *B. bifolia* Moench=*B. crassifolia* (L.) Fritsch, the original species.

Bergena Adans. belonging to the Lecythydaceae is a synonym of *Lecythis* Loebl. (1758) and has not been adopted by any botanist.

Bergenia Neck. belonging to the Lythraceae is a synonym of *Lythrum* L. and has not been adopted by any author.

There is a fourth homonym, *Bergenia* Raf. Sylv. Tellur. 102 (1838), which belongs to the Lythraceae and is included in *Cuphea* ; it has never been recognized by any botanist.

Since *Bergenia* Moench has been generally adopted and none of the other homonyms have been taken up as valid genera, it seems advisable to conserve it. If not conserved, *Geryonia* Schrank (1818) will become the legitimate name of *Bergenia* Moench, which by many botanists is referred as a subgenus to *Saxifraga* L. Another synonym is *Megasea* Haw. Saxifr. Enum. 6 (1821) which seems to have been used only in horticultural literature.

2804 **Bernieria** Baill. in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris, I. 434 (1884)

versus

Berniera DC. Prodr. VII. 18 (1838).

Bernieria Baill. Lauraceae.

Adopted by : Durand, Ind. Gen. Phan. 384 (1888) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-2, p. 121 (1889) "*Berniera*" ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. 178, no. 2804 (1900) ; Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 66 (1904) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 560 (1929).—One species in Madagascar.

Standard species : *B. madagascariensis* Baill., l. c., the original species.

Berniera DC. belonging to the Compositae does not seem to have been adopted by any botanist; it was referred to *Gerbera* Gronov. as a section in 1844 by Schultz Bip. in Flora XXVII. 780.

Since *Berniera* Baill. has been generally adopted and has no synonym to take its place, it is advisable to conserve it.

5035 **Bernoullia** Oliv. in Hook. Icon. Pl. XII. t. 1169 (1873)

versus

Bernoullia Neck. Elem. II. 97 (1790).

Bernoullia Oliv. Bombacaceae.

Adopted by: Durand, Ind. Gen. Phan. 41 (1888) "*Bernouillia*"; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-6, p. 65 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 310, no. 5035 (1901); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 66 (1904); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 560 (1929).—One species in C. Am.

Standard species: *B. flammea* Oliv., l. c., the original species. *Bernoullia* Neck. belonging to the Rosaceae, does not seem to have been taken up by any author; it is a synonym of *Geum* L.

There is a third homonym, *Bernouillia* Heer, Fl. Foss. Helv. (1876-77), which must receive another name.

Since *Bernoullia* Oliv. has been generally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, while *Bernoullia* Neck. has not been taken up by any author, it is advisable to conserve it.

5708 **Bertolonia** Raddi in Mem. Soc. Ital. Sci. XVIII. 384, t. 5, fig. 3 (1820)

versus

Bertolonia Spin, Cat. Jard. St. Sebast. 24 (1809).

Bertolonia Raf. ap. Desv. Jour. de Bot. IV. 177 (1814), nomen.

Bertolonia Raddi. Melastomataceae.

Adopted by: Raddi in Mem. Soc. Ital. Sci. XX. 113 (Melast. Brasil.) (1828); DC. Prodr. III. 113 (1828); Mart. Nov. Gen. III. 116, t. 257 (1829); G. Don, Gen. Syst. II. 740 (1832); Spach, Vég. Phan. IV. 220 (1835); Meisn. Gen. 114, II. 81 (1838); Endl. Gen. 1209 (1840); Naud. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, XV. 317 (1851); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 755 (1867); Cogn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. XIV.-4, p. 49 (1886); in DC. Monog. Phan. VII. 530 (1891); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-7, p. 172 (1893); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 355, no. 5708 (1903); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 67 (1904); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 567 (1929).—About 10 species in Brazil.

Standard species: *B. nymphaeifolia* Raddi, l. c., the original species.

Bertolonia Spin. Cat. Jard. St. Sebast. 24 (1809) is a synonym of *Myoporum* Banks, its only species *B. glandulosa* Spin being identical with *M. serratum* R. Br.

Bertolonia Raf. ex Desv. Jour. de Bot. IV. 177 (1814); in Jour. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat. LXXXIX. 259 (1819) is a synonym of *Lippia*, having been based on *Verbena nodiflora* L.=*Lippia nodiflora* (L.) Michx. and related species. The citation "Raf. in Am. Monthl. Mag. 1818, 267" in Ind. Kew. is incorrect.

Bertolonia DC. in Ann. Mus. Paris, XIX. t. 14 (1812) cited in Ind. Kew and Pfeiffer, Nom., appears op. cit. p. 65, 71, tab. 5 (tab. 14) as *Chabraea* with the species *Ch. purpurea* which is based on *Perdicium purpureum* Vahl=*Leuceria purpurea* (Vahl) Hook. & Arn. belonging to the Compositae.

There are also a few later homonyms:—

Bertolonia Spreng. Neue Entdeck. II. 110, t. 1 (1821); Syst. II. 465 (1825); this is identical with *Chrysochlamys* Poepp. belonging to the Guttiferae.

Bertolonia Sessé & Moc. ex DC. Prodr. II. 589 (1825) is a synonym of *Cercocarpus fothergilloides* H. B. K. belonging to Rosaceae.

Since *Bertolonia* Raddi has been universally accepted, while the two earlier homonyms have not been adopted by any author and are reduced to synonymy, its conservation is highly desirable. If not conserved *Triblemma* R. Br. ap. Sprengel, Gen. I. 342 (1930) would take its place; this name was first published by DC. Prodr. 313 (1828) as a synonym of *Bertolonia* Raddi and seems to have been adopted after Sprengel only by Steudel, Nomencl. II. 698 (1841).

1055 **Bessera** Schult. f. in Linnaea IV. 121 (1829)

versus

Bessera Schult. Obs. Bot. 27 (1809).

Bessera Spreng. Pugill. II. 90 (1815).

Bessera Vellozo, Fl. Flum. 147 (1825).

Bessera Schult. f. Liliaceae.

Adopted by: Roem. & Schult. Syst. VII. p. lviii, 996 (1830); Endl. Gen. 143 (1837); Lindl. Bot. Reg. n. s. XII. t. 34 (1839); Meisn. Gen. 399, II. 302 (1842); Kunth, Enum. IV. 476, 699 (1843); Spach, Vég. Phan. XII. 255 (1846); Wats. Bot. Calif. II. 157 (1880); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 801 (1883); Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Am. Bot. III. 377 (1885); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II.-5, p. 58 (1888); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 66, no. 1055 (1900); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 67 (1904); Macbr. in Contr. Gray Herb. s. nov. LVI. 11 (1918); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 567 (1929).—Four species in South Western U. S. and Mexico (including *Androstephium* Torr. and *Behria* Greene).

Standard species: *B. elegans* Schult. f., the original species.

Bessera Schult. belonging to the Boraginaceae is referred to *Pulmonaria* L., its type *B. azurea* (Bess.) Schult. being identical with *Pulmonaria azurea* Bess.=*P. angustifolia* L. The name has not been taken up by any later author.

Bessera Spreng. has been referred to *Xylosma* Forst. (Flacourtiaceae), its type species *B. spinosa* Spreng. being identical with *X. nitidum* (Hellen.) Gray; the second species, *B. inermis* has been identified with *Flueggea microcarpa* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae). The name has not been taken up by any author.

Bessera Vellozo belonging to the Nyctaginaceae has been referred to *Pisonia* L., and its type species *B. calycanthea* Vell. identified with *Pisonia Olfersiana* Lk. Kl. & Otto (*Torrubia* O. Standl.). The name has not been taken up by any author.

Since *Bessera* Schult. f. has been universally adopted and none of the earlier homonyms accepted by any author, it is advisable to conserve it. If not conserved *Pharium* Herb. in Bot. Reg. XVII. t. 1546 (1832) would take its place; its type *Ph. fistulosum* Herb. is identical with *B. elegans*. This name seems to have been adopted only by Steud. Nomencl. ed. 2, II. 316 (1841).

8855 *Bigelowia* DC. Prodr. V. 329 (1836)

versus

Bigelowia Raf. in Jour. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat. LXXXIX. 289 (1819), sphalmate "*Bigelonia*."

Bigelowia Sm. in Rees, Cyclop. XXXIX. (1819).

Bigelovia Spreng. Neue Entdeck. II. 150 (1821).

Bigelowia DC. ms. ex Gingins in DC. Prodr. I. 290 (1824), as synon.

Bigelovia Spreng. Syst. I. 366, 404 (1825).

Bigelowia DC. Compositae.

Adopted by: DC. Coll. Mem. IX. 22, t. 5 (1838); Endl. Gen. 385 (1838); Meisn. Gen. 188, II. 127 (1839); Spach, Vég. Phan. X. 29 (1841); Nutt. in Am. Phil. Trans. n. ser. VII. 323 (1841); Torr. & Gray, N. Am. Fl. II. 231 (1841); Gray, Man. 215 (1848); Gray, Syn. Fl. I. pt. II. 135 (1884); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-5, p. 151 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 530, no. 8855 (1905); Robins. & Fern. Gray's Man. 798 (1908). —About 4 species in N. Am. s. to Mex. (including *Chrysanthamnus* Nutt.); one or two species as limited by Nuttall (1841) and others.

Standard species: *B. nudata* (Michx.) DC., the oldest of the two closely related species grouped by DC. under § Genuinae.

Bigelowia Raf. belonging to the Caryophyllaceae is referred to *Arenaria*, its two species *B. elongata* and *B. montana* being identical with *A. lanuginosa* (Michx.) Rohrb. and *A. montana* L.

Bigelovia Sm. belonging to the Oleaceae was proposed for *Borya* Willd., not Labill.=*Forestiera* Willd.

Bigelovia Spreng. (1821) belonging to the Flacourtiaceae is referred to *Casearia*, its only species *B. brasiliensis* Spreng. having been identified with *Casearia inaequilatera* Camb.

Bigelovia DC. ms. is cited only as a synonym of *Noisettia* H. B. K. (Violaceae) and was never taken up as a valid genus.

Bigelovia Spreng. (1825) belonging to the Rubiaceae has been referred to *Borreria* G. F. W. Mey. The genus has been accepted only by a few earlier botanists as Bl. Bijdr. 945 (1826); Wight & Arn. Prodr. I. 437 (1834); Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. II. 333 (1856).

Since *Bigelovia* DC. has been generally accepted, and of the earlier homonyms only *Bigelovia* Spreng. (1825) has been adopted by a few authors, its conservation is advisable. If not conserved *Chondrophora* Raf. New Fl. N. Am. IV. 79 (1836) would take its place; it has in fact been taken up by a few recent American authors as Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. III. 325 (1898); Britton, Man. Fl. N. St. Can. 930 (1901); Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 1184 (1903); Man. S. E. Fl. 1342 (1933), but only in the restricted sense of *Bigelovia* as limited by Nuttall (1841), Torrey & Gray (1841), Gray (1848) (= *Bigelovia* § *Genuinae* DC.). *Chondrophora*, moreover, was published without adequate description, being only incidentally mentioned under *Mesadenia* Raf. as a new genus based on *Chrysocoma nudata* Michx. and "with a scaly phoranthé, etc." It seems doubtful whether this should be accepted as valid publication. Most authors except those named above include the species separated by Nuttall as *Chrysothamnus*, while Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 255 (1873) use the latter name instead of *Bigelovia* DC., also Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. II. 156 (1930).

2902 **Bivonaea** DC. in Mém. Mus. Paris, VII. 241 (1821); Syst. II. 554 (1821)

versus

Bivonea Raf. Fl. Ludov. 138 (1817).

Bivonia Spreng. Neue Entdeck. II. 116 (1821).

Bivonaea DC. Cruciferae.

Adopted by: DC. Prodr. I. 208 (1824); Spreng. Syst. II. 869 (1825); G. Don, Gen. Syst. I. 221 (1831); Meisn. Gen. 14, II. 13 (1837); Spach, Vég. Phan. VI. 325 (1838); Endl. Gen. 879 (1839); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 88 (1862); Passerini & Gib. Comp. Fl. Ital. 823 (1880); Parl. Fl. Ital. IX. 679 (1890); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-2, p. 166 (1891); Fiori & Paol. Fl. Anal. Ital. I. 469 (1899); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 183, no. 2902 (1901); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 69 (1904);

Fiori, Nuov. Fl. An. Ital. I. 622 (1924) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 583 (1929) "*Bivonea*."—Four species in the W. Mediterr. Reg. Standard species : *B. lutea* DC. l. c., the original species.

Bivonea Raf. based on *Jatropha stimulosa* Michx. (= *J. urens* L.), without generic description ; also in Jour. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat. LXXXIX. 260 (1819). Rafinesque refers to Neogenyton (1814) as the first publication, but no work of this title of 1814 is known.

Bivonia Spreng. belonging to the Euphorbiaceae is referred to *Bernardia* P. Br., the only species *B. axillaris* Spr.=*Bernardia axillaris* (Spreng.) Muell. Arg.

A later homonym is *Bivonaea* Moc. & Sessé ex DC. Prodr. III. 372 (1828) published as a synonym of *Cardionema* DC. (Caryophyllaceae) now referred to *Acanthonychia* Rohrb.

Considering the fact that *Bivonaea* DC. has been universally accepted, and none of the homonyms has been taken up by any author, its conservation is recommended. If not conserved *Pastorea* Tod. (1854), now considered a section of *Bivonaea*, would take its place.

Bivonaea, *Bivonea* and *Bivonia* are orthographic variants, since they are named in honor of the same man, Ant. Bivona Bernardi, with but slight changes in the ending.

1021 **Blandfordia** Sm. Exot. Bot. I. 5, t. 4 (Dec. 1804)
versus

Blandfordia Andr. Bot. Rep. V. t. 343 (Feb. 1804).

Blandfordia Sm. Liliaceae.

Adopted by : R. Br. Prodr. I. 295 (1810) ; Salisb. in Trans. Hort. Soc. I. 335 (1812) ; Poir. in Dict. Sci. Nat. IV. 116 (1816), "*Blandfortia*" ; Sprengel, Syst. II. 40 (1825) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. VII. p. xxxii. 425 (1829) ; Endl. Gen. 142 (1837) ; Meisn. Gen. 399, II. 302 (1842) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. XII. 376 (1846) ; Benth. Fl. Austral. VII. 22 (1878) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 774 (1883) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II. 5, p. 41 (1888) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. 64, no. 1021 (1900) ; F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Fl. V. 1624 (1902) ; Compr. Cat. Queensl. Pl. 553 (1909) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 587 (1929).—Four species in Australia.

Standard species : *B. nobilis* Sm., l. c. the original species.

Blandfordia Andr. belonging to the Diapensiaceae is a synonym of *Galax* L., its type species, *B. cordata* Andr. being identical with *Galax aphylla* L.

Since *Blandfordia* Sm. has been universally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is strongly recommended. *Blandfordia* Andr. has not been adopted by any author.

5392 **Blumenbachia** Schrad. in Goetting. Gel. Anz. 1825, p. 1705

versus

Blumenbachia Koeler, Gram. Gall. Germ. 28 (1802).

Blumenbachia Schrad. Loasaceae.

Adopted by : DC. Prodr. III. 340 (1828) ; Camb. in St. Hil. Fl. Bras. II. 207 (1829) ; Spreng. Gen. I. 408 (1830) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. III. 62 (1834) ; Meisn. Gen. 125, II. 90 (1838) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. VI. 244 (1838) ; Gay, Bot. Hist. Chile II. 432 (1846) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 804 (1867) ; Hieron. Pl. Diaphor. Fl. Argent. 120 (1882) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-6a, p. 121 (1894) ; Urban in Mart. Fl. Bras. XIII. 3, p. 212 (1899) ; in Nov. Act. Leop.-Carol. LXXVI. 351 (1900) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 333, no. 5392 (1903) ; Hicken, Chloris Plat. Argent. 165 (1910) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. 599 (1929).—Three species in S. Am.

Standard species : *B. insignis* Schrad., the original species.

Blumenbachia Koeler belongs to *Andropogon* L. (Gramineae), its type species, *B. halepensis* (L.) Koel., being identical with *A. halepensis* (L.) Brot. (*A. arundinacea* Scop.).

In view of the fact that *Blumenbachia* Schrad. has been universally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended. *Blumenbachia* Koeler does not seem to have been adopted by any author.

4011 **Boenninghausenia** Reichenb. Consp. 197 (1828) sine descr. ; apud Meisn. Gen. 60, II. 44 (1836)

versus

Boenninghausia Spreng. Syst. III. 153, 245 (1826).

Boenninghausenia Reichenb. Rutaceae.

Adopted by : Bartl. Ord. 390 (1830) "*Boennighausenia*," nomen ; Spach, Vég. Phan. II. 314 (1834) "*Boennighausenia*" ; Endl. Gen. 1160 (1840) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 287 (1862) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 48 (1875) ; Hemsl. in Jour. Linn. Soc. XXIII. 102 (1886) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-4, p. 129 (1896) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 252, no. 4011 (1901) ; Koorders, Exkursionsfl. Java II. 421 (1912) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 606 (1929) ; Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. XIV. 225 (1933).—One species in E. and S. Asia and Malaysia.

Standard species : *B. albiflora* (Hook.) Meisn. Gen. II. 44 (1836), the original species.

Boenninghausia Spreng. belonging to the Leguminosae is a synonym of *Chaetocalyx* DC. (1825), and its only species *B. vincentina* (Ker-Gawl.) Spreng. is identical with *Chaetocalyx vincentina* (Ker-Gawl.) DC.

Boenninghausenia and *Boenninghausia* are orthographic variants, since both are named for the same man, Cl. M. Fr.

von Boenninghausen, director of the Botanic Garden at Muenster, Germany.

Since *Boenninghausenia* has been universally accepted, its conservation is recommended. If not conserved, its place will be taken by *Podostaurus* Jungh. in Nat. & Geneesk. Arch. II. 45 (1845) which was only adopted by Endl. Gen. Suppl. V. 101 (1850) who did not recognize its identity with *Boenninghausenia*. Another synonym is *Bodiniera* Lévl. & Vant. in Bull. Acad. Géog. Bot. XI. 48 (1902), see Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. XIV. 225 (1933).

6979 **Bonamia** Thouars in Dict. Sci. Nat. V. 145 (1804) ; Hist. Vég. Isl. Afr. 17 (1805)

versus

Bonamya Neck. Elem. I. 316 (1790).

Bonamia Thouars. Convolvulaceae.

Adopted by : Roem. Collect. 202 (1809) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. IV. p. xl. 467 (1819) ; Spreng. Syst. I. 614 (1825) ; Choisy in Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève, VI. 495 (1833) ; in DC. Prodr. IX. 439 (1845) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. IV. 300 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 652 (1839) ; Meisn. Gen. 275, II. 181 (1840) ; A. Gray in Proc. Am. Acad. V. 337 (1862) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 877 (1876) ; Baill. Hist. Vég. X. 327 (1888) ; in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris, II. 817 (1898) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-3a, p. 17 (1897) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 420, no. 6979 (1904) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 617 (1929).—Three species in Madag. and Sandwich Isls.

Standard species : *B. madagascariensis* Poir. Encycl. Suppl. I. 677 (1810), the original species.

Bonamya Neck. belonging to the Labiatae was separated from *Stachys* L., but does not seem to have been adopted by any author. *Bonamia* and *Bonamya* are orthographic variants, both being named for the same man, François Bonami (see Thouars, l. c. ; Pritzel, Thesaur. ed. 2, p. 34) or Bonamy (Cat. Libr. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. I. 194) of Nantes who published in 1782 *Florae nannetensis prodromus* (see also Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. Ouest France, V. 75, 1895).

Since *Bonamia* has been universally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended.

6099 **Bonannia** Guss. Fl. Sicul. Syn. I. 355 (1842)

versus

Bonannia Raf. Specchio, I. 115 (1814).

Bonannia Presl, Fl. Sicul. I. 99 (1826).

Bonannia Guss. Umbelliferae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 910 (1867) ; Parl. Fl.

Ital. VIII. 303 (1888) ; Tornabene, Fl. Aetn. II. 346 (1890) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-8, p. 226 (1898) ; Fiori & Paol. Fl. Anal. Ital. II. 174 (1900) ; Halácsy, Consp. Fl. Graec. I. 641 (1901) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 375, no. 6099 (1903) ; Fiori, Nuov. Fl. Anal. Ital. II. 61 (1925) ; Hayek, Prodr. Fl. Pen. Balc. I. 1025 (1927) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 618 (1929).—One species in S. Europe.

Standard species : *B. resinifera* (Guss.) Guss.=*B. graeca* (L.) Halácsy, the original species.

Bonannia Raf. belonging to the Sapindaceae is a synonym of *Blighia* Kon. (1806), its type species *B. nitida* Raf. l. c., being identical with *Blighia sapida* Kon. It has not been taken up by any author.

Bonannia Presl belonging to the Cruciferae is referred to *Sinapis* L., its two species, *B. officinalis* Presl and *B. dissecta* (Lag.) Presl being identical with *S. alba* L. and *S. dissecta* Lag. It does not seem to have been taken up by any author.

In view of the fact that *Bonannia* Guss. has been universally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended.

5144 Bonnetia Mart. & Zucc. Nov. Gen. Spec. I. 114 (1824)
versus

Bonnetia Schreb. Gen. 363 (1789).

Bonnetia Neck. Elem. I. 368 (1790).

Kieseria Nees in Wied-Neuwied, Reise Brasil. II. 338 (1821).

Bonnetia Mart. & Zucc. Theaceae.

Adopted by : Nees & Mart. in Nov. Act. Acad. Leop.-Carol. XII.-1, p. 36, t. 6 (1824) ; St. Hilaire, Fl. Bras. I. 301 (1827) ; Cambess. in Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, XVI. 409 (1828) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. I. 570 (1831) ; Meisn. Gen. 40, II. 30 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 1020 (1840) ; Choisy in Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève, XIV. 159 (1855) ; Turcz. in Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, XXXI.-1, p. 246 (1858) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 187 (1862) ; Baill. Hist. Pl. IV. 236, 259 (1873) ; Wawra in Mart. Fl. Bras. XII.-1, p. 323 (1886) ; Oliver in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. II.-2, p. 272 (1887) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-6, p. 180 (1893) ; ed. 2, XXI. 149 (1925) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 317, no. 5144 (1903) ; Pitard in Act. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, LVIII. C. R. 49 (1903) ; Huber in Bol. Mus. Goeldi, VII. 301 (1913) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 619 (1929).—About eight species in trop. Am.

Standard species : *Bonnetia anceps* Mart. & Zucc., that of two original species upon which the description of the flowers is based ; of *B. venulosa* Mart. & Zucc. the flowers are unknown.

Bonnetia Schreb. Gen. 363 (1789) belonging also to the Theaceae is a renaming of *Mahurea* Aubl. (1775); its type *B. palustris* (Aubl.) Gmel. Syst. 814 (1791) = *Mahurea palustris* Aubl.

Bonnetia Neck. Elem. I. 368 (1790) belonging to the Scrophulariaceae is a renaming of *Piripea* Aubl. (1775), which is a synonym of *Buchnera* L. (1753) and has not been taken up by any author.

Kieseria Nees in Wied-Neuwied, Reise Brasil. II. 338 (1821); Flora, IV. 298 (1821) was referred to *Bonnetia* Mart. & Zucc. by Nees and Martius in 1824; its type, *K. stricta* Nees becoming *B. stricta* (Nees) Nees & Mart. It was apparently taken up by only few recent authors as Ktze. Rev. Gen. I. 62 (1891) "*Kiesera*"; Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. Phan. 308 (1904) "*Kiesera*"; Britton in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. XLI. 19 (1914). A later homonym *Kiesera* Reinw. ap. Blume, Cat. Gen. Buitenzorg, 93 (1823) nom.; Reinw. in Syll. Pl. Regensb. II. 11 (1925) was taken up by Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. I.-I, p. 290 (1850), but is generally united with *Tephrosia* Pers. (1807).

Considering the fact that *Bonnetia* Mart. & Zucc. has been universally accepted and the two earlier homonyms are illegitimate names, while *Kieseria* has been taken up only recently by a few authors, the conservation of *Bonnetia* Mart. & Zucc. is recommended.

3106 **Boscia** Lam. Rec. Planch. t. 395 (1797); Tabl. Encycl. II. 517 (1819)

versus

Boscia Thunb. Prodr. Pl. Cap. 32 (1794).

Boscia Lam. Capparidaceae.

Adopted by: Jaume St. Hil. Expos. Fam. Nat. II. 3 (1805); Lam. Encycl. Méth. Suppl. I. 680 (1810); DC. Prodr. I. 244 (1824); Reichenb. Consp. 188 (1828); G. Don, Gen. Syst. I. 277 (1831); Meisn. Gen. 17, II. 15 (1837); Spach, Vég. Phan. VI. 296 (1838); Endl. Gen. 892 (1839); Arnott in Hook. Jour. Bot. III. 153 (1841); Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. I. 60 (1859); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 108 (1862); Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr. I. 91 (1868); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-2, p. 232 (1891); Engl. Pflanzenw. Ost-Afr. III. 185 (1895); Pestalozzi in Mitt. Bot. Mus. Zürich, VII. 152 (1898); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 193, no. 3106 (1900); Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. 243 (1908); Sprague & M. L. Green in Kew Bull. 1913, 177; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 630 (1929).—About 25 species in trop. and S. Afr.

Standard species: *B. senegalensis* Lam., l. c., the original species.

Boscia Thunb. belonging to the Rutaceae was adopted only by few earlier botanists as Willd. Spec. I. 706 (1797); Persoon, Syn. I. 151 (1805); Thunb. Fl. Cap. I. 576 (1818); Roem. & Schult. Syst. III. 34, 486 (1818); Spreng. Syst. I. 494 (1825);

Arnott in Hook. Jour. Bot. III. 154 (1841). It is referred as a synonym to *Vepris* Comm. (1825), its type, *B. undulata* Thunb., being identical with *V. lanceolata* (Lam.) G. Don.

There is a third homonym *Boscia* Vellozo, Fl. Flum. IV. 150 t. 11 (1825) which is identical with *Funifera* Leandr. ap. C. A. Mey. (1843).

Considering the fact that *Boscia* Lam. has been universally adopted, its conservation is recommended. If not conserved *Podoria* Pers. (1807) takes its place. The title page of vol. II of *Tableau Encyclopédique* is dated 1793, which would make *Boscia* Lam. the oldest homonym, but according to the bibliographical data given in Jour. Bot. XLIV. 319 the first part of vol. II. was published in 1797 and the second part which includes p. 517 came out in 1819. Plate 395 which contains the figure of *B. senegalensis* appeared in 1797 and constitutes the first publication of the genus. *Boscia* Lam., therefore, must be considered the younger homonym and needs conservation. This invalidates *Boscia* Thunb. for which *Vepris* Comm. ap. Juss. (1825) has been adopted, if the genus is not united with *Toddalia* Juss.

4516 *Botryophora* Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. V. 476 (1888)

versus

Botryophora Bompard in Hedwigia, 1867, p. 129.

Botryophora J. G. Ag. in Lunds Univ. Aarskr. XXIII. 139 (1887).

Botryophora Hook. f. Euphorbiaceae.

Adopted by: Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-5, p. 116 (1890); ed. 2, XIXc, p. 228 (1931); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 283, no. 4516 (1901); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 75 (1904) "*Botryophora*"; Ind. Kew., Suppl. I. 61 (1906) "*Bothryospora*" sphalmate; Ridley, Fl. Mal. Pen. III. 282 (1924); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 635 (1929).—One species in India.

Standard species: *B. Kingii* Hook. f., the original species.

Botryophora Bomp. belonging to the Chlorophyceae-Codiaceae is generally referred to *Halimeda* Lamour. (1812), as in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I.-2, p. 143 (1893).

Botryophora J. G. Ag. belonging to the Chlorophyceae-Dasycladaceae is adopted in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I.-2, p. 157 (1893), but by others referred to *Dasycladus* Ag. or *Coccocladus* Cramer.

Since *Botryophora* Hook. f. has been universally adopted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended. It is apparently preferable to conserve *Botryophora* Hook. f. which is a valid genus and has no synonym to take its place, than to maintain *Botryophora* J. G. Ag. whose validity is doubtful and has been by some authors referred to other genera.

7042 **Bourreria** P. Br. Hist. Jam. 168 (1756) = *Beurveria* Jacq. Sel. Stirp. Am. Hist. 44, t. 173, fig. 17 (1763) = *Beureria* Spreng. Syst. I. 647 (1825)
versus

Beureria Ehret, Pl. & Papil. Rar. t. 13 (1755).

Bourreria P. Br. Boraginaceae.

Adopted by : Jacq. Enum. Pl. Carib. 2, 14 (1760) ; Adans. Fam. II. 177 (1763) ; Necker, Elem. I. 275 (1790) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 840 (1876) ; Hemsl. Biol. C. Am., Bot. II. 369, t. 59 (1881) ; S. Wats. in Proc. Am. Acad. XXIV. 62 (1889) ; Donn.-Smith in Bot. Gaz. XXV. 150 (1898) ; Britt. in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, XLI. 10 (1914) ; Britt. & Millsp. Bahama Fl. 359 (1920) ; Britt. & Wils. Bot. Porto Rico and Virg. Isls. VI. 128 (1925) ; Standley in Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. XXIII. 125 (1924) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 670 (1929).—About 30 species in tropical America.

Standard species : *Bourreria succulenta* Jacq. Enum. Pl. Carib. 14 (1760) (*Cordia Bourreria* L.), that of the two species described by Jacquin which is based on P. Browne's description.

Beurveria Jacq.

Adopted by : Gaertn. f. Fruct. III. 170, t. 212 (1805) ; H. B. K. Nov. Gen. III. 67 (1818) ; Mart. Nov. Gen. Spec. II. 138 (1827) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. IV. 389 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 645 (1839) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. IX. 32 (1840).

Beureria Spreng.

Adopted by : Reichb. Consp. 118 (1828) ; Bartl. Ord. 197 (1830) ; Miers, Contr. Bot. II. 238, t. 86 (1860) ; Griseb. in Mem. Am. Acad. n. ser. VIII.-2, p. 528 (1863) ; Fl. Brit. W. Ind. Isls. 481 (1864) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf. IV.-3a, p. 86 (1893) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 424, no. 7042 (1903) ; O. E. Schulz in Urb. Symb. Antill. VII. 45 (1911) ; Urb. Symb. Antill. VIII. 581 (1921).

Beureria Ehret belonging to the Calycanthaceae is identical with *Calycanthus* L. which is a nomen conservandum (see Règl. Internat. ed. 2, p. 86, no. 2663. 1912).

The different spellings of the name including *Beurera* Ktze. are orthographic variants, since the genus is named for J. A. Beurer of Nuremberg ; P. Browne, l. c., p. 168-169, uses an incorrect spelling when he says, " I have called it after Mr. Bourer, an apothecary of Nuremberg." As the citations above show, the original spelling is preferred by British and American botanists while *Beurveria* and *Beureria* are preferred by European continental botanists.

Considering the fact that P. Browne's genus has been generally accepted and is a rather important genus of about 30 species, its conservation in its original spelling "*Bourreria*" is recommended ;

if a corrected spelling should be desired, *Beureria* or *Beurera* would be preferable rather than *Beurreria*. If not conserved the next oldest name will be *Morelosia* La Llave & Lex. which has been adopted by Kuntze, Rev. Gen. II. 439 (1891).

3185 *Boykinia* Nutt. in Jour. Acad. Philad. VII. 113 (1834)

versus

Boykinia Raf. Neogen. 2 (1825) "*Boykiana*" sphalmate.

Boykinia Nutt. Saxifragaceae.

Adopted by : Torrey & Gray, N. Am. Fl. I. 576 (1840) ; Endl. Gen. Suppl. I. 1415 (1841) ; Meisn. Gen. II. 357 (1843) ; Walp. Rep. II. 362 (1843) ; Gray, Man. Bot. ed. 2, 143 (1856) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 636 (1865) ; S. Watson, Bot. Calif. I. 196 (1876) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-2a, p. 51 (1890) ; ed. 2, XVIIIa, p. 119 (1930) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 199, no. 3185 (1900) ; Robins. & Fernald, Gray's Man. ed. 7, p. 445 (1908) ; Jepson, Man. Flow. Pl. Calif. 458 (1925) ; Makino & Tanaka, Man. Fl. Nippon, 223 (1927) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 645 (1929) ; Makino & Nemoto, Nippon Shokub. Sôran, 427 (1931).—Seven species in N. Am., one in Japan.

Standard species : *B. aconitifolia* Nutt. l. c., the original species.

Boykinia Raf. belonging to the Lythraceae does not seem to have been adopted by any author. It is included in *Rotala* L., its type species *B. humilis* Raf. Autikon Bot. 9 (1840) being identical with *Rotala ramosior* (L.) Koehne.

The conservation of *Boykinia* Nutt. is desirable, since it had been generally accepted until Kuntze, Rev. Gen. I. 227 (1891), took up *Therophon* Raf. N. Am. Fl. IV. 66 (1836) which was adopted by : Millsp. Fl. W. Virginia, 361 (1892) ; Greene, Man. Bay Reg. 121 (1894) ; Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. II. 176 (1897) ; Britt. Man. Fl. N. St. Can. 480 (1901) ; Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 500 (1903), Man. S. E. Fl. 595 (1933) ; Abrams, Fl. Los Angeles, 189 (1904) ; N. Am. Flora XXII. 123 (1905) "*Therophon*" ; Rydb. Rocky Mtn. Fl. 384 (1917) "*Therophon*." Another synonym is *Telesonix* Raf. Fl. Tellur. II. 69 (1836) ; not adopted by any author.

1751 *Bracthia* Reichb. f. in Linnaea XXII. 853 (1849)

versus

Bracthia Trevisan, Alghe Coccot. 57 (1848).

Bracthia Reichb. f. Orchidaceae.

Adopted by : Walp. Ann. Bot. III. 560 (1853) ; Reichb. Xenia Orchid. I. 74, t. 29 (1854) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II. 6, p. 193 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 109, no. 1751 (1900) ; Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 77 (1904) ; Kränzlin in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin, VII. 431 (1920) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 647 (1929).—About 3 species in Colombia.

Standard species: *B. glumacea* Reichb. f., the original species.

Bractia Trevisan is a genus of uncertain affinity referred to the Chlorophyceae, and does not seem to have been taken up by any author (cf. Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I.-2, p. 27, in nota (1890).

Since *Bractia* Reichb. has been generally adopted, it is desirable to conserve the name; if not conserved, *Oncodia* Lindl. Fol. Orchid. Feb. 1853 will take its place, with the type species *O. glumacea* (Reichb.) Lindl.

8808 **Brachyandra** Philippi in Bot. Zeit. XV. 681 (1857) nomen;
Fl. Atac. 34, t. 4 (1860)
versus

Brachyandra Naud. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, II. 143 (1841).

Brachyandra Philippi. Compositae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 244 (1873); Philippi f. Cat. Pl. Vasc. Chil. 156 (1881); Baill. Hist. Pl. VIII. 132 (1886); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-5, p. 138 (1890); Reiche, Fl. Chile, III. 263 (1902); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 77 (1904); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. 527 no. 8808 (1905).
—One species in Chile.

Standard species: *B. macrogyne* Phil., the original species.

Brachyandra Naud. belonging to the Melastomataceae is a synonym of *Pterolepis* Miq. (1840), its two species *B. perpusilla* and *B. pusilla* Naud. having been transferred to *Pterolepis* as *Pt. perpusilla* (Naud.) Cogn.

Considering the fact that *Brachyandra* Phil. has been universally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is to be recommended. By Robinson in 1906 (in Proc. Am. Acad. XLII. 31 and Contr. Gray Herb. n. sér. XXXII. 31) it was reduced to a section of *Helogyne* Nutt. (1841), also by Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. II. 511 (1930) it is referred to *Helogyne* Nutt.

6720 **Brachylepis** Wight & Arn. Contr. Bot. Ind. 63 (1834)
versus

Brachylepis C. A. Mey. in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. I. 370 (1829).

Brachylepis Hook. & Arn. in Hook. Jour. Bot. I. 290 (1834).

Brachylepis Wight & Arn. Asclepiadaceae.

Adopted by: G. Don, Gen. Syst. IV. 161 (1837); Endl. Gen. 588 (1838), 1397 (1840); Spach, Vég. Phan. VIII. 538 (1839); Meisn. Gen. 266, II. 174 (1840); Dcne. in DC. Prodr. VIII. 495 (1844); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 742 (1876); Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. IV. 7 (1883); Baill. Hist. Pl. X. 296 (1890); Engl.

& Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-2, p. 214 (1895); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 411, no. 6720 (1904); Post & Ktze. Gen. 77 (1904); Fyson, Fl. Nilgiri & Pulney, III. 418, fig. (1920); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 654 (1929).—One species in India.

Standard species: *B. nervosa* Wight & Arn., the original species.

Brachylepis C. A. Mey. belonging to the Chenopodiaceae has been adopted by only few earlier authors, as Spach, Vég. Phan. V. 278 (1836); Reichb. Handb. 239 (1837); Endl. Gen. Suppl. II. 33 (1842); Moq.-Tand. in DC. Prodr. XIII.-2, p. 216 (1849); Fenzl in Ledeb. Fl. Ross. III. 826 (1851). By Benth. & Hook. f. the genus was reduced to a section of *Anabasis* and has been so regarded by subsequent authors.

Brachylepis Hook. & Arn. belonging to the Asclepiadaceae was adopted by only a few earlier authors as Endl. Gen. 593 (1838); Spach, Vég. Phan. VIII. 539 (1839); Meisn. Gen. 269, II. 176 (1840); Decne. in Orbigny, Dict. II. 212 (1842). In 1844 the name was changed to *Melinia* Dcne., the original species *B. Candolleana* becoming *M. Candolleana* (H. & A.) Dcne.

Since *Brachylepis* Wight & Arn. has been generally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended. *Cornachina* Endl. & Fenzl, Nov. Stirp. Dec. 18 (1839) corrected to *Cornacchinia* Endl. Gen. 1397 (1840) proposed as a new name, is invalidated by the earlier *Cornacchinia* Savi (1837).

6408 **Brachynema** Benth. in Trans. Linn. Soc. XXII. 125, t. 22 (1857)

versus

Brachynema Griff. Notul. IV. 176 (1854).

Brachynema Benth. Ebenaceae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 666 (1876); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-1, p. 165 (1891); Nachtr. 332 (1897); Baill. Hist. Pl. XI. 224 (1892); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 395, 630, no. 6408 (1903); Kuhlmann in Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio, IV. 353 (1925); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 655 (1929).—One species in Brazil.

Standard species: *B. ramiflorum* Benth., l. c., the original species.

Brachynema Griff. belonging to the Verbenaceae was referred to *Sphenodesme* Jack (1820) and made a section of the genus by C. B. Clarke, its type species *B. ferruginea* being identical with *Sphenodesme barbata* Schau. (1847).

There is a third homonym, *Brachynema* F. v. Muell. Fragm. III. 90 (1862), belonging to the Saxifragaceae, which was changed to *Abrophyllum* Hook. f. (1864).

Considering the fact that *Brachynema* Benth. has been universally adopted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended. According to Kuhlmann (l. c.) the genus belongs to the Olacaceae near *Tetrastylidium* Engl.

8840 **Bradburia** Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. II. 250 (1841)

versus

Bradburya Raf. Fl. Ludovic. 104 (1817).

Bradburia Torr. & Gray. Compositae.

Adopted by : Endl. Gen. Suppl. III. 67 (1843) ; Schultz Bip. in Walp. Rep. II. 952 (1843) ; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 710 (1847) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 251 (1873) ; A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. I. 2 (1884) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV.-5, p. 149 (1890) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 529, no. 8840 (1905) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 661 (1929).—One species in Texas.

Standard species : *B. hirtella* Torr. & Gray, the original species.

Bradburya Raf. belonging to the Leguminosae was adopted by only few authors as Spreng. Syst. III. 255 (1826) "*Bradburia*" ; Meisn. Gen. 86, II. 62 (1837) ; Ktze. Rev. Gen. I. 163 (1891) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-3, p. 362 (1894). It is identical with *Centrosema* Benth. (1838) which is a nomen conservandum (see Règl. Internat. ed. 2, p. 90. 1912).

Considering the fact that *Bradburia* Torr. & Gray has been generally accepted and that *Bradburya* Raf. is a synonym of the conserved *Centrosema* Benth., the conservation of *Bradburia* Torr. & Gray is recommended. If not conserved the name will be replaced by *Mauchia* Ktze. Rev. Gen. I. 352 (1891) which was adopted by Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 354 (1904) and by Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 1187 (1903).

4730 **Bridgesia** Bert. ap. Cambess. in Nouv. Ann. Mus. Paris, III. 234, t. 13 (1834)

versus

Bridgesia Hook. in Hook. Bot. Misc. II. 222, t. 92 (1831).

Bridgesia Hook. & Arn. III. 168, t. 102 (1833).

Bridgesia Bert. Sapindaceae.

Adopted by : Endl. Gen. 1068 (1840) ; Lem. in Orbigny, Dict. II. 735 (1842) ; Meisn. Gen. II. 346 (1843) ; Gay, Fl. Chile, I. 368 (1845) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 393 (1862) ; Baill. Hist. Pl. V. 417 (1874) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-5, p. 310 (1895) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 295, no. 4730 (1901) ; Reiche, Fl. Chile, I. 257 (1898) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 675 (1929) ; Radlk. in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV.-165, p. 529 (1932).—One species in Chile.

Standard species : *B. incisifolia* Bert. l. c., the original species.

Bridgesia Hook. belonging to the Compositae has been referred to the genus *Polyachyrus* Lag. (1811) and does not seem to have been adopted by any author. Its type, *B. echinopsoides* Hook. is identical with *P. echinopsoides* DC.

Bridgesia Hook. & Arn. belonging to the Phytolaccaceae was adopted by only a few authors as Meisn. Gen. 63, II. 46 (1837); Dietr. Syn. II. 1384, 1616 (1840). It is a synonym of *Ercilla* A. Juss. (1832), its type, *B. spicata* Hook. & Arn., being identical with *E. volubilis* A. Juss. By Heimerl it was referred as a section to *Phytolacca*.

In view of the fact that *Bridgesia* Bert. has been generally adopted and the two earlier homonyms have been referred to other genera, it seems advisable to conserve it. If not conserved the name of the genus would be *Tripterocarpus* Meisn. Gen. 52, II. 37 (1837) with the type species *T. incisifolius* (Bert.) Meisn. l. c., II. 37, though in 1843 Meisner accepted (op. cit II. 346) *Bridgesia* Bert. citing his earlier name as a synonym.

2177 **Brugmansia** Bl. in Bijdr. Natuurk. Wetensch. II. 422 (1828)
versus
Brugmansia Pers. Syn. I. 216 (1805).

Brugmansia Bl. Rafflesiaceae.

Adopted by: Bl. Fl. Jav. I. 13, t. 3-6 (1828); Spreng. Gen. II. 716 (1831); Schott & Endl. Melet. 14 (1832); Endl. Gen. 76 (1836); Meisn. Gen. 367, II. 275 (1842); R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. XIX. 244 (1842); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 119 (1880); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-1, p. 280 (1889); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 138, no. 2177 (1900); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 81 (1904); Koorders, Exkursionsfl. Java, II. 179 (1912); Ridley, Fl. Malay Pen. III. 19 (1924); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 675 (1929).—Two or three species in Malaysia.

Standard species: *B. Zippelii* Bl., the original species.

Brugmansia Pers. Syst. I. 216 (1805) belonging to the Solanaceae was adopted by: Hedw. Gen. 103 (1806); Roem. & Schult. Syst. IV. p. xxiii. 307 (1819); Bercht. & Presl, Pflanz. Rostlin. I. 45 (1823); Reichenb. Consp. 126 (1828); Dumortier, Anal. Fam. Pl. 24 (1829); Lindl. in Bot. Reg. XX. t. 1739 (1835); G. Don, Gen. Syst. IV. 474 (1837); Loisel.-Deslongch. Herb. Gén. Amat. sér. 2, I. t. 11 (1839); Spach, Vég. Phan. IX. 70 (1840); Miers in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. sér. 2, III. 164 (1849); Lagerheim in Bot. Jahrb. XX. 662 (1895); Britton, Fl. Bermuda, 339 (1918); Britt. & Wils. Bot. Porto Rico Virg. Isls. VI. 173 (1925); Hochreutiner in Candollea IV. 189 (1930). By other authors as Endl., Benth. & Hook. f., Dunal, Engl. & Prantl, the genus was united with *Datura* and usually distinguished as § *Brugmansia* (Pers.) Bernh.

The conservation of *Brugmansia* Bl. is being advocated by some authors, since it has been generally adopted, but *Brugmansia* Pers. has priority; it has been adopted also by many and is a large and horticulturally important genus, and therefore should not be rejected in favour of *Brugmansia* Bl. The name *Brugmansia* Bl. should be replaced by *Rhizanthus* Dumort. Anal. Fam. Pl. 14 (1829) with the type species *Rh. Zippelii* (Bl.) Spach, Vég. Phan. X. 553 (1841), where Spach gives full generic and specific descriptions (see also Harms in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. XXXVI. 286. 1934). A second synonym, *Zippelia* Reichb. Handb. Nat. Pflanzensyst. 164 (1837) with the species *Z. Brugmansia* Reichb. l. c., is invalidated by *Zippelia* Bl. (1830). Another synonym is *Mycetanthe* Reichb. Repert. Herb. [Deutsch. Bot. I.] 61 (1841) which was taken up by Hochreutiner in Candollea, IV. 187 (1930). See also Harms in Fedde, Repert. xxxvi. 286 (1935).

The name *Pseudodatura* was proposed in 1920 by Van Zipp (in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. LXXX. 1, p. 24) for *Brugmansia* Pers.; he retains *Brugmansia* Bl. for the reason that it had been in general use for a long time.

3296 **Bucklandia** R. Br. ap. Wallich, Num. List no. 7414 (1832),
nom.; Griffith in As. Research. XIX. 1, p. 94, t. 13 (1836)
versus

Bucklandia Presl in Sternb. Vers. II. p. xxxiii (1825).

Bucklandia Brongn. Prodr. 128 (1828).

Bucklandia R. Br. Hamamelidaceae.

Adopted by: Meisn. Gen. II. 109, 359 (1839); Endl. Gen. 805 (1839); Lam. in Orbigny, Dict. II. 759 (1842); Gardn. in Hook. Kew Gard. Misc. I. 322 (1849); Miq. Sumatra, 132, 346, t. 4 (1860); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 668 (1865); Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 429 (1879); in Bot. Mag. CVI. t. 6567 (1880); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. 2a, p. 121 (1891); ed. 2, XVIII.a 336 (1930); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 205, no. 3296 (1901); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 83 (1904); Brandis, Ind. Trees, 301 (1906); Ridley, Fl. Malay Pen. I. 691 (1922); Lecomte in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, XXX. 392 (1924); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 705 (1929).—Three species in S. Asia and Malaysia.

Standard species: *B. populnea* R. Br. ap. Griff., l. c., the original species.

Bucklandia Sternb., a fossil plant belonging to the Cycadaceae has been taken up by many authors, as by Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II.-1, p. 24 (1889) and Seward, Foss. Pl. III. 480 (1917). It has been referred to *Clathraria* Brongn. by some authors, and may be the same as *Williamsia* Carruthers (1870).

Bucklandia Brongn., a fossil plant belonging to the Liliaceae, has been taken up by Endl. Gen. 257 (1837); Unger, Syn. Pl. Foss.

169 (1845). It has been referred to *Syringodendron* Sternb. (1820).

Considering the fact that *Bucklandia* R. Br. has been universally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended.

5062 **Buettneria** Loebl. It. Hisp. 313 (1758) "*Byttneria*"

versus

Butneria Duh. Arb. I. 113, t. 45 (1755).

Buettneria Loebl. Sterculiaceae.

The name *Buettneria* has been generally adopted but has been spelled in several different ways as follows :

Byttneria Loebl., l. c. ; Adans. Fam. II. 304 (1763) ; Jacq. Sel. Stirp. Am. Hist. 76 (1763) ; Scop. Introd. 251 (1777) ; Jaume St. Hilaire, Expos. II. 70 (1805) ; DC. Prodr. I. 486 (1824) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. I. 524 (1831) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. III. 489 (1834) ; S. Moore in Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, IV. 318 (1895) ; Ridley, Fl. Malay Pen. I. 286 (1922).

Buttneria Linn. Syst. ed. 12, p. 181 (1767) ; Aubl. Hist. Pl. Guiane, I. 241, t. 96 (1775) ; Cavan. Diss. V. 290, t. 148 (1788) ; Schreb. Gen. I. 145 (1789) ; Neck. Elem. II. 306 (1790) ; Roxb. Pl. Corom. I. 28, t. 29 (1795) ; St. Hilaire, Fl. Bras. I. 138 (1825) ; Brongn. Enum. Pl. Mus. 79 (1843).

Bytneria Jacq. Hort. Vindob. I. 10 (1770).

Büttneria Murray, Syst. 197 (1774) ; Willd. Spec. I. 1117 (1797) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. V. p. xxxvii. 467 (1819) ; H. B. K. Nov. Gen. V. 314, t. 481 (1821) ; Pohl, Pl. Bras. II. 69, t. 145-154 (1831) ; Meisn. Gen. 32, II. 26 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 998 (1840) ; Miq. Fl. Ned. Ind. I.-2, p. 184 (1859) ; Schum. in Mart. Fl. Bras. XII.-2, p. 83 (1886) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-6, p. 84 (1890).

Buettnera Gmelin, Syst. II. 404 (1791) ; Ktze. Rev. Gen. I. 76 (1891) ; Post & Ktze. Lex. 83 (1904).

Büttnera Spreng. Syst. I. 789 (1818) ; Roxb. Fl. Ind. II. 381 (1824).

Buettneria Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 225 (1862) ; Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr. I. 239 (1868) ; Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 92 (1869) ; Baill. Hist. Pl. IV. 129 (1873) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 376 (1875) ; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, I. 150 (1877) ; Baker in Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. XXII. 451 (1887) ; Britt. in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, XVI. 155 (1889) ; Pierre, Fl. For. Cochinch. III. t. 206-7 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 312, no. 5062 (1903) ; Gagnep. in Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, I. 515 (1911) ; Koorders, Exkursionsfl. Java, II. 594 (1912) ; Urban, Symb. Antill. VIII. 431 (1920) ; Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl. III. 48 (1923) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 708 (1929).—More than 50 species in C. & S. Am., S. Asia and Malaysia.

Standard species : *B. scabra* Loebl., the original species.

Butneria Duh. belonging to the Calycanthaceae is a synonym of *Calycanthus* L. (1759) which is a nomen conservandum (Règl. Intern. p. 86. 1912). It is also spelled in different ways as *Buttneria* Duh. Arb. ed. 2, 217, t. 47 (1801) and *Byttneria* Steud. Nom. ed. 2, I. 243 (1840).

Buettneria, *Butneria* and the various other spellings are all orthographic variants, the genus having been named after D. S. A. Büttner or Buettner (1724-1768).

Considering the fact that *Buettneria* has been almost universally accepted and represents a large and important genus, its conservation is recommended with the spelling *Buettneria* which has been generally adopted during the last 70 years. If not conserved, the name of the genus would become *Chaetaea* Jacq. Enum. 17 (1760) which has been adopted by only few as Morong & Britt. in Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. VII. 63 (1892) and Rusby in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, III. no. 3, p. 10 (1893); VI. 11 (1896).

4331 *Buraeavia* Baill. in Adans, XI. 83 (1873)

versus

Bureava Baill. in Adans. I. 71 (1860).

Buraeavia Baill. Euphorbiaceae.

Adopted by: Baill. Hist. Pl. V. 25 (1874); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 280 (1880); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-5, p. 32 (1896); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 271, no. 4331 (1901); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 85 (1904) "*Bureaua*."—Two species in New Caledonia.

Standard species: *B. carunculata* (Baill.) Baill. l. c., the older of the two original species.

Bureava Baill. belonging to the Combretaceae has been referred to *Combretum*, its type *B. crotonoides* Baill. being identical with *Croton altum* Guill. & Perr. ap. DC. (1828).

In view of the fact that *Buraeavia* Baill. (1873) has been generally accepted and has no synonym to take its place, its conservation is recommended, if retained as a distinct genus; by Pax & Hoffmann in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV.-147, XV, p. 289 (1922) and by Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. IV. 150 (1932), it is included in *Longetia* Baill. (1862).

968 *Burchardia* R. Br. Prodr. 272 (1810)

versus

Burchardia Neck. Elem. II. 76 (1790).

Burchardia R. Br. Liliaceae.

Adopted by: Poir. in Dict. Sci. Nat. V. suppl. 136 (1817); Sprengel, Syst. II. 98 (1825); Roem. & Schult. Syst. VII. p.

xxix, 364 (1829) ; Endl. Gen. 135 (1837) ; Meisn. Gen. 404, II. 308 (1842) ; Kunth, Enum. IV. 164 (1843) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. XII. 235 (1846) ; Hook. f. Fl. Tasman. 45 (1860) ; Benth. Fl. Austral. VII. 33 (1878) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. III. 822 (1883) ; F. M. Bailey, Syn. Queensl. Fl. 548 (1883) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II.-5, p. 28 (1888) ; F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Fl. V. 1640 (1902) ; Black, Fl. S. Austral. 806 (1922) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 718 (1929) ; Ewart, Fl. Victoria, 287 (1930).—One species in Australia and Tasmania.

Standard species: *B. umbellata* R. Br. l. c., the original species.

Burchardia Neck. belonging to the Myrtaceae does not seem to have been taken up by any botanist. It is based on some species of *Psidium*, but no binomial combinations have been made under it. Though the spelling of R. Brown's and Necker's genus is identical, they are probably named after different men. R. Brown named his genus "in mem. Jo. Henr. Burchard" ; this is apparently Joh. Heinr. Burckhard who wrote *Epistola ad G. G. Leibnitium* (1750) and Kuntze therefore changed the spelling to "*Burckhardia*," but F. M. Bailey (l. c.) and Black (L. C.) give "Dr. Henry Burchard" and "J. H. Burchard, M.D., an English botanist" ; I have, however, been unable to find any trace of an English botanist of that name. Necker gives no derivation, but he may have named his genus after Ernst Fr. Burchard who wrote "*De naturali et optima florum anatome*" (1741) or after J. H. Burckhard ; the latter may also be the man after whom Schmidel named *Burcardia*, dedicating it to "*veri systematis sexualis praecursori*," though he spells the name *Burkard*. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. I. 845 (1891) takes up Schmidel's name for *Bulgaria* Fries and spells it *Burckhardia*. There are three other names which may and perhaps should be considered orthographic variants and thus would be invalidated by the conservation of *Burchardia* R. Brown. These are ; *Burcardia* Heister ap. Duh. (1755) which is a synonym of *Callicarpa* L. (1753) ; *Burcardia* Schreb. (1789) which is a synonym of *Piriqueta* Aubl. (1775) and *Burcardia* Schmidel (1797) which is identical with *Bulgaria* Fries (1822). *Burcardia* Schreb. was originally published by Scopoli (1777) as *Burghartia* possibly named after G. H. Burghart, who wrote "*Iter sabothicum*" (1736), and by Gmelin (1791) changed to *Burcarda*.

In view of the fact that *Burchardia* R. Br. has been generally accepted and the previous homonym or homonyms are synonyms, its conservation is recommended. If not conserved the name of the genus will be *Reya* Ktze. Rev. Gen. I. 845 (1891), adopted by Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 72 (1897) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 61, no. 968 (1900) and Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 481 (1904).

5311 *Byrsanthus* Guillem. in Deless. Ic. Sel. III. 30, t. 52 (1837)
versus

Byrsanthes Presl, Prodr. Monog. Lobel. 41 (1836).

Byrsanthus Guillem. Flacourtiaceae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. I. 800 (1867); Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr. II. 498 (1871); Mast. in Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. XIII. 15 (1873); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.-6a, p. 34 (1893); ed. 2, XXI. 424 (1925); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. 328, no. 5311 (1903); Post & Ktze. Lex. Gen. 86 (1904); Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. 394 (1908); Hutchins. & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. I. 167 (1927); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. I. 730 (1929).—One or two species in W. Afr.

Standard species: *B. Brownii* Guillem., l. c., the original species.

Byrsanthes Presl belonging to the Campanulaceae has been adopted by some early botanists as Reichb. Handb. 186 (1837); Endl. Gen. 512 (1838); A. DC. Prodr. VII.-2, p. 407 (1839); Meisn. Gen. 240, II. 148 (1839); Spach, Vég. Phan. IX. 572 (1840). It is generally referred to *Siphocampylus* Pohl (1831) and by Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. II. 548 (1876) distinguished as sect. *Byrsanthes*, by Schönland in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV. 5, p. 66 (1889) as sect. *Byrsanthus*. If maintained as a distinct genus, its name would be *Canonanthus* G. Don, Gen. Syst. III. 718 (1834), which has priority over *Byrsanthes* Presl.

Byrsanthus Guill. and *Byrsanthes* Presl are to be considered orthographic variants of the same derivation and are therefore homonyms.

Considering the fact that *Byrsanthus* Guillem. has been generally accepted, its conservation seems to be desirable. If not conserved the name of the genus would be *Anetia* Endl. Gen. 923 (1839) which was adopted only in a few nomenclators, as Reichb. Nom. 177 (1841); Steudel, Nom. ed. 2, I. 97 (1841); Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 743 (1847).

HOMONYMS NOT NEEDING CONSERVATION.

Adenostoma Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beechey Voy. 139, 338, t. 30 (1841).
Adenostoma Bl. in Flora VIII.-2, p. 680 (1825), nom. nud.

Since *Adenostoma* Bl. is a nomen nudum and therefore not legitimately published, the later homonym which is universally adopted does not need conservation.

Alberta E. Mey. in Linnaea, XII. 258 (1838).

Albertia Schimp. & Moug. in Mém. Soc. Strasb. II. no. 3 (Pl. Foss. Vosg.) (1837).

Alberta and *Albertia* can hardly be considered orthographic variants and therefore homonyms, since *Alberta* is named in honor

of Albertus Magnus, while *Albertia* is named probably for Friedr. Aug. von Alberti (1795–1878). Both names, therefore, are legitimate.

A more recent homonym of the latter name, *Albertia* Reg. & Schmalh. (1877), is now generally referred partly to *Trachydium* Lindl. and partly to *Kozlovia* Lipsky; this genus is named for Albert Regel.

Anomospermum Miers in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, VII. 39 (1851, Jan.).

Anomospermum Dalz. in Hook. Kew Jour. III. 228 (1851, Oct. or later).

Of the two homonyms published in the same year the generally adopted *Anomospermum* Miers has clear priority, having been published in January, while *Anomospermum* Dalz. could not have been published before October, since in the issue which contains the latter name a letter from Athens, Greece, dated Sept. 15, appears.

Agastachys R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. X. 158 (1810).

Agastachys Ehrh. Beitr. IV. 146 (1789).

Agastachys Ehrh. is a uninomial and therefore not a legitimate generic name; this makes unnecessary the conservation of the generally accepted *Agastachys* R. Br. for which Kuntze proposed *Lippomuelleria* (1891).

Batschia Vahl, Symb. Bot. III. 39, t. 56 (1794).

Batschia J. F. Gmel. Syst. II. 315 (1791).

Batschia Mutis apud Thunb. in Nov. Act. Ups. V. 120 (1792).

Batschia Moench, Meth. 567 (1794).

Batschia Vahl has been adopted by a few recent authors, but is generally referred as a synonym to *Humboldtia* Vahl, Symb. III. 106 (1794) which should be conserved against *Humboldtia* Neck. (1790), and against *Humboldtia* Ruiz & Pav. (1794).

Batschia Gmel. is generally referred to *Lithospermum* L., *Batschia* Mutis to *Abuta* Aubl., and *Batschia* Moench to *Eupatorium* L.; all three had been accepted by a number of earlier authors.

Berzelia Brongn. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 1, VIII. 370 (1826, Aug.)

Berzelia Mart. in Nov. Act. Leop.-Carol. Acad. XIII. 292 (1826).

Both genera were published the same year, but *Berzelia* Mart. probably later than August, and until it is shown that it was published before August, the generally adopted *Berzelia* Brongn. would not need conservation.

Biasoletia Koch in Flora, XIX. 163 (1836, March 21).

Biasoletia Presl, Reliqu. Haenk. II. 141 (1836).

Biasoletia Presl was probably published later than March, and until it is shown that it appeared earlier than the generally accepted *Biasoletia* Koch, the latter needs no conservation.

There is also a *Biasoletia* Bert. (1837) which is generally referred as a synonym to *Physocaulis* Tausch or *Chaerophyllum* L. and a *Biasoletia* Pohl ex Baker (1876) which was published as a synonym under *Eupatorium*.

Billiottia DC. Prodr. IV. 618 (1830).

Billottia Colla, Hort. Ripul. 20 (1824).

Billiottia DC. has been adopted in some important publications, but it is a synonym of the earlier *Melanopsidium* Colla (1824) which has been accepted by several recent authors. Therefore, it seems advisable to follow the rules and adopt the older name, instead of conserving *Billiottia* DC. *Billottia* Colla is a synonym of *Calothamnus* Labill. (1806). There are two other homonyms: *Billottia* R. Br. (1832) = *Billotia* G. Don (1832) = *Billiotia* Reichb. (1871) which is a synonym of the conserved name *Agonis* DC., and *Billotia* Schultz Bip. (1841) which is universally referred to *Crepis* L.

The various spellings cited above must be considered orthographic variants, because they are all based on the name of Colla's daughter Tecofila Billotti (ex Colla) or Billiotti (ex DC.) or Billoti (ex G. Don); only *Billotia* Schultz Bip. is probably of different derivation and named for Paul Constant Billot of Rambervillers, Vosges (1796–1863).

Blancoa Lindl. Swan River App. 45 (1839).

Blancoa Bl. Rumphia II. 128 (1836), pro synonym.

Since *Blancoa* Bl. was published as a synonym, Lindley's name is legitimate. There is a third homonym *Blancoa* Bl. (1847) which is a synonym of *Harpullia* Roxb.

Boissiera Hochst. & Steud. in Flora XXI.–1, p. 25 (1838).

Boissiera Domb. ex DC. Syst. I. 512 (1818), pro synonym.

Since *Boissiera* Domb. was published only as a synonym of *Lardizabala*, the generally accepted *Boissiera* Hochst. & Steud. is legitimate. There is a third homonym, *Boissiera* Haenseler apud Willk. & Lange (1861), which is considered a synonym of *Gagea* Salisb.

Bollea Reichb. f. in Bot. Zeit. X. 667 (1852).

Bollea Klotzsch in Schomb. Reise Brit. Guiana, III. 1206 (1848), nom. nud.

Since *Bollea* Klotzsch is a nomen nudum, *Bollea* Reichb. f. is a legitimate name. A third homonym, *Bollaea* Parl. (1858) is generally retained in *Pancratium* L.

Boutonia DC. in Bibl. Univ. Genève, XVII. 134 (Rev. Bignon.) (1838).

Boutonia Bojer, Hort. Maurit. 282 (1837).

Since *Boutonia* Bojer which is based on *Ricinus integrifolius* Willd. was published without generic description, *Boutonia* DC. is

a legitimate name. By some authors the latter is referred as a synonym to *Periblema* DC. (1839), but *Boutonia* DC. has priority. A third homonym *Boutonia* [Bernhardi, Cat. Pl. Hort. Erfurt. (1799)?] Hort. Erfurt. ex Steud. (1840) also lacks a generic description.

Burtonia R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, III. 12 (1811).

Burtonia Salisb. Parad. Lond. t. 73 (1807).

Burtonia R. Br. is a legitimate name, since the name *Burtonia* Salisb. lacks a generic description; it appears only on the plate as *B. grossularioides*, while in the text the plant is described as *Hibbertia grossularioides* without reference to, or a description of, the genus *Burtonia*.

LETTER C BY C. A. WEATHERBY.

(The author has included some names for conservation other than homonyms. Some of the cases are in the form of a report, no recommendation for conservation or otherwise being made.)

8545 *Callistemma* (Mert. & Koch) Boiss. Fl. Orient. III. 146 (1875)

versus

Callistemma Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. VI. Suppl. 45 (1817).

Callistemma Cass. (1817). Compositae.

In 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat. XXXVII. 464, Cassini renamed this genus *Callistephus*, without giving any reason for so doing. The later name has been very generally used and is now conserved.

Callistemma Boiss. (1875). Dipsacaceae.

Accepted by: Höck in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV, pt. 4, 189 (1891); Halácsy, Consp. Fl. Graec. I. 763 (1901); Vandas, Reliq. Formánek. 269 (1909); Dalla Torre & Sarnth. Fl. Tirol VI. pt. 3, 423 (1912); Holmboe, Bergens Mus. Skrift (Stud. Veg. Cyprus) I. no. 2, 175 (1914); Stojanoff & Stefanoff in Ann. Arch. Agr. Bulg. V. 1077 (1925).—1 or 2 species, in the Levant.

Standard species: *C. brachiatum* (Sibth.) Boiss., the only original species.

By a few recent authors, as Béguinot in Fiori & Paoletti, Fl. Anal. Ital. III. 149 (1903), *Callistemma* Boiss. has been regarded as synonymous with *Scabiosa*, but most writers on the flora of the region in which it occurs have treated it as a separate genus. Janchen in Oesterr. Zeit. LXVI. 395 (1916) and Hayek in Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih. XXX, pt. 2, 509 (1930) take up for it the earlier name *Tremastelma* Raf. Fl. Tellur. IV. 96 (1836).

Callistemma Cass., though ruled out of use by the conservation of *Callistephus*, remains, under present rules, a bar to *Callistemma* Boiss. If the latter is to be retained, it must be conserved against both *Callistemma* Cass. and *Tremastelma* Raf., which was also founded on *Scabiosa brachiata* Sibth. Since the genus contains only one or two species, the best course would probably be to drop the name *Callistemma* altogether and take up *Tremastelma*.

5669 *Cambessedesia* DC. Prod. III. 110 (1828)

versus

Cambessedea Kunth in Ann. Sci. Nat. III. 336 (1824).

Cambessedea Kunth (1824). Anacardiaceae.

Accepted by: HBK. Nov. Gen. Sp. VII. 2 (1825); Bartling, Ord. Nat. Pl. 396 (1830); Spach, Vég. Phan. II. 186 (1834). By Endl. Gen. 1134 (1840) and apparently all later authors (as, for instance, Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine II. 8 1908); regarded as a synonym of *Buchanania* Spreng. (1800).

Cambessedesia DC. (1828). Melastomaceae.

Accepted by: Mart. Nov. Gen. & Sp. III. 125 (1829); G. Don, Gen. Syst. II. 738 (1832); Cham. in Linnaea IX. 381 (1834); Spach, Vég. Phan. IV. 216 (1835); Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. 114 (1838); Endl. Gen. 1208 (1840); Walp. Repert. II. 120 (1843) (*Cambessedia*); Naud. in Ann. Sci. Nat., sér. 3, XV. 60 (1851); Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. I. 737 (1867); Triana in Trans. Linn. Soc. XXVIII. 24 (1871); Baill. Hist. Pl. VII. 43 (1880); Cogn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. XIV, pt. 3, 10 (1883) and in DC. Monog. Phanerog. VII. 15 (1891); Krasser in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. pt. 7. 160 (1893); Löfgren, Man. Fam. Nat. Phanerog. Bras. 385 (1919)—Sp. 15, Brazil.

Standard species: *C. Hilariana* (Kunth) DC. (*Rhexia Hilariana* Kunth) apparently the best-known of the original species.

Cambessedea and *Cambessedesia* were both named for Jacques Cambessedes; they should, therefore, be regarded as variant spellings of the same word and hence homonyms. Since *Cambessedea* Kunth has been little used at any time and apparently not at all in recent years, the universally accepted *Cambessedesia* DC. should be conserved.

6726 *Camptocarpus* Decne. in DC. Prod. VIII. 493 (1844)

versus

Camptocarpus Koch in Linnaea XVII. 304 (1843).

Camptocarpus Koch (1843), Boraginaceae, has been very generally regarded as a synonym of *Alkanna* Tausch (1824).

Camptocarpus Decne. (1844). Asclepiadaceae.

Accepted by: Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 626 (1847); Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. II. 744 (1876); Baillon, Hist. Pl. X. 294 (1891); K. Schumann in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV, pt. 2. 215 (1895); Cordemoy, Fl. Ile Réunion 484 (1895); Palacky, Cat. Pl. Madagascar. III. 33 (1907); Choux, Cat. Pl. Madagascar. Asclep. 5 (1931).—4 species, Madagascar, Mauritius.

Standard species: *C. mauritiana* (Poir.) Decne., founded on *Periploca mauritiana* Poir., the first described of the species referable to the genus.

The generally accepted *Camptocarpus* Decne. has no synonyms and, unless conserved, must be renamed.

2684 *Cananga* Hook. f. & Thoms. Fl. Ind. I. 129 (1855)

versus

Cananga Aubl. Hist. Pl. Guian. Franç. I. 607 (1775).

Fitzgeraldia F. v. Muell. Fragm. Phyt. Austral. VI. 1 (1867).

Canangium Baill. Hist. Pl. I. 213 (1868).

Cananga Aubl. (1775). Annonaceae.

Accepted by Jussieu, Gen. Pl. 284 (1789) and by a few other early authors, but generally considered synonymous with *Guatteria* R. & P. (1794). It has, however, been taken up on the ground of priority by Warming, Vidensk. Meddel. V. 144 (1873) and Britton & Wilson, Sci. Survey Porto Rico & Virgin Isls. V. 310 (1924).

Cananga Hook. f. & Thoms. (1855). Annonaceae.

Accepted by: Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. I. 24 (1862); Hook. f. & Thoms. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 56 (1872); Kurz, For. Fl. Burma I. 32 (1877); Prantl in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III, pt. 2. 33 (1888); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 173 (1901); Prain, Bengal Pl. I. 202 (1903); Finet & Gagnepain in Lecomte, Fl. Gen. Indo-Chine I. 63 (1907); Koorders, Excursionsfl. Java II. 247 (1912); Diels in Bot. Jahrb. XLIX. 128 (1912).—Sp. 3, Oriental tropics.

Standard species: *C. odorata* (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thoms. (*Uvaria odorata* Lam.), the only species originally cited.

Fitzgeraldia F. v. Muell. (1867). Annonaceae.

Apparently generally regarded as a synonym of the preceding.

Canangium Baill. (1868). Annonaceae.

Proposed as a substitute for *Cananga* Hook. f. & Thoms. because of *Cananga* Aubl. Accepted by: King, Mat. Fl. Malay Penins. 289 (1892); Brandis, Indian Trees 16 (1911); Merrill, Interpret. Rumph. Herb. Amboin. 226 (1917) and Enum. Philipp. Pl. II. 158 (1923); Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins. I. 43 (1922); Domin in Bibl. Bot. XXII. 670 (1925).

Both Aublet and Hooker & Thomson apparently took the name *Cananga* from Rumphius. Aublet applied it to an American species not congeneric with the Old World species described by Rumphius; but, since his is the first use of the name after 1753, it must stand, with *C. Ouregou* Aubl. (*Guatteria Ouregou* Dunal) as standard species. *Guatteria* R. & P. (1794) has been conserved against *Cananga* Aubl.

R. Fries in Sv. Vetenskaps-Akad. Handl. XXXIV. 12 (1900) cites *Cananga* Rumph. as published in Herb. Amboin. Auct. index (1755). The entry there is: "*Cananga* 1. 3. c. 19. t. 2. *Uvaria* L." It might be argued that the citation of *Uvaria* associates *Cananga* with a description and constitutes publication, but this seems doubtful. There is no reference by Rumphius in the text of *Herbarium Amboinense* to *Uvaria* or any other Linnaean genus; Burmann, who edited the *Auctuarium*, seems to have inserted in the index what he regarded as Linnaean equivalents of Rumphius's names. Even if published here, *Cananga* would be illegitimate, since it is stated to be a synonym of *Uvaria*.

Since *Cananga* Hook. f. & Thoms. has been widely used and its standard species is much cultivated and of some economic importance, it should probably be conserved. If the substitute *Canangium* is to be used, it must apparently itself be conserved against *Fitzgeraldia*.

7157 *Casselia* Nees & Mart. in Nov. Act. Acad. Leop.-Carol. XI. 73, t. 6 (1823)

versus

Casselia Dumort. Comm. Bot. 21 (1822).

Casselia Dumort. (1822). Boraginaceae.

This is a direct substitute for *Mertensia* Roth, Catalect. I. 34 (1797). Roth's genus is cited as a synonym, the diagnosis closely parallels his and his single species is included. This should dispose of *Casselia* Dumort. but under present rules, though it cannot be used itself, it displaces the generally accepted *Casselia* Nees & Mart.

Casselia Nees & Mart. (1823). Verbenaceae.

Accepted by: Endl. Gen. 634 (1838) and all general works since; Schauer in Mart. Fl. Bras. IX. 173 (1851); Bocquillon in *Adansonia* III. 237 (1862).—Species about 6 from Brazil.

Standard species: *C. serrata* Nees & Mart., the first mentioned and the more completely described and illustrated of the two original species.

Casselia N. & M., which has no synonyms, should be conserved.

4118 **Castela** Turp. in Ann. Mus. Paris VII. 78, t. 5 (1806)

versus

Castelia Cav. Anal. Cienc. Nat. III. 134, t. 30 (1801).

Castela Turp. is generally accepted for an American genus of *Simarubaceae* of about 10 species and has no synonyms. *Castelia* Cav. is generally regarded as a synonym of *Priva* Adans. (1763). The two were named for different persons, Turpin's genus for René Richard Castel, said to have been "auctor poematis de plantis," Cavanilles' for Juan de Deo Castél, a draughtsman who accompanied Loeffling on his expeditions. The two are, however, so similar in sound as to be a possible source of confusion : and *Castela* Turp. has been spelled *Castelia* by Liebmann, Vidensk. Meddel. 1853. 108 (1854). It may be well to conserve *Castela* Turp.

Catenaria Sorokin in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 6, IV. 67 (1876)

versus

Catenaria Roussel ex Desv. Journ. Bot. III. 144 (1813).

Catenaria Sternb. Versuch Fl. Vorwelt I, pt. 4, p. xxv. (1825).

Catenaria Benth. Pl. Junghuhn. 220 (1852).

Catenaria Roussel (1806?). *Ceramiaceae*?

Apparently attributed by Desvaux to Fl. Calvados (1806), but I do not find the name in that work. Other publications of Roussel are not accessible here. As given by Desvaux, *Catenaria* is a nomen nudum ; he makes it a synonym of *Ceranium* Agardh.

Catenaria Sternb. (1825)—" *Filicites anomalae*."

Original publication not seen. The name appears not to have been used by paleobotanists.

Standard species: (fide Pfeiffer), *C. decora* Sternb. op. cit. t. 52 f. 1.

Catenaria Benth. (1852). *Leguminosae*.

Adopted by: Miquel Fl. Ind. Bat. I. 256 (1855) ; C. Muell. Ann. Bot. Syst. IV. 544 (1857). By most later authors it is treated as a subgenus of *Desmodium*—e.g. Benth. & Hook. Gen. I. 520 (1865) ; Boerlage, Fl. Ned. Ind. I. 360 (1890) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III, pt. 3. 328 (1894). It has, however, recently been revived by Schindler in Rep. Spec. Nov. XX. 275 (1924).

Standard species: *C. caudata* (Thunb.) Schindler (*C. laburnifolia* Benth.), the original and only species.

Catenaria Sorokin (1876). *Chytridiaceae*.

Adopted by: Saccardo, Syll. Fung. IX. 360 (1891) ; Clements and Shear, Gen. Fung. 235 (1931).

Standard species: *C. Anguillulae* Sorok.

Probably neither *Catenaria* Benth., nor *Catenaria* Sorok., being very small genera, and in the case of the former, not generally recognized, is worth conserving. At least the former must be renamed if not conserved, since *Catenaria* Sternb. appears to have been validly published, and *Catenaria* Roussel may have been.

7310 *Ceranthera* Ell. Sketch Bot. So.-Car. II. 93 (1822)

versus

Ceranthera Beauv. Fl. d'Oware II. 11 (1805).

Ceranthera Raf. Am. Monthly Mag. II. 176 (1818).

Ceranthera Beauv. (1805). Violaceae.

Accepted by: Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. V. 472 (1819); DC. Prod. I. 313 (1824); G. Don, Gen. Syst. I. 341 (1831); Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. 21 (1837); Hook. f. & Benth. in Hook. Niger Flora 221 (1849). Endlicher, Gen. 911 (1839) reduced it to synonymy under *Alsodeia* and has been followed apparently by all authors subsequent to 1850.

Ceranthera Raf. (1818). Solanaceae.

This is a nomen nudum, published without a description and apparently never accepted or validated by any one.

Ceranthera Ell. (1822). Labiatae.

Accepted by: Spreng. in L. Gen. Pl., ed. 9, II. 467 (1831); Darby, Bot. So. States 205 (1841), and ed. 2. 466 (1855); Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. II. 1191 (1876); Gray, Synopt. Fl. N. Am. II, pt. 1. 365 (1878); Chapman, Fl. So. U. S., ed. 3. 380 (1897); Briquet in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf. IV, pt. 3. 304 (1896); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 443 (1904); Lemée, Dict. Gen. Pl. Phanerog. II. 34 (1930).—Species 2 or 3, southeastern United States.

Standard species: *C. linearifolia* Ell. the only original species.

Bentham, Bot. Reg. sub t. 1300 (1829) substituted the name *Dicerandra* for *Ceranthera* Ell., because of the earlier *Ceranthera* Beauv. He maintained *Dicerandra* in Lab. Gen. Sp. 413 (1834) and in DC. Prod. XII. 242 (1848). He has been followed by G. Don, Gen. Syst. IV. 789 (1837); Endl. Gen. 620 (1838); Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. 285 (1840); Chapman, Fl. So. U.S. 318 (1860) and ed. 2. 318 (1883); and Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 1044 (1903) and Man. s. e. Fl. 1169 (1933).

If *Ceranthera* Ell. is to be maintained, it must be conserved. It would seem as well, however, to take up *Dicerandra*, a name which was properly substituted for *Ceranthera* Ell. because of the earlier homonym, which has had a certain amount of usage and under which all needful combinations have been made.

4954 **Ceratosepalum** Oliv. Icon. Pl. XXIV. t. 2307 (1894)

versus

Ceratosepalum Oerst. L'Amér. Cent. 18, t. 17 (1863).

Ceratosepalum Oerst. (1863). Passifloraceae.

Published without description but with a plate and analyses ; generally regarded as a synonym of *Passiflora* L.

Ceratosepalum Oliv. (1894). Tiliaceae.

Accepted by : Engl. Pflanzenw. Ost-Afrika pt. C. 262 (1895) ; K. Schumann in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 233 (1897) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 305 (1901) ; Lemée, Dict. Gen. Pl. Phan. II. 43 (1931).—Sp. 1, trop. Africa.

Standard species : *C. digitatum* Oliv., the original and still the only species.

If *Ceratosepalum* Oliv., which has no synonyms, is to be retained, it must be conserved.

4467 **Chaetocarpus** Thwaites in Hooker's Journ. Bot. & Kew Gard. Misc. VI. 300, t. 10A (1854)

versus

Chaetocarpus Schreb. L. Gen. Pl. ed. 8, 75 (1789).

Chaetocarpus Schreb. (1789). Sapotaceae.

¶ This is a direct renaming of *Pouteria* Aubl. (1775). Aublet's name is cited as a synonym and his diagnosis is partly quoted verbatim and is very closely followed throughout.

Chaetocarpus Thwaites (1854). Euphorbiaceae.

Accepted by the authors of practically all floras dealing with the region in which it occurs, and in all general works up to the present time. The single exception noted is O. Kuntze, who took up *Gaedawakka*, a name used by Linnaeus, Fl. Zeyl. 203 (1747) but later discarded by him, and not used by any author subsequent to 1753 until revived by Kuntze. *Chaetocarpus* Thw. has one synonym, *Regnaldia* Baill. *Adansonia* I. 187 (1860).—Species about 10, in the tropics of both hemispheres.

Standard species : *C. castanocarpus* (Roxb.) Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 275 (1858). In the original publication of the genus, Thwaites cited a supposed new species, *C. pungens* Thw. He later discovered that he had described the flowers of one species and the fruit of another, and that the flowers belonged to a species already named, *Adelia castanocarpa* Roxb. In his Enumeratio he therefore abandoned *C. pungens*, as a *nomen confusum*, took up *C. castanocarpus* for one element and gave a new name to the other. The former, a rather widely distributed and well-known species, seems best taken as the standard.

Chaetocarpus Thwaites should be conserved. It is unreasonable that a completely illegitimate name like *Chaetocarpus* Schreb. which cannot itself be used, should prevent the use of the later, valid and generally accepted name.

8843 **Chiliophyllum** Phil. in *Linnaea* XXXIII. 132 (1864)

versus

Chiliophyllum DC. *Prod.* V. 554 (1836).

Chiliophyllum DC. (1836). *Compositae*.

Accepted by: Endl. *Gen.* 408 (1838); Meisn. *Pl. Vasc. Gen.* 200 (1839); Brongn. *Enum. Gen. Pl.* 42 (1843); Lindl. *Veg. Kingd.* 711 (1847). By most authors considered a synonym of *Zaluzania* Pers. (1807).

Chiliophyllum Phil. (1864). *Compositae*.

Accepted by: Benth. & Hook. *Gen. Pl.* II. 258 (1873); O. Hoffm. in Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* IV, pt. 5. 149 (1890) and in Dusén, *Sv. Exped. Magellanslând*, III, no. 5. 96 (1900); Reiche, *Fl. Chile* III. 277 (1902); de Wildem. *Phan. Terres Magellan.* 156 (1905); Macloskie, *Rep. Princeton Univ. Exp. Patagonia* VIII. 787 (1905); Dalla Torre & Harms, *Gen. Siphonog.* 529 (1905); Lemée, *Dict. Gen. Pl. Phanerog.* II. 104 (1930).—2 species, Chile & Patagonia.

Standard species: *C. densifolium* Phil. the only species originally cited.

Chiliophyllum Phil. which has no synonyms, must be conserved or renamed.

3959 **Chitonía** Moc. & Sessé apud DC. *Prod.* I. 707 (1824)

versus

Chitonía D. Don in *Mem. Werner. Soc. Edinburgh*, IV. 317 (1823).

Chitonía D. Don (1823). *Melastomataceae*.

Renamed *Diplochita* by DC. *Prod.* III. 176 (1828) because of *Chitonía* Moc. & Sessé, which he had accepted. Under de Candolle's name accepted by Endlicher, *Gen.* 1219 (1840) and by various other authors up to 1851, when Naudin in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* sér. 3, XVI. 117, reduced it to sectional rank under *Miconia*. This disposition of it has been accepted by Benth. & Hook. *Gen. Pl.* I. 764 (1868); Cogn. in *Mart. Fl. Bras.* XIV, pt. 4. 238 (1887) and in DC. *Monog. Phanerog.* VII. 733 (1891); Krasser in *Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam.* III, pt. 7. 187 (1893) (under the generic name *Tamonea*); Dalla Torre & Harms *Gen. Siphonog.* 357 (1903); and most other authors.

Chitonía Moc. & Sessé (1824). *Zygophyllaceae*.

Generally accepted since its publication.

Standard and only original species: *C. mexicana* Moc. & Sessé, l. c.—About 3 species in Mexico.

Chitonia Moc. & Sessé was renamed *Morkillia* Rose & Painter, Smiths. Misc. Collect. L. 33 (1907) because of *Chitonia* D. Don. It has no other synonyms. Since the genus is small, this renaming should probably stand. It may be pointed out, however, that the name *Chitonia* D. Don (itself proposed as a substitute for *Fothergilla* Aubl., not L.) can hardly be used even if the genus to which it pertains be re-established. *Tamonea* Aubl. (1775) is generally regarded as synonymous with it.

S166A **Chloridion** Stapf in Hook. Icon. Pl. t. 2640 (1900)

versus

Chloridium Link, Obs. Mycol. I. 11 (1809)

Chloridium Link (1809). Dematiaceae.

Accepted: by Nees, Syst. 66 (1817); Agardh, Aphor. Bot. 81 (1821); Dumort. Comm. Bot. 70 (1822); Fries, Pl. Homon. 181 (1825); Spreng. Syst. IV. 553 (1827); Corda, Ic. Fung. I. 17 (1839); Rabenh. Krypt. I. 74 (1844) and others down to Saccardo, Syll. Fung. IV. 320 (1886), Lindau in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I, pt. 1**, 468 (1900) and Clements & Shear, Gen. Fung. 393 (1931).

Chloridion Stapf (1900). Gramineae.

Accepted by: Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 589 (1906); Stapf in Prain, Fl. Trop. Afr. IX. 480 (1919).

Chloridium Link is a generally accepted genus of some 20 species; mostly European.

Chloridion Stapf, with a single African species, should be retained, its name being a variant spelling of *Chloridium*.

Chlorocaulum Clem. Gen. Fung. 78, 175 (1909)

versus

Chlorocaulon Kl. apud Endl. Gen. Suppl. IV, pt. 3. 89 (1850).

Chlorocaulon Klotzsch (1850). Euphorbiaceae.

Accepted by Baill. Étude Gén. Euphorb. 479 (1858); otherwise generally regarded as a synonym of *Argythamnia* or of *Chiroptalum*.

Chlorocaulum Clem. (1909). Cladoniaceae.

Maintained by Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fung. 320 (1931); not mentioned by Zahlbruckner in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, VIII (1926).

Standard species: *Ch. salazinum* (Bory) Clem., the only species originally cited.

If *Chlorocaulum* Clem. is to be retained it must apparently be conserved.

4065 **Chloroxylon** Scop. *Introd. Hist. Nat.* 208 (1777)

versus

Chloroxylum P. Br. *Nat. Hist. Jamaica.* 187, t. 7, f. 1 (1756).

Chloroxylum P. Br. (1756). *Rhamnaceae*.

Accepted by Adans. *Fam. Pl.* II. 303 (1763). Thereafter, though its single species is a well-known timber-tree in Jamaica, it remained a genus *incertae sedis*, not even mentioned by Bentham & Hooker, until in 1889, good specimens having been received at Kew, it was placed by Oliver in *Zizyphus* (*Kew Bull.* (1889) 127). It was, however, not mentioned by Engler & Prantl and is still listed among genera *incertae sedis* by Dalla Torre & Harms.

Chloroxylon Scop. (1775). *Rutaceae*.

Accepted by: DC. *Prod.* I. 625 (1824); A. Juss. in *Mém. Mus. Paris* XIX. 252 (seors. 100) (1830); Wight & Arn. *Prod. Fl. Ind. Or.* I. 123 (1834); Endl. *Gen.* 1054 (1840) and generally since.—Species 1, in India.

Standard species: *C. Swietenia* DC. (*Swietenia Chloroxylon* Roxb.).

Chloroxylum P. Br. has no generic description. Since, however, its single species is described as new, it may be regarded as technically published under Art. 43 of the Rules of 1930, even though, with a lack of coördination not uncommon in Browne's work, the accompanying plate is labelled *Laurus Chloroxylon* (the name later taken up by Linnaeus). In any case *Chloroxylum* P. Br. was duly published by Adanson in 1763. Since *Chloroxylon* is obviously a variant spelling of the same word, Scopoli's genus must be conserved or renamed. It has no synonyms.

If *Chloroxylum* P. Br. (1756) is regarded as properly published, *Zizyphus*, a later synonym, should be conserved against it. If *Chloroxylum* dates from Adanson (1763), it is sufficiently disposed of by Oliver's reduction of it to synonymy under *Zizyphus*, published in the same work.

6828 **Choristigma** F. Kurtz, *Pharm. Post* XXX. 443 (1897)

versus

Choristigma Baill. *Hist. Pl.* XI. 454 (1892).

Choristigma Baill. (1892). *Loranthaceae*.

Baillon here raised to generic rank a sectional name of his own under *Schoepfia*: (*Adansonia* III. 117 1864) and substituted it for *Tetrastylidium* Engl. in *Mart. Fl. Bras.* XII, pt. 2. 33 (1872). Apparently no one has accepted his name.

Choristigma F. Kurtz (1897). *Asclepiadaceae*.

Accepted by: Dalla Torre & Harms, *Gen. Siphonog.* 414 (1904).

By K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. III. 302 (1908) regarded as a synonym of *Morrenia* from which it is a segregate.—1 species in Argentina.

Standard species : *C. Stuckertianum* F. Kurtz.

Choristigma Baill. is, in the generic category, a substitute for the earlier *Tetrastylidium* and therefore illegitimate, though, as the name of a section, it antedates Engler's genus. *Choristigma* F. Kurtz, on the other hand, has not yet won general acceptance. It was renamed *Stuckertia* by Post & Kuntze, Lexikon 541 (1903) because of *Choristigma* Baill. This renaming may well stand.

Chrysothrix Mont. in Ann. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, XVIII. 312 (1852)
versus

Chrysothrix Schult. Mant. II. 6 and 144 (1824).

? *Chrysithrix* L. Mant. II. 165 (1771).

Chrysithrix L. (1771) is a generally accepted genus of Cyperaceae, with two or three species in South Africa.

Chrysothrix Schult. (1824) is a substitute spelling of *Chrysithrix* L., which is used, in that form, in R. & S. Syst. II. 7 and 249 (1817).

Chrysothrix Mont. (1852). Chrysotrichaceae.

Accepted by : Cl. Gay, Hist. Chile Bot. VIII. 212 (1852) ; Zahlbruckner in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I, 1*. 117 (1905) and ed. 2, VIII. 135 (1926) ; Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fung. 316 (1931).

Standard species : *C. noli-tangere* Mont. the original and still the only species.

Chrysothrix Mont. was proposed for conservation in 1930 against *Peribotryon* Fries (1832). This, of course, would also maintain it against *Chrysothrix* Schult., which, though illegitimate, would, under present rules, prevent a later use of the name, unless through conservation.

If *Chrysothrix* and *Chrysithrix* are regarded as variant spellings of the same word, Montagne's name should not displace the much older and generally accepted *Chrysithrix* L., and therefore should not be conserved.

Cienkowskia Rostaf. Versuch Syst. Mycetozen 9 (1873)
versus

Cienkowskyia Regel & Rach, Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. (1858) 48.

Cienkowskyia Schweinf. Beitr. Fl. Aethiop. 197 (1867).

Cienkowskyia Regel & Rach (1858).

A monotypic genus of unknown origin described from a living specimen in the botanic garden at St. Petersburg and by the authors referred to the "Celastrineae." Bentham & Hooker,

Gen. Pl. I. 997 (1867) pointed out that the description did not fit Celastraceae. It was placed in Boraginaceae, tribe Cordieae, by Durand, Ind. Gen. Phanerog. 281 (1888) and listed under that family, as a genus incertae sedis by Gürke in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV, pt. 3a. 377 (1897). According to Baillon in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris no. 16. 122 (1877), the genus should be regarded as a synonym of *Patagonula* L.

Cienkowskya Schweinf. (1867). Zingiberaceae.

Solms-Laubach, who supplied the text for Zingiberaceae in Schweinfurth's Beiträge, was doubtful as to the validity of this genus. It was accepted by J. D. Hooker, Curt. Bot. Mag. 2. 5994, but is generally regarded as a synonym of *Kaempferia* L.

Cienkowskia Rostaf. (1873). Physaraceae.

Accepted by: Saccardo, Syll. Fung. VII. 329 (1888); Schröter in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I. pt. 1. 33 (1892); Jahn in op. cit., ed. 2. II. 329 (1928), etc.

Standard species: *C. reticulata* (Alb. & Schw.) Rostaf., the original and still the only species.

If *Cienkowskia* Rostaf. is to be retained, it must be conserved because of the two earlier homonyms.

1569 *Claderia* Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. V. 810 (1890)

versus

Claderia Raf. Sylv. Tellur. 12 (1838).

Claderia Raf. (1838). Meliaceae?

Genus incertum et obliviscendum. Rafinesque apparently had no knowledge of the single species described except what he gleaned from the brief account of "Carabou" in Lam. Encycl. I. 612 (1785). The data there given indicate that the plant concerned was *Melia Azadirachta* L.

Claderia Hook. f. (1890). Orchidaceae.

Accepted by: Pfitzer in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 104 (1897); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 99 (1900); Ridley, Mat. Fl. Malay Penins. I. 136 (1907) and Fl. Malay Penins. IV. 140 (1924); Schlechter, Orchid., ed. 2, 243 (1927); Lemée, Dict. II. 177 (1930).—One or two species, Malay Peninsula to New Guinea.

Standard species: *C. viridiflora* Hook. f., the only original species.

Claderia Hook. f., which has no synonym, should probably be conserved. Rafinesque's genus, though technically published, must apparently be synonymous with *Melia* L., *Azadirachta* Juss. (1830), or *Murraya* L.; and it represents a kind of pseudo-scientific work, the nomenclatural results of which may well be legislated out of existence.

Cladochaete Sacc. Ann. Myc. X. 318 (1912)

versus

Cladochaeta DC. Prodr. VI. 245 (1837).

Cladochaeta DC. (1837). Compositae.

Adopted by: Endl. Gen. 447 (1838); Meissn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. 219 (1839); Fenzl in Flora XXII. Pt. 2. 727 (1839); Ledeb. Fl. Ross. II. 615 (1845); Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 713 (1847); Boiss. Fl. Orient. III. 228 (1875) (but with doubt); Radde, Fauna & Fl. Südw. Caspi-Gebiet. 386 (1886); Sommier & Levier, Enum. Pl. Caucas. 228 (1900). Regarded as a synonym of *Helichrysum* Gaertn. by Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. II. 310 (1873); Baillon, Hist. Pl. VIII. 174 (1886); Hoffmann in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV, pt. 5. 190 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 539 (1905).

Cladochaete Sacc. (1912). Phomaceae.

Adopted by Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fung. 361 (1931).

Standard species: *C. setosa* (Wint.) Sacc.

Although *Cladochaeta* DC. has been reduced to synonymy in most general works, it has been and is likely still to be, used by Russian authors. *Cladochaete* Sacc. should be renamed.

1937 Clarisia R. & P. Fl. Peruv. et Chile Prod. 128, t. 28 (1794)
versus

Clarisia Abat in Act. Soc. Med. Sevilla X. 418 (1792) acc. to Dalla Torre & Harms.

Clarisia Abat (1792). Caryophyllaceae.

Placed by Sprengel, L. Gen. Pl. ed. 9, I. 202 (1830) in synonymy under *Anredera* Juss. (1789). He has apparently been followed by all subsequent authors who have noticed the name at all.

Clarisia R. & P. (1794). Moraceae.

A generally accepted genus.—Species 4, Peru and Brazil.

Standard species: *C. racemosa* R. & P. Syst. Veg. Fl. Peru et Chil. I. 255 (1798).

I have not seen Abat's publication. If the date is correctly given by Dalla Torre & Harms and the genus adequately published, *Clarisia* R. & P. must be conserved if it is to be retained. It has one reported synonym, *Soaresia* Fr.-Allem. (1858)—an earlier homonym of the accepted *Soaresia* Sch.-Bip. (1863) and likely to be displaced by conservation.

7866 Codonanthe (Mart.) Hanst. in Linnaea XXVI. 209 (1854)
versus

Codonanthus G. Don, Gen. Syst. IV. 166 (1837).

Codonanthus Hassk. in Flora XXV. Beibl. II. 24 (1842).

Codonanthus G. Don (1837). Loganiaceae?

Listed by Endl. Gen. Pl. 1395 (1840) and DC. Prodr. IX. 37

(1845) as a genus dubium. By Planchon in Hook. Icon. Pl. sub t. 796 (1848) placed in Convolvulaceae, and redescribed with considerable changes from the original diagnosis. By Benth. in Hook. Niger Fl. 469 (1849) and Baker & Rendle in Thiselton-Dyer, Fl. Trop. Africa IV, pt. 2. 82 (1905) reduced to synonymy under *Prevostea*; by Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. II. 877 (1876) put under *Breweria*. Not mentioned by Engler & Prantl. By Dalla Torre & Harms, following a suggestion of Radlkofer, Abh. Naturw. Ver. Bremen VIII. 413 (1883), treated as a synonym of *Coinochlamys* T. Anders. (1876).

Codonanthus Hassk. (1842). Asclepiadaceae.

A nomen nudum, reduced by Hasskarl himself, Cat. Hort. Bogor. 126 (1844) to his *Cystidianthus* because of *Codonanthus* G. Don.

Codonanthe (Mart.) Hanst. (1854) Gesneriaceae (*Hypocyrtia* § *Codonanthe* Mart.) Nov. Gen. et Sp. III. 49 (1829).

Accepted by: Lemaire, Ill. Hort. II. sub t. 56 (1855); Oerst. Gesnerac. Cent. Am. 54 (1858); Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. II. 1011 (1876); Fritsch in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV, pt. 3b. 171 (1894); Urban, Symb. Ant. II. 364 (1901); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 475 (1904); Fritsch in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. XXXVII. 491 (1906); Lemée, Dict. Gen. Phan. II. 228 (1930).—Species about 10 from tropical America.

Standard species: *C. aggregata* (Mart.) Hanst. l. c. (*Hypocyrtia aggregata* Mart.).

Codonanthe and *Codonanthus* are probably to be considered variant spellings of the same word. The Greek *κνοη* is regarded by lexicographers as "a peculiar Attic form" of the usual *κνθος*. *Codonanthus* G. Don is, after nearly a century, still a doubtful genus. Unless the two can be regarded as different words, the generally accepted *Codonanthe* Hanst. should probably be conserved.

4899 **Colletia** Comm. apud Juss. Gen. 380 (1789)

versus

Colletia Scop. Introd. Hist. Nat. 207 (1777).

Colletia Scop. (1777). Ulmaceae.

Apparently accepted by no one. Based on *Rhamnus iguanaea* Jacq., which is a *Celtis*.

Colletia Comm. ex Juss. (1789). Rhamnaceae.

A generally accepted genus of 10-20 species in South America.

Standard species: *C. spinosa* Lam. Encycl. Tabl. II. 91 (1793). This is the earliest species described under the genus; Lamarck cites the same collections of Commerson and Jos. Jussieu, from which, according to Jussieu's statement, the original description of the genus was

drawn up. It is, therefore, a particularly suitable standard species. It is, moreover, well known in cultivation.

Colletia Comm., generally accepted, with no synonyms, and including several cultivated species, should be conserved.

3246 Colmeiroa F. Muell. *Fragm. Phytogr. Austral.* VII. 149 (1871)

versus

Colmeiroa Reut. apud Boiss. & Reut. *Diagn. Pl. Nov. Hispan.* 23 (1842); *Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève* X. 240, t. 6 (1843).

Colmeiroa Reut. (1843). Euphorbiaceae.

Accepted by: Meisn. *Pl. Vasc. Gen. Comment.* 370 (1843); Brongn. *Enum. Gen. Pl. Hort. Paris* 81 (1843); Endl. *Gen. Pl. Suppl.* III. 99 (1843); Baill. *Étude Gén. Euphorb.* 552 (1858); Cutanda, *Fl. Compend. Madrid.* 595 (1861); Lange, *Pugillus Pl. Hispan.* 319 (1865). Mueller Argovensis, *Prod.* XV, pt. 2, 446 (1862), reduced it to synonymy under *Securinea* and has been followed by most later authors.—1 species in Spain.

Standard species: *C. buxifolia* (Poir.) Reut.

Colmeiroa F. Muell. (1871). Saxifragaceae.

Accepted by: Engl. in Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* III, pt. 20. 87 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, *Gen. Siphonog.* 202 (1901); Lemée, *Dict. Gen. Pl. Phan.* II. 257 (1930).—1 species, Lord Howe Island.

Standard species: *C. carpodetoides* F. Muell. the only species.

Colmeiroa Reut. has attracted a certain amount of usage; it seems not unlikely that it may be taken up again. It would probably be best to rename *Colmeiroa* F. Muell., which has no synonyms.

1964 Conocephalus Bl. *Bijdr.* 483 (1825)

versus

Conocephalum Wiggers, *Prim. Fl. Holsat.* 82 (1780).

(*Conocephalus* Necker, *Elem. Bot.* III. 344; 1790).

Conocephalus Bl. (1825). Moraceae.

Accepted by: Endl. *Gen. Pl.* 281 (1838); Meisn. *Gen. Pl. Phanerog.* 350 (1842); Brongn. *Enum. Gen. Pl. Mus. Paris* 99 (1843); Miquel, *Pl. Jungh.* (1853); Spreng. *Linn. Gen. Pl.*, ed. 9, I. 109 (1830); Spach, *Vég. Phan.* XI. 38 (1842); Lindl. *Vég. Kingd.* 271 (1847); Trécul in *Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, VIII.* 87 (1847); Miq. *Fl. Ind. Bat. I.* pt. 2, 283 (1859); Bureau in *DC. Prod.* XVII. 284 (1873); Kurz, *For. Fl. Burma* II. 429 (1877); Benth. & Hook. *Gen. Pl.* III. 380 (1880); Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* III. pt. 1, 93 (1888); Hook. *Fl. Brit. Ind.* V. 545 (1888); Dalla Torre & Harms, *Gen. Siphonog.* 122 (1900); Merrill,

Enum. Philippine Pl. II. 70 (1923) ; Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins. III. 356 (1924).

Standard species : *C. suaveolens* Bl., the only species originally cited.

Conocephalum Wigg. (1790). Marchantiaceae.

Accepted (usually as *Conocephalus*) by : Dumort. Comm. Bot. 115 (1822) ; Syll. Jungerm. 7 (1831) ; Hübener, Hepat. Germ. 9 (1834) ; Bisch. in Nov. Act. Acad. Leop. XVII. pt. 2, 971, 977 (1835) ; Endl. Gen. Pl. 44 (1836) ; Underwood in Bull. Ill. State Lab. II. 38 (1884) and in Gray's Man. ed. 6, 729 (1890) ; Schiffn. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I. pt. 3, 34 (1893) ; Migula, Kryptogamenfl. Deutschl. 418 (1904?) ; and most recent authors.

Standard species : *C. conicum* (L.) Dumort. (*C. trioicum* Wigg.)

Conocephalum Wigg. was proposed for conservation by Schiffner in 1930. This is unnecessary, since Wiggers's use of the name is the first subsequent to 1753 and there is no earlier name for the genus. The spelling was changed to *Conocephalus* by Necker, Elem. III. 344 (1790) and he has been generally, though under the rules incorrectly, followed by bryologists.

Conocephalum has at least two synonyms—*Anthoconum* Beauv. (1804) and *Fegatella* Raddi (1818). The former appears never to have been used ; the latter, however, was adopted by Nees, Naturgesch. Eur. Lebermoose IV. 179 (1838) who took it up deliberately in place of *Conocephalus* Neck. because of the established *Conocephalus* Bl. He has been followed by various other authors up to Warnstorf, Kryptogamenfl. Mark Brandenburg I. 87 (1903) and Schiffner himself in Rabenh. Kryptogamenfl. Deutschl. VI. pt. 1, 280 (1907).

Conocephalus Bl. was unanimously employed up to 1934, and no synonyms were cited in general works up to Dalla Torre & Harms. In 1894, however, Warburg reduced to synonymy under it *Poikilospermum* Zippel apud Miquel, Ann. Mus. Lugd. Bat. I. 203 (1864). This genus had previously been regarded as insufficiently known and had been left in the position originally assigned to it by Miquel—in *Urticaceae* near *Leucosyke*. It still holds this position in Dalla Torre & Harms.

Warburg's disposition of *Poikilospermum* has been accepted by Bargagli-Petrucci in Nuov. Giorn. Bot. Ital. n. ser. IX. 214 (1902) who, however, points out certain differences between it and *Conocephalus* proper and sets up a subgenus for it ; by Merrill, Interpret. Herb. Amboin. 199 (1917) ; and by Winkler in Bot. Jahrb. LVII. 600 (1922). None of these authors appears to have examined the collections of Zippel and Teysmann on which the genus was founded ; their conclusions are based on more recent material from Amboina (Zippel's type locality) and New Guinea. All of them retain the name *Conocephalus* Bl.

In 1934 Merrill, *Cont. Arnold Arb.* VIII. 47, abandoned *Conocephalus* Bl. because of *Conocephalum* Wigg. and *Conocephalus* Neck. and took up *Poikilospermum* in its place, making all needed combinations. He also pointed out that *Conocephalus* Bl. had been renamed *Conocephalopsis* by Otto Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.* III. pt. 2, 136 (1898), because of the earlier use of the name though this had been overlooked by the compilers of the *Index Kewensis* and by Dalla Torre & Harms. He further adds *Balansaephytum* Drake del Castillo (1896) to the synonymy.

The least disturbance in nomenclature would have resulted from conserving *Conocephalus* Bl. against its earlier homonym, and *Fegatella* Raddi against its earlier synonym *Anthoconum*. Since, however, the number of species concerned is not very large (about 35), it is probably better to accept Merrill's treatment of the matter. Should *Poikilospermum* be again segregated generically from *Conocephalus* proper, the latter would become *Balansaephytum*, or, if that also were kept apart, *Conocephalopsis*.

Contarinia Zanard. *Classif. Fic.* 45 (1843)

versus

Contarena Adans. *Fam. Pl.* II. 120 (1763).

Contarenia Vand. *Fl. Lusit. & Bras. Spec.* 42, t. 3, fig. 20 (1788).

Contarena Adans. (1763). *Compositae*.

This is a substitute for *Corymbium* L. (or Gron. apud L.), both Linnaeus and Adanson taking the name from Burman, *Cat. Pl. Afric.* 189, t. 70 (1737). It has apparently not been accepted by anyone.

Contarenia Vand. (1788). *Verbenaceae*.

Accepted by : Roem. *Script. Pl. Hispan. Lusit. Bras.* 125 (1796) ; Jaume St. Hil. *Expos. Fam. Nat.* II. 346 (1805) (as *Contrarenia*) ; Roem. & Schult. *Syst. Veg.* III. 17, 294 (1818). It is not mentioned by Endlicher. By Benth. & Hook. *Gen. Pl.* II. 1137 (1876) ; Briq. in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* IV, pt. 3. 183 (1895) ; and Dalla Torre & Harms, *Gen. Siphonog.* 434 (1904) listed as genus incertae sedis under *Verbenaceae*. Benth. & Hook. remark of it : " pessime descripta nequaquam recognoscenda et omnino praetermittenda est."

Contarinia Zanard. (1843). *Rhizophyllidaceae*.

Accepted by : J. Agardh, *Sp. Algar.* II. 492 ; Ardiss. *Phyc. Medit.* I. 230 ; Hauck, *Meeresalg.* 31 ; Schmitz & Hauptfleisch in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* I, pt. 2. 531 (1897).

Standard and only species : *C. peyssonnelaeformis* Zanard.

All the above seem to have been named for the same person, Nicola Contarini of Venice. If they are to be regarded as variant spellings of the same word, *Contarinia* Zanard. should apparently be conserved. Neither the illegitimate *Contarena* Adans. nor the

very dubious *Contarenia* Vand. should, as matters stand, prevent the use of a well-understood and accepted name. It is, however, possible that the discovery of Vandelli's type might fix the application of his name.

8244 **Coptophyllum** Korth. Ned. Kruidk. Arch. II. 161 (1851)
versus

Coptophyllum Gardn. Lond. Journ. Bot. I. 133 (1842).

Coptophyllum Gardn. (1842). Schizaeaceae.

Accepted by Klotzsch in *Linnaea* XVIII. 527 (1844), but by all recent pteridologists treated as a section of *Anemia*.

Coptophyllum Korth. (1851). Rubiaceae.

Accepted by : Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. II. 175 (1856) ; Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. II. 68 (1873) ; Boerlage, Fl. Ned. Ind. II. 57, 128 (1891) ; K. Schumann in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV, pt. 4, 65 (1897) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 495 (1905) ; Koorders, Excursionsfl. Java III. 253 (1912).

Standard species : *Coptophyllum bracteatum* Korth., the only species originally cited.

Coptophyllum Korth., a generally accepted genus with 1-3 species and no synonyms, must be renamed or conserved.

7972 **Crabbea** Harv. in London Journ. Bot. I. 26 (1842)

versus

Crabbea Harv. Gen. S. Afr. Pl. 276 (1838).

Crabbea Harv. (1838). Acanthaceae.

Reduced by Endlicher, Gen. 1405 (1840) and by Harvey himself to synonymy under *Barleria* L. and apparently not taken up by any subsequent author.

Crabbea Harv. (1842). Acanthaceae.

Accepted by : Nees in DC. Prod. XI. 162 (1847) and generally by later authors.—Species about 10 from Africa.

Standard species : *C. hirsuta* Harv. from which " the generic character is exclusively taken."

This a case of using a name a second time, after the first use has proved taxonomically untenable, in an attempt permanently to honor the person after whom the genus is named. Under present rules the second *Crabbea* is a later homonym and illegitimate. Since it has been generally accepted and apparently has no synonyms it should be conserved.

3745 *Cracca* Benth. in Vidensk. Meddel. Nat. For. Kjøbenh. (1853) 8
versus

Cracca L. Sp. Pl. 752 (1753).

Cracca Medic. Vorles. Churpf. Phys. Ges. II. 359 (1787).

Cracca L. (1753). Leguminosae.

Apparently accepted by no subsequent author except Hill, Hort. Kew 296 (1768) until taken up by Otto Ktze. Rev. Gen. Pl. 173 (1891). He was followed by Britton in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club V. 197 (1894) and Ill. Fl. II. 292 (1897), and by all adherents of the American Code.

Cracca Medic. (1787). Leguminosae.

Accepted by: Gren. & Godr. Fl. Fr. I. 468 (1848); Alef. in Bonplandia IX. 116 (1861), in both cases as a substitute for *Vicia* L. By most other authors treated as a synonym of *Vicia* L. or as a section under that genus.

Cracca Benth. (1853). Leguminosae.

Accepted by: Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 182 (1859); Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. I. 501 (1865); Hemsl. Biol. Cent.-Am. I. 262 (1880); Taubert in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III, pt. 3. 277 (1894); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 233 (1901); Urban, Symb. Ant. IV. 285 (1905); Boldingh, Fl. Ned. West-Ind. 217 (1913); Lemée, Dict. Gen. Pl. Phan. II. 351 (1930).—Species about 6, American tropics.

Standard species: *C. glandulifera* Benth., the earliest of Bentham's own species.

Cracca L. is a nomen rejiciendum, *Tephrosia* Pers. being conserved against it. The two are essentially identical, Persoon having transferred to *Tephrosia* all the original species of *Cracca*. It would appear, therefore, that the latter cannot be used under the Rules, but still prevents the use of a later homonym.

Cracca Med. was proposed as a segregate from *Vicia* L., based on *V. Gerhardi* Jacq., *V. benghalensis* L. and a new species, *C. syriaca*. It is therefore not a direct synonym and might be taken up on taxonomic grounds, except for *Cracca* L.

Cracca Benth. has been rather generally accepted, though the choice of name was, to say the least, unfortunate. Because of the two earlier uses of *Cracca*, it was, quite properly, renamed *Benthamantha* by Alefeld in Bonplandia X. 264 (1862), who made the necessary combinations for all the species known to him. This renaming has been accepted by Standley in Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. XXIII. 447 (1922) (Trees and Shrubs of Mexico); Field Mus. Publ. Bot. III. 290 (1930) (Fl. Yucatan), *ibid.* X. 223 (1931) (Fl. Lantecilla Valley); by Britton & Wilson, Sci. Survey Porto Rico V. 394 (1924); and by Rydb. in N. Am. Fl. XXIV. 243 (1924). Except for the rather general use of *Cracca* Benth., Alefeld's renaming should stand; neither *Tephrosia* nor *Cracca* Benth. ought ever to have been proposed.

If *Cracca* Benth. is to be retained, it must be conserved.

6047 *Crantzia* Nutt. Gen. Am. Pl. I. 177 (1818)

versus

Crantzia Scop. Introd. Nat. Hist. 173 (1777).

Crantzia Sw. Prod. Veg. Ind. Occ. 38 (1788).

Cranzia Schreb. L. Gen. Pl. ed. 8. 143 (1789).

Crantzia Scop. (1777). Gesneriaceae.

Apparently accepted by no one until taken up by Fritsch in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. XXIX, Beibl. 65. 7 (1900). *Alloplectus* Mart. (1829) is conserved against it.

Crantzia Sw. (1788). Buxaceae.

Accepted by: J. F. Gmel. Syst. 286 (1791) (*Cranzia*); Vahl, Symb. II. 99 (1791). Swartz, Fl. Ind. Occ. I. 331 (1797) obligingly changed the name of his genus to *Tricera* because of *Cranzia* Schreb., though his own *Crantzia* antedated Schreber's by a year.

Cranzia Schreb. (1789). Rutaceae.

Apparently accepted by no one (all writers having used *Toddalia* Juss. published the same year though according to Kuntze a few months later) until taken up, curiously enough, by Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. I. 99 (1891), in spite of the two earlier homonyms of whose existence he was perfectly aware. No one has followed him.

Crantzia Nutt. (1818). Umbelliferae.

Accepted by: DC. Coll. Mém. V. 27 (1829) and Prod. IV. 70 (1830) and generally until 1891 when the genus was renamed by Greene, Pittonia II. 192 (Sept., 1891) and two months later by Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. I. 267, because of the earlier uses of *Crantzia*.—About 15 species, N. & S. America and Australia.

Standard species: *C. lineata* (Michx.) Nutt.=*Lilaeopsis chinensis* (L.) Ktze.

In addition to the above, there were three other uses of *Crantzia* subsequent to Nuttall's.

Nuttall, when proposing *Crantzia*, was aware that the name had been used before by Vahl, but that genus "having been referred to *Tricera*," he felt he could use the name again. Because of the many and various uses of *Crantzia*, Greene's renaming as *Lilaeopsis* has been accepted by Drude, in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr., II. 52 (1900); Coult. & Rose, Mon. N. Am. Umbellif. 123 (1900); Robinson & Fernald in Gray's Man., ed. 7. 617 (1908); A. W. Hill in Journ. Linn. Soc. XLVII. 525 (1927); Lemée, Dict. Gen. Pl. Phan. IV. 91 (1932); and all followers of the American Code. It should stand.

8158 *Cruckshanksia* Hook. & Arn. Bot. Misc. III. 361 (1833)

versus

Cruckshanksia Hook. & Arn. Bot. Misc. II. 211, t. 90 (1831).

Cruckshanksia Hook. & Arn. (1831). Geraniaceae.

Reduced by Hooker & Arnott themselves to synonymy under *Balbisia* Cav. and apparently not taken up by any one.

Cruckshanksia Hook. & Arn. (1833). Rubiaceae.

Accepted by : G. Don, Gen. Syst. III. 631 (1834) ; Endl. Gen. 530 (1838) ; Poepp. & Endl. Nov. Gen. Sp. Chil. Peruv. III. 31 (1845) ; Gay, Fl. Chile. III. 192 (1847) ; Weddell, Chloris Andina II. 41 (1858) ; Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. II. 97 (1873) ; F. Phil. Cat. Pl. Vasc. Chile. 112 (1881) ; K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV, pt. 4. 30 (1897) ; Dusén, Svensk. Exped. Magellanslând. III. 124 (1900) ; Reiche, Fl. Chile III. 129 (1902) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 492 (1905) ; I. M Johnston in Contr. Gray Herb. LXXXV. 119 (1929) ; Lemée, Dict. Gen. Pl. Phan. II. 385 (1930).—Species about 5. Chile.

Standard species : *C. hymenodon* Hook. & Arn., the only original species.

Cruckshanksia Miers, Trav. II. 529 (1826) is a nomen nudum, never validated, and by Miers himself renamed *Solenomelus* in Trans. Linn. Soc. XIX. 95 (1843). It may, therefore, be disregarded. The earlier *Cruckshanksia* Hook. & Arn. was, however, properly published and under present rules prevents the use of the later *Cruckshanksia* (a second use of the name made after the first had been found to be synonymous with *Balbisia*), unless that be conserved.

If *Cruckshanksia* Hook. & Arn. (1833) be not conserved, the genus must take the name *Rotheria* Meyen, Reise I. 402 (1834).

5986 **Cryptodiscus** Schrenk, Enum. Pl. I. 64 (1841)

versus

Cryptodiscus Corda, Icon. Fung. II. 37 (1838).

Cryptodiscus Corda (1838). Stictidaceae.

Accepted by : Rabenh. in Bot. Zeit. (1851) 453 ; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 43 (1847) ; Rehm in Rabenh. Kryptogamenfl. Deutschl. I, pt. 3, 158 (1888) ; Saccardo, Syll. Fung. VIII. 669 (1889) ; Lindau in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I. pt. 1, 249 (1896) ; Clements & Shear, Gen. Fung. 310 (1931).

Standard species : *C. Breutelii* Rabenh.

Cryptodiscus Schrenk (1841) Umbelliferae.

Accepted by : Endl. Gen. Suppl. II. 106 (1842) ; Ledeb. Fl. Ross. II. 366 (1847) ; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 779 (1847) ; Bunge in Acad. Petrop. Mém. sav. étr. VII. 314 (1854) ; Boiss. Fl. Orient. II. 934 (1872) ; Drude in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III, pt. 8. 173 (1898) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 369 (1903).

Standard species : *C. cachroides* Schrenk, the only species originally cited.

This is a difficult case—two genera with identical names, both widely accepted, one in mycological, the other in phanerogamic literature. *Cryptodiscus* Corda is given 26 species by Saccardo ;

but Lindau, l. c., says that a large number of them do not belong in the genus. Clements & Shear, Gen. Fung. 310, reduce here *Propoliopsis* Rehm, Leaflet. Philippine Bot. VI. 2279 (1914); otherwise, there are no synonyms. *Cryptodiscus* Schrenk has about four species; no synonyms for it are given.

The simplest course would seem to be to allow priority to prevail and rename *Cryptodiscus* Schrenk.

6384 **Cryptogyne** Hook. apud Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. II. 656 (1876)

versus

Cryptogyne Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. L. 491, 498 (1827).

Cryptogyne Cass. (1827). Compositae.

Accepted by Spach, Vég. Phan. X. 23 (1841), but by DC. Prod. VI. 147 (1837) and generally by later authors, treated as a section of *Eriocephalus* L.

Cryptogyne Hook. f. (1876). Sapotaceae.

Accepted by: Engler in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV, pt. 1. 150 (1891); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 394 (1903); Palacky, Cat. Pl. Madagascar, II. 26 (1907); Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afrikas 448 (1908); H. J. Lam in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. Sér. 3, vii. 7, 186 (1925) Dubard in Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille, Sér. 2, X. 86 (1912) reduced it to synonymy under *Calvaria* Comm., a genus before regarded as doubtful and often placed in the synonymy of *Sideroxylon*, but here reconstituted by Dubard.—Species 1 from Madagascar.

Standard and sole species: *C. Gerardiana* Hook. f. l. c.

Cryptogyne Hook. f., if maintained, must be conserved or renamed. It has no synonyms.

5036 **Cumingia** Vidal, Phan. Cuming, Philipp. 211 (1885)

versus

Cummingia D. Don apud Sweet, Brit. Fl. Gard. III. sub t. 257 (1828).

Cummingia D. Don (1828). Amaryllidaceae.

Accepted by: Endl. Gen. 149 (1836); Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. 398 (1842); Kunth, Enum. IV. 631 (1843) (*Cumingia*); Gay, Fl. Chile, VI. 130 (1853); Phil. Fl. Atac. 52 (1860); Miers in Trans. Linn. Soc. XXIV. 507 (1864); Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. XVII. 493 (1879) (*Cumingia*); I. M. Johnston in Contr. Gray Herb. LXXXV. 23 (1929). By Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. III. 679 (1883) reduced to synonymy under *Conanthera*, a disposition which has been accepted by Pax in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II, pt. 5. 122 (1887), Baillon, Hist. Pl. XIII. 79 (1894), and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 77 (1900).—3 or 4 species from Chile.

Cumingia Vidal (1885). Bombacaceae.

Accepted by : K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. pt. 6. 67 (1890) ; Ceron. Cat. Pl. Herb. Manila 28 (1892) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 310 (1901). Treated as a synonym of *Camptostemon* Mart. by Beccari, Malesia III. 273 (1889) ; Merr. Enum. Philipp. Pl. III. 46 (1923) ; Lemée Dict. Gen. Pl. Phan. III. 410 (1930).

Cummingia D. Don, which has been accepted by a considerable number of authors, both early and recent, should be retained ; *Cumingia* Vidal, if maintained, should be renamed. Although the two genera were named for different individuals, Don's for Lady Gordon Cumming, Vidal's for Hugh Cuming, their names are variant spellings of the same name : and *Cummingia* has by several authors been spelled *Cumingia*, apparently under the impression that it also was named for Hugh Cuming with reference to his Philippine collections.

7668 *Cuspidaria* DC. Bibl. Univ. Genève XVII. 125 (seors. 9) (1838)

versus

Cuspidaria Link, Handb. Gewächse II. 315 (1831).

Cuspidaria Link (1831). Cruciferae.

This is a raising to generic rank of *Erysimum*, sect. *Cuspidaria* DC. in Mém. Mus. Paris VII. 239 (1821). No one seems to have adopted it.

Cuspidaria DC. (1838). Bignoniaceae.

Very generally adopted since its publication.—6 species in Brazil.

Standard species : *C. pterocarpa* (Cham.) DC. In publishing the genus, DeCandolle stated that it was "fondé sur le *Bignonia tetraquetra* de Chamisso." This was apparently an error for *B. pterocarpa* Cham., since that species appears in place of *B. tetraquetra* in Prod. IX. 178 (1845) and in all subsequent treatments of the genus. *B. tetraquetra* belongs to quite a different group.

Cuspidaria DC. has two synonyms, *Nouletia* Endl. Gen. 1407 (1841) and *Lochmocystia* Mart. ex DC. Prod. IX. 177 (1845). The former is a renaming of "*Cuspidaria* DC. . . . non supr." What "supr." means is not wholly clear ; presumably it must refer to *Cuspidaria* Link, since that is the only other use of the name recorded by Endlicher. No one has taken up *Nouletia* ; it is not even mentioned in the Index Kewensis or by Bentham & Hooker. *Lochmocystia* was cited in synonymy by DeCandolle, l. c. ; apparently neither it nor any of the four specific combinations likewise cited by DeCandolle in synonymy has ever been validly published. *Cuspidaria* Link is by recent authors not kept up even as a section.

Under these circumstances it seems preferable to conserve *Cuspidaria* DC., rather than to take up either of its almost unknown synonyms.

8357 *Cuviera* DC. in Ann. Mus. Paris IX. 222, t. 15 (1807)

versus

Cuviera Koeler, Descr. Gram. Gall. et Germ. 328 (1802).

Cuviera Koel. (1802). Gramineae.

Accepted by Körnicke in Flora LXVI. 423 (1883). Apparently by all other authors, following Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. II. 92 (1821), treated as a subgenus of *Elymus* or *Hordeum*.

Cuviera DC. (1807). Rubiaceae.

Very generally accepted since its publication, though by Baillon, Adansonia XII. 189ff. (1878) reduced to synonymy under *Canthium*.

Standard and only original species: *C. acutiflora* DC
—About 15 species in tropical Africa.

Since there is little likelihood of *Cuviera* Koel. being taken up, the generally accepted *Cuviera* DC., which has no synonyms, should probably be conserved.

1508 *Cystopus* Blume, Fl. Javae, n. ser. I, 69 (1858)

versus

Cystopus Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat., sér. 3, VIII. 371 (1847).

Cystopus Lév. (1847). Peronosporaceae.

Accepted by: Saccardo, Syll. Fung. VII. 233 (1888); Fischer in Rabenh. Kryptogamenfl. Deutschl., ed. 2, I, pt. 4. 415 (1892). Treated as a synonym by O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. II, 658 (1891); Schröter in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. I, pt. 1. 110 (1892); Migula, Kryptogamenfl. Deutschl. III, pt. 1. 153 (1910); Clements & Shear, Gen. Fung. 241.

Cystopus Bl. (1858). Orchidaceae.

Reduced by Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. III. 733 (1859) to a section of *Anectochilus* Bl.; by Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. III. 601 (1883), Pfitzer in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. II, pt. 6. 117 (1883) and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 96 (1900) to synonymy under *Odontochilus* Bl. More recently, however, the genus has been revived and accepted by J. J. Smith, Fl. Buitenzorg VI. 97 (1905); Koorders, Excursionsfl. Java I. 359 (1911); Ames, Orchid. V. 34 (1915); Merrill, Enum. Philippine Pl. I. 274 (1927); Schlechter, Orchid., ed. 2. 116 (1927).

Standard species: *C. uniflorus* Bl.

According to Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. II. 658, *Cystopus* Lév. is an exact synonym of *Albugo* (Pers.) S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. I. 540 (1821). Cretzoiu & J. J. Smith in Act. Fauna Fl.

Univers. (Bucharest) I. 4 (1934), maintain, however, that such is not the case—that Persoon described the conidial state and Lévillé the sexual state of the species concerned; that, moreover, *Albugo* cannot be considered because it was published before 1832, the point of departure for the nomenclature of the group in question. They therefore rename *Cystopus* Bl. *Pristiglottis* and make all needed combinations thereunder.

This renaming should stand.

Cyttaria Berk. in Trans. Linn. Soc. XIX. 37 (1841)

versus

Cyttarium Peterm. Fl. Lips. Exc. 608 (1838).

Cyttarium Peterm. (1838). Compositae.

This was proposed as a segregate from *Gnaphalium* L., based on 3 species, *G. dioicum*, *G. arenarium*, and *G. sylvaticum*. Of these, the first two are now referred to *Antennaria* Gaertn. (1791) and *Helichrysum* L. (1753) respectively; the third is retained in *Gnaphalium*. *Cyttarium* Peterm. is, therefore, not only a nomen confusum, but each of its three elements has a prior name. It cannot be used, but since it was published validly, it would prevent any later use of the name.

Cyttaria Berk. (1841). Cyttariaceae.

Accepted by: Sacc. Syll. Fung. VIII. 4 (1889); Clements & Shear, Gen. Fung. 286 (1931), etc.—About 7 species in South America and New Zealand.

If *Cyttaria* and *Cyttarium* are regarded as variant spellings of the same word, the former should be conserved. A name which cannot itself be used should not be allowed to prevent the later valid use of the same name.

LETTERS L—P BY R. MANSFELD

6365 **Labatia** Sw., Prodr. veget. Ind. occ. (1788) 32

versus

Labatia Scop., Introd. (1777) 197.

Labatia Sw., Sapotaceae,

angenommen in: Flora brasil. VII (1863) 61; Bentham-Hook. Gen. II. (1876) 657; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 1 (1891) 142; Dalla Torre-Harms, Gen. Siphon. no. 6365; Urban, Symbol. VIII (1921) 525.

Leitart: *L. sessiliflora* Sw., die Originalart—etwa 6 Arten im trop. Amerika.

Labatia Scop., Celastraceae,

ist eine Neubenennung von *Macoucoua* Aubl. (1775) und damit

ein Synonym von *Ilex* L. (1753), vergl. Loesener in Abh. Kais. Leop.-Carol. Akad. LXXVIII (1901) 408. Für *Labatia* Sw. steht kein Name weiter zur Verfügung.

1617 *Laelia* Lindl., Gen. and Spec. orch. pl. (1831) 115

versus

Laelia Adans., Fam. II. (1763) 423.

Laelia Lindl., Orchidaceae,

angenommen von allen späteren Autoren mit Ausnahmen von Reichenbach und Reichenbach f., der *Laelia* vorübergehend mit *Bletia* vereinigt hatte. *Laelia* Lindl. ist eine der am meisten kultivierten Orchideengattungen.

Leitart *L. grandiflora* (Llave et Lex.) Lindl.

Laelia Adans., Cruciferae,

ist gegründet auf (*Crambe* Tournef. u.) *Bunias orientalis* L. (1753). Angenommen wurde die Gattung nur von Persoon, Desvaux u. Reichenbach.

Wenn *Laelia* Lindl. nicht geschützt würde, müsste dafür *Amalia* Reichb., Nom. 52 (1841) eintreten; *Laelia* Lindl. wurde wegen *Laelia* Adans. (von Reichenbach als Gattung anerkannt!) umbenannt.

1236 *Lanaria* Ait., Hort. Kew. ed. 1, I (1789) 462

versus

Lanaria Adans., Fam. II (1763) 225.

Lanaria Ait., Amaryllidaceae,

angenommen von: Endl., Gen. (1837) no. 1256; Bentham-Hook., Gen. III (1883) 675; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. II, 5 (1888) 123; Fl. cap. VI (1896) 4; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon. no. 1236; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Pl. (1926) 165; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. 2. Aufl. 15a (1930) 427.

Leitart: *L. plumosa* Ait., Südafrika.

Lanaria Adans., Caryophyllaceae.

Adanson zitiert u.a. als Synonym *Gypsophila* L.; die Gattung ist stets als Synonym zu *Gypsophila* gestellt worden.

Mit *Lanaria* Ait. fällt *Argolasia* Juss. Gen. (1789) 60, gegründet auf *Hyacinthus plumosus*, zusammen. Dieser Name ist im Dict. Sc. nat. III (1816) 99 angenommen worden, l.c. XXV (1822) 228 wird angegeben, *Argolasia* Juss. habe die Priorität.

3853 **Lens** Miller, Gard. Dict. Abridg. ed. 4 (1754) ; Druce in Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isles (1913) III. (433)

versus

Lens Stickmann, Herb. amb. (1754) 18 et Linn. Amoen. acad. IV (1760) 128 et 143, nomen, sine descr., icone Rumphiana citata.

Lens Stickmann, Leguminosae,

ist ein Synonym von *Entada* Adans. ; *Lens phaseoloides* Stickmann=*Entada scandens* Bth.=*Entada phaseoloides* Merr. (1914). *Entada* Adans. (1763) ist gegen *Gigalobium* Boehm. geschützt (Int. Rules 3rd ed. [1935] 98), also auch gegen *Lens* Stickmann (1754).

Lens Miller=*Lens* Moench, Method. (1794) 131, Leitart *L. esculenta* Moench, wird vielfach als Gattung betrachtet oder als Subgenus von *Vicia* oder *Ervum* aufgefasst. Es empfiehlt sich, um Schwierigkeiten zu vermeiden, *Lens* Miller gegen *Lens* Stickmann zu schützen.

3022 **Lepidostemon** Hook. f. et Thoms. in Journ. Linn. Soc. V (1861) 131

versus

Lepidostemon Hassk., Cat. pl. Hort. bogor. (1844) 140.

Lepidostemon Hook. f. et Th., Cruciferae,

angenommen von : Bentham-Hook., Gen. I. (1862) 77 ; Engler-Prantl, Pffam. III, 2 (1890) 198 ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. I (1872) 147 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 3022.

Einzige Art : *L. pedunculatus* H. f. et Th., Himalaya.

Lepidostemon Hassk., Convolvulaceae,

ist eine unberechtigte sprachliche Veränderung von *Lepistemon* Blume (1875). *Lepistemon* Blume und *Lepidostemon* Hook. f. et Th. sind bisher nebeneinander als gültig angenommen worden. Ein weiterer Name für *Lepidostemon* Hook. f. et Th. steht nicht zur Verfügung.

8130 **Lerchea** L., Mant. II (1771) 155

versus

Lerchia Zinn, Catal. Pl. Goett. (1757) 30.

Lerchea L., Rubiaceae,

ist allgemein angenommen worden : Endl., Gen. (1840) no. 3251/1 ; Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1883) 53 ; Engler-Prantl, Pffam. IV, 4 (1897) 23 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 8130.

Leitart : *L. longicauda* L.—2 Arten, Malesien.

Lerchia Zinn, Chenopodiaceae,

ist gegründet auf *Chenopodium fruticosum* u. *Ch. altissimum* und damit Synonym von *Suaeda* Forsk. (1775) nomen conserv. (Int.

Rules 3rd ed. [1935] 95); cfr. Sprague in Kew Bull. (1934) 219.
—*Lerchea* Rueling, Ord. pl. (1774) 45 ist ebenfalls gegenüber
Suaeda Forsk. verworfen.

5990 **Lichtensteinia** Cham. et Schlechtend. in Linnaea I (1826)
394

versus

Lichtensteinia Willd. in Mag. Ges. nat. Fr. Berlin II (1808) 19 et
Lichtensteinia Wendl., Coll. pl. II (1808) 4.

Lichtensteinia Cham. et Schlechtend., Umbelliferae,
angenommen von Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1867) 887; Fl.
capens. II (1862) 542; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 8 (1898) 178;
Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon. no. 5990; Phillips, Gen. S.
Afr. Fl. Pl. (1926) 450; Burt-Davy, Flow. Pl. Transvaal II
(1932) 517.

Leitart: *L. lacera* Cham. et Schlechtend.—5 Arten in Südafrika.

Lichtensteinia Willd., Liliaceae,

ist gegründet auf *L. laevigata* u. *L. undulata* Willd.; diese Arten
fallen zusammen mit *Ornithoglossum glaucum* Salisb., der Leitart
von *Ornithoglossum* Salisb. (1806).

Lichtensteinia Wendl., Loranthaceae,

gegründet auf *L. oleifolia* Wendl.; diese Art wurde schon 1818
von F. G. Dietrich zu *Loranthus* (als *L. speciosus*) gestellt=
Loranthus oleaefolius (Wendl.) Cham. et Schlechtendal 1828;
vergl. Sprague in Kew Bull. (1914) 362. Der Name *Loranthus*
sect. *Lichtensteinia* ist von Van Tieghem irrig angewendet
worden für die Section *Moquinia* (Spreng.) Sprague. Sprague
hat deshalb *Lichtensteinia* als Sectionsnamen fallen lassen und
Tapinanthus Blume dafür angewendet.

9412 **Ligularia** Cass. in Bull. Soc. philom. (1816) 198

versus

Ligularia Duval, Pl. Succul. Hort. Alençon (1809) II.

Ligularia Cass., Compositae,

angenommen von DC., Prodr. VI (1837) 313, VII (1838) 300;
Endl., Gen. (1838) no. 2799; Hoffmann in Engler-Prantl,
Pflfam. IV, 5 (1894) 301; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon.
no. 9412, Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mitteleuropa IV, 2 (1929) 796; Matsu-
mura, Ind. pl. Japon. II, 2 (1912) 656.

(Bei Bentham-Hook., Gen. II [1873] 449 u.a. sub *Senecio* L.)

Leitart: *L. sibirica* Cass. in Dict. Sc. nat. XXVI (1823) 402.
—Veber 30 Arten, Europa bis Asien. Die Gattung ist auch in
der gärtnerischen Literatur oft angenommen.

Ligularia Duval, Saxifragaceae,

ist gegründet auf *Saxifraga sarmentosa* L. und ist daher Synonym
der auf dieselbe Art gegründeten Gattung *Diptera* Borkhausen
(1794)=*Saxifraga* sect. *Diptera* Engler.

Falls *Ligularia* Cass. nicht geschützt wird, könnte dafür bei entsprechender Gattungsumgrenzung *Senecillis* Gaertn. eintreten (gegründet auf *Senecillis glauca* Gaertn.=*Ligularia glauca* [L.] O. Hoffm.).

4542 **Limnanthes** R. Br. in Proc. Linn. Soc. (1833) et in Edinb. Philos. Mag. II (1833) 70

versus

Limnanthes Stokes, Bot. Mat. med. I (1812) 300, et

Limnanthus Neck., Elem. II (1790) 27.

Limnanthes R. Br., Limnanthaceae,

ist allgemein angenommen worden: Torr. et Gray, Fl. N. Amer. I. (1838) 209; Endl., Gen. no. 6066 (1840); Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 274; Engler-Prantl, Pffam. III, 5 (1896) 137; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon. no. 4542; Rydberg, N. Amer. Fl. XXV. 2 (1910) 97.

Leitart: *L. Douglasii* R. Br.—9 Arten, N. Amerika.

Limnanthes Stokes und

Limnanthus Neck. Gentianaceae, sind nur veränderte Schreibweisen von *Limnanthemum* Gmel. (1769)=*Nymphoides* Hill (1756). Für *Limnanthes* R. Br. steht ein weiterer Name nicht zur Verfügung (Reichenbach hat *Limnanthus* geschrieben [Handb. 1837, 290]). Nach *Limnanthes* R. Br. ist die Familie Limnanthaceae benannt.

1483 **Limodorum** L. C. Rich. in Mém. Mus. Paris IV (1818) 50
versus

Limodorum L., Spec. pl. (1753) 950.

Limodorum im Sinne von L. C. Richard (Leitart: *L. abortivum* Sw. in Nov. Acta Soc. Sc. Upsala VI [1799] 80, L. C. Rich., l.c. 58). ist allgemein angenommen worden und sollte geschützt werden, da es sich um eine (auch in nicht systematischen Werken) viel erwähnte Pflanze handelt. Spätere Namen sind *Centrosis* Sw., Adnot. Bot. (1829) 52 und *Jonorchis* Beck, Fl. Niederöstrerr. (1890) 215; ferner *Lequeetia* Bubani, Fl. Pyr. II (1901) 57. *Centrosis* Sw. ist ein späteres Homonym von *Centrosis* Thou., es müsste also *Jonorchis* Beck als gültiger Name eintreten.

Limodorum L. (1753), Leitart: *L. tuberosum* L., ist früher mit *Calopogon* R. Br. identifiziert worden, ist aber=*Bletia* R. et Pav.; cfr. Ames, Enum. Orch. U. S. & Can. (1924) 71. *Limodorum* L. ist nur von Ames vorübergehend aufgenommen worden.

Wird *Limodorum* L. C. Rich. geschützt, so wird damit *Bletia* gegen *Limodorum* L. beibehalten.

3328 *Lindleya* H.B.K., Nov. gen. et spec. VI (1823) 239

versus

Lindleya Nees in Flora IV (1821) 299 et

Lindleya H.B.K., Nov. gen. et spec. V (1821) t. 479 et 480 ; Kunth, Malvac. (1822) 10.

Lindleya Nees, Theaceae,

ist gegenüber *Laplacea* H.B.K. (1822) als nomen rejiciendum vorgeschlagen (Int. Rules 3rd ed. [1935] 135) und von der Mehrheit des Ausschusses angenommen worden.

Lindleya H.B.K. (1821), Flacourtiaceae,

tritt in H.B.K., Nov. gen. et spec. V (1821) auf t. 479 und 480 auf (*Lindleya glabra* [479] u. *Lindleya mollis* [480]). Im Exemplar der Bibliothek des Botan. Museums Dahlem sind beide Tafeln doppelt, die Doppel tragen die Namen *Casearia javitensis* (479) und *Casearia hirsuta* (480). Im Text sind nur die Casearien genannt. Bei Kunth (1822) tritt der Name *Lindleya* nur als nomen nudum auf.

Lindleya H.B.K. (1823), Rosaceae,

einzige Art *L. mespiloides* H.B.K., Mexico, angenommen von allen Autoren, z.B.: Endl., Gen. (1840) no. 6399; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 615 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 3 (1888) 18; Hemsley, Biol. Centr. Amer. Bot. (1880) 370 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon. no. 3328 ; bis Rydberg in N. Amer. Fl. XXII (1908) 259 dafür den Namen *Lindleyella* einführte, den Standley, Trees and Shrubs of Mexico (1922) 322 angenommen hat.

1077 *Lloydia* Salisb. in Transact. Hort. Soc. I (1812) 328

versus

Lioidya Necker, Elem. I (1790) 4.

=*Lloydia* corr. Endl., Gen. no. 2931, in Indice tantum p. 1459 (1840).

Lioidya Necker, Compositae ist eine Variante von *Lloydia* und von Endlicher korrigiert worden. *Lioidya* Necker=*Lloydia* Endl. ist nomen rejiciend. gegenüber dem nomen conserv. *Printzia* Cass. in Dict. sc. nat. XXXVII (1825) 463 (Int. Rules 3rd ed. [1935] 110).

Lloydia Salisb. ist gegründet auf *L. alpina* Salisb. l.c.=*L. serotina* (L.) Sweet. Die Gattung ist allgemein angenommen worden (etwa 12 Arten).

4247 *Lophanthera* A. Juss. in Ann. Sc. nat. 2. ser. XIII (1840) 328

versus

Lophanthera Raf., New Fl. Amer. II (1836) 58.

Lophanthera A. Juss., Malpighiaceae,

angenommen von Griseb. in Fl. brasil. XII, 1 (1858) 25 ; Ben-

tham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 255 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 4 (1890) 70 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon. no. 4247 ; Niedenzu in Engl., Pflreich IV 141 (1928) 605.

Leitart : *L. Kunthiana* Juss. = *L. longifolia* (Kth.) Griseb.—
3 Arten in Brasilien.

Lophanthera Raf., Scrophulariaceae,
gegründet auf *L. delphinifolia* Raf. = *Gerardia delphinifolia* L. =
Sopubia delphinifolia Don, Gen. syst. IV, 560 (1838), von Don
zu *Sopubia* Buch.-Ham. ex Don, Fl. nepal. (1825) 88 gestellt
(Leitart : *S. trifida* Ham. ex Don l.c.) und seitdem dort
belassen.

682 **Ludovia** Brongn. in Ann. Sc. nat. 4. ser. XV (1861) 361

versus

Ludovia Pers., Syn. II (1807) 576.

Ludovia Pers. ist ein von Persoon für *Carludovica* Ruiz et Pav.
(1794, neu gebildeter Name, den niemand aufgenommen hat.

Ludovia Brongn., Cyclanthaceae, Leitart : *L. lancifolia* Brongn.,
angenommen von Drude in Fl. brasil. III, II, (1881) 243 ;
Bentham-Hooker f., Gen. pl. III. (1883) 953 ; Engler-Prantl,
Pflfam. II, 3 (1889) 101 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon.
no. 682. Brongn. hat bei der Aufstellung seiner Gattung den
Namen *Ludovia* absichtlich gewählt, weil *Ludovia* Pers. von
niemand gebraucht worden ist. *Ludovia* Brongn. müsste einen
neuen Namen erhalten, falls die Gattung nicht geschützt wird.

4959 **Luehea** Willd. in Neue Schr. Ges. nat. Freunde Berlin III
(1801) 410, t. 5 (*Luhea*)

versus

Luehea F. W. Schmidt, Neue u. selt. Pfl. (1793) 23 et in Usteri, Ann.
6. Stück (1793) 118.

Luehea Willd., Tiliaceae,

angenommen von St. Hil., Fl. brasil. mer. I (1825) 225 ; Endl.
Gen. (1840) no. 5365 ; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 235
(*Luhea*) ; Hemsley, Biol. Centr. Amer. Bot. I (1879/81) 140 ;
K. Schum. in Fl. brasil. XII, 3 (1886) 151 ; Engler-Prantl,
Pflfam. III, 6 (1890) 22 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon.
no. 4959 ; Burret, Beitr. Kenntn. Til. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart.
Berl.-Dahlem IX (1926) 822.

Leitart : *L. speciosa* Willd.—20 Arten, Centralamerika u.
Westindien bis Brasilien.

Luehea F. W. Schmidt, Verbenaceae,

Leitart : *L. ericoides* Schm. ist ein Synonym von *Stilbe* Berg
(1767), *L. ericoides* Schm. = *Stilbe ericoides* L., und wird wahr-

scheinlich bei *Stilbe* verbleiben. Falls *Luehea* Willd. nicht geschützt wird, muss dafür *Alegria* Moc. et Sessé in DC., Prodr. I (1824) 516, gegründet auf *A. candida* Moc. et Sessé l.c.=
Luehea candida Mart., angenommen werden.

5334 Lunania Hook. in London Journ. of Bot. III (1844) 317
versus

Lunania Raf., Medic. Flora II (1830) 106.

Lunania Hook., Flacourtiaceae,

angenommen von Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 797; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. (1859) 20; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 6a (1894) 46; Urban, Symb. VI (1909) 18; Fawc. et Rendle, Fl. Jamaica V (1926) 221; Dalla Torre-Harms, Gen. Siphon. no. 5334.

Leitart: *L. racemosa* Hook. l.c.—7 Arten in Westindien und Brasilien.

Lunania Raf., Pontederiaceae,

gegründet auf *L. uniflora* Raf.=*Pontederia limosa* "L." ex Raf.=*P. limosa* Sw., gehört nach allgemeiner Auffassung zu *Heteranthera* Ruiz et Pav. (1794) und es ist unwahrscheinlich, dass die Gattung wiederhergestellt werden wird. Ein weiterer Name für *Lunania* Hook. steht nicht zur Verfügung.

7697 Lundia DC. in Bibl. univ. Genève XVII (1838) 127 et in Ann. Sc. nat. 2. ser. Bot. XI (1839) 289
versus

Lundia Schum. et Thonn., Beskr. Guineiske Pl. II (1828) 5.

Lundia DC., Bignoniaceae,

angenommen von DC., Prodr. IX (1845) 180; Endl., Gen. (1840) no. 4122/1; Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1876) 1032; Baillon, Hist. pl. X (1891) 32; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 3b (1895) 224; Fl. brasil. III, 2 (1897) 234; E. Bureau, Monogr. Bignon. (1864) 35, 44; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 7697.

Leitart: *L. glabra* DC. in Ann. Sc. Nat. l.c. 290.—15 Arten, Südamerika.

(*Lundia* Puer. ex DC., Prodr. II [1825] 64, Anacardiaceae, ist ein nomen nudum, als Synonym zitiert zu *Buchanania*).

Lundia Schum. et Thonn., Flacourtiaceae,

mit der einzigen Art *L. monacantha* Schum. et Thonn. l.c. ist identisch mit *Oncoba spinosa*, der Leitart von *Oncoba* Forsk. (1775); zuerst damit vereinigt von A. Rich. in Guillemain, Fl. Senegamb. (1830/33) 32.

8039 **Mackaya** Harv., Thes. cap. I (1859) 8, t. 13

versus

Mackaya Arn. in Mag. Zool. and Bot. II (1838) 550.

Mackaya Harv., Acanthaceae,

angenommen von : Engler-Prantl, Pffam. IV 3b (1895) 336 ;
Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 8039 ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr.
Fl. Pl. (1926) 575.

Einzige Art : *M. bella* Harv., Südafrika.

Mackaya Arn., Erythrolalaceae,

gegründet auf *M. populifolia* Arn. ; die Art ist von Planchon
(Ann. Sc. nat. 4. sér. II [1854] 260) zu *Erythrolalum* Blume
(1826) gestellt worden und seitdem dort belassen.

Ein weiterer Name für *Mackaya* Harv. steht nicht zur Verfügung.

2973 **Mancoa** Wedd., Chloris and. I (1857) t. 86

versus

Mancoa Raf., Fl. Tellur. III (1836) 56.

Mancoa Wedd., Cruciferae,

angenommen von : Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 86 ; Engler-
Prantl, Pffam. III, 2 (1891) 186 ; Gilg et Muschler, Südan.
Crucif. 463 ; Dalla Torre-Harms, Gen. siph. no. 2973 ; Haum.
et Irig., Cat. Phanérog. Argent. II (1923) 275.

Leitart : *M. hispida* Wedd.—1 Art in Peru und im andinen
Argentinien.

Mancoa Raf., Phytolaccaceae,

gegründet auf *M. secunda* Raf.=*Mohlana secunda* Mart. (ex
Ind. Kew.) ist stets zu *Mohlana* Mart. (1829)=*Hillieria* Vell.
(1825 et 1827) gestellt worden, cfr. Heimerl in Engler-Prantl,
Pffam. 2. Aufl. 16c (1934) 151. Es ist unwahrscheinlich, dass
die Gattung *Mancoa* Raf. wiederhergestellt werden wird.

128 **Manisuris** Sw., Prodr. veget. Ind. occ. (1788) 25, part. ; Fl.

Ind. occ. I (1797) 186

versus

Manisuris L., Mant. II (1771) 164.

Manisuris L., Gramineae,

ist gegenüber *Rottboellia* L.f. (1779) verworfen. (Int. Rules 3rd
ed. [1935] 89).

Manisuris Sw., Gramineae,

mit der einzigen Art *M. granularis* Sw., pantropisch, ist lange
allgemein angenommen worden : Benth.-Hook., Gen. III (1873)
1130 ; Engler-Prantl, Pffam. II, 2 (1887) 25 ; Dalla Torre &
Harms, Gen. siph. no. 128. O. Kuntze stellte 1891 *Manisuris*
L. wieder her und gab für *Manisuris* Sw. den neuen Namen

Hackelochloa (Rev. Gen. II, 776). Skeels nahm den Namen *Ryttilix* Raf. in Séringe, Bull. bot. I (1830) 219 auf (U.S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Pl. Ind. Bull. 282 [1913] 20). *Ryttilix* ist gegründet auf *Manisuris granularis* und *Myurus* Auct.; Hitchcock hat die erste Art als Leitart gewählt (U.S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 772 [1920] 280), später den Namen aber wieder verworfen und *Hackelochloa* angenommen (Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 24 [1927] 506, 24 [1930] 698).

4693 **Mappia** Jacq., Hort. Schoenbrunn. I (1797) t. 22, 47
versus

Mappia Heist. ex Adans. Fam. II. (1763) 193 et

Mappia Schreb., Gen. II (1791) 806.

Mappia Jacq., Icacinaceae,

angenommen von: Miers in Ann. and Magaz. Nat. Hist. 2nd ser. IX (1852) 394; Bentharn-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 351; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 5 (1893) 249; Urban, Symb. IV (1910) 367; Fawc. et Rendle, Fl. Jamaica V (1926) 39; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 4693; Koorders, Excursionsflora Java II (1912) 532.

Leitart: *M. racemosa* Jacq., Jamaica.—7 Arten in trop. Asien und Amerika.

Mappia Heist. ex Adans., Labiatae,

gegründet auf *Cunila* L. und *Calamintha* Pluk. 344 t. 2 fällt mit *Cunila* L. (1759 et 1762) zusammen.

Mappia Schreb., Gen. II (1791) 806, Dilleniaceae,

ist nur eine unberechtigte Neubenennung von *Soramia* Aubl. (1775); diese Gattung wird seit langem mit *Doliocarpus* Roland. (1756) vereint. Schreber hat l.c. vol. I, 348 *Soramia* Aubl. selbst mit ? zu *Doliocarpus* gestellt.

Ein weiterer Name für *Mappia* Jacq. steht nicht zur Verfügung; die Gattung müsste neu benannt werden, falls sie nicht geschützt wird.

Mariscus Gaertn., Fruct. I (1788) 11; Vahl, Enum. II (1806) 372
versus

Mariscus Zinn, Cat. Pl. Hort. Goett. (1757) 79.

Mariscus Zinn, Cyperaceae,

= *Mariscus* Hall. (1742) fällt zusammen mit *Cladium* P. Br., Hist. Jamaica (1756) 114, Schrader, Fl. germ. I (1806) 74; die gemeinsame Leitart ist *Schoenus Mariscus* L. (1753) = *Cladium Mariscus* (L.) R. Br. = *Cladium jamaicense* Crantz. Cfr. Sprague in Kew Bull. (1934) 218, 219.

Mariscus Gaertn., Cyperaceae,

Leitart: *M. capillaris* Vahl l.c., wird als *Cyperus* L. sect. *Mariscus* Endl., Gen. (1836) 119 geführt oder auch als eigene Gattung

angenommen, z. B. von Clarke in Kew Bull., Add. ser. VIII (1908) 101 ; Urban, Symb. IV (1903) 113 ; Hooker f., Fl. Br. Ind. VI (1893) 586 ; Ridley, Fl. Mal. Penins. V (1925) 148 ; Domin in Bibl. Bot. Heft 85 (1915) 414.

Da *Mariscus* Zinn völlig mit *Cladium* P. Br. zusammenfällt, kann der Name von Zinn ohne Bedenken verworfen werden.

9247 *Marshallia* Schreb., Gen. II (1791) 810

versus

Marshallia J. F. Gmel., Syst. II (1791) 836.

Marshallia Schreb., Compositae,

angenommen von : Pursh, Fl. Amer. Sept. II (1814) 519 ; DC. Prodr. V (1836) 680 ; Endl., Gen. (1838) no. 2624 ; Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 392 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 5 (1894) 247 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 9247 ; Robins. et Fernald, Gray's New Manual 7th ed. (1908) 842 ; Chapman, Fl. S.U. St. (1872) 241 ; Rydb., Fl. Prairies and Plains C.N. Amer. (1932) 839 ; Small, Manual S.E. Fl. (1933) 1455.

Leitart : *M. lanceolata* Pursh.—Etwa 4 Arten, Virginien bis Texas u. Florida.

Marshallia J. F. Gmel., Flacourtiaceae,

ist ein neuer Name für *Lagunezia* Scop., Introd. (1777) 216 ; dies ist wieder nur eine Neubenennung von *Racoubea* Aubl., (1775) ; heute als *Homalium* Jacq. (1760) Sect. *Racoubea* Endl. (1839) geführt.

Wenn *Marshallia* Schreb. nicht geschützt wird, so muss dafür *Phyteumopsis* Juss. ex Poir., Encycl. Suppl. IV (1816) 405 eintreten, die übrigen Synonyme sind nicht verwendbar (*Persoonia* L. C. Rich. [1803] non Sm. [1798] ; *Trattenikia* Pers. [1807] non *Trattinikia* Willd. [1806]).

3042 *Matthiola* R. Br. (*Mathiola*) in Ait., Hort. Kew. ed. 2, IV (1812) 119

versus

Matthiola L., Spec. pl. ed. 1 (1753) 1192.

Matthiola R. Br., Cruciferae,

ist ganz allgemein angenommen worden : Endl., Gen. (1839) no. 4845 ; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 67 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 2 (1891) 202 ; Conti in Bull. Herb. Boiss. V (1897) 31, 315 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 3042.

Leitart : *M. incana* R. Br. ; etwa 50 Arten, Westeuropa, Mediterrangebiet, Orient.

Matthiola L., Rubiaceae,

gegründet auf *M. scabra* L., ist schon seit 150 Jahren zu *Guettarda* L. als Synonym gestellt worden.

Matthiola R. Br. ist wegen der grossen gärtnerischen Bedeutung und der grossen Artenzahl zu schützen, wie schon Sprague vorgeschlagen hat (Kew Bull. [1928] 357).

660 **Maximiliana** Mart., Hist. nat. Palm. II (1823-50; 1824?) 131

versus

Maximiliana Mart. apud Schrank in Flora II (1819) 451.

Maximiliana Mart. (1824?), Palmae,

angenommen von: Endl., Gen. (1837) no. 1775; Bentham-Hook., Gen. III (1883) 946; Drude in Fl. brasil. III, 2 (1882) 450, part.; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. II, 3 (1889) 81; Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berl.-Dahlem X (1929) 689; Dalla Torre-Harms, Gen. Siph. no. 660.

Leitart: *M. regia* Mart. l.c. 132.

Maximiliana Mart. (1819), Cochlospermaceae,

ist gegenüber *Cochlospermum* Kunth (1822) verworfen (Int. Rules [1935] 103).

Maximiliana Mart. ist eine sehr bekannte Palmengattung, die unbedingt zu schützen ist. Der von O. Kuntze (Rev. gen. II [1891] 728) wegen des älteren Homonyms gegebene Name *Englerophoenix* ist nur von Barbosa Rodrigues in Sert. Palm. I (1903) 75 gebraucht worden.

5692 **Meriania** Sw., Fl. Ind. occ. II (1800) 823, t. 15

versus

Meriana Trew, Pl. select. pinx. Ehret (1754) 11, t. 40.

Meriana Trew, Iridaceae,

ist gegenüber *Watsonia* Mill., Gard. Dict. 7th ed. (1759) verworfen (Int. Rules 3rd ed. [1935] 93).

Meriana Sw., Melastomataceae,

ist allgemein angenommen worden: Endl., Gen. (1840) no. 6169; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 749; Flora Brasil. XIV, iv (1886) 24; Cogn. in DC. Mon. Phan. VII (1891) 421; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 7 (1898) 167; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 5692.

Leitart: *M. leucantha* Sw.—Etwa 30 Arten im trop. Amerika

8353 **Mesoptera** Hook. f., in Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 130

versus

Mesoptera Raf., Fl. Tellur. IV (1836) 49.

Mesoptera Hook. f., Rubiaceae,

angenommen von: Hook. f., Fl. Br. Ind. III (1880) 136; Engler-

Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 4 (1897) 92; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 8353; Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins. II (1923) 127.

Leitart: (einzige Art) *M. Maingayi* Hook. f.—Malakka.

Mesoptera Raf., Orchidaceae,

ist nach dem Ind. Kew. ein Synonym von *Liparis* L. C. Rich. (1818).

4436 *Micrandra* Benth. in Hook. Kew Journ. VI (1854) 371
versus

Micrandra R. Br. in Bennett, Pl. Jav. rar. (1844) 237.

Micrandra Benth., Euphorbiaceae,

angenommen von: Müll. Arg. in DC. Prodr. XV, 2 (1866) 709;
Benth. Hook., Gen. III (1880) 289; Fl. Brasil. XI, 2 (1873)
289; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 5 (1896) 76; 2. Aufl. 19c (1931)
180; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 4436.

Leitart: *M. siphonoides* Bth.—4–5 Arten in Brasilien.

Micrandra R. Br., Euphorbiaceae,

ist gegründet auf *M. ternata* R. Br. = *Hevea discolor* (Bth.)
Muell. Arg. (Müll. Arg. in DC. Prodr. XV, 2 [1866] 717; Pax
u. Hoffm. in Engler, Pflanzenreich IV, 147 [1910] 125). Es ist
nicht anzunehmen, dass diese Art als Gattung von *Hevea* Aubl.
(1775) abgetrennt werden könnte.

Falls *Micrandra* Bth. nicht geschützt wird, muss dafür
Pogonophyllum Diedrichs. (1857) eintreten.

1313 *Micranthus* Eckl., Verz. Pflanzensamml. (1827) 43
versus

Micranthus Wendl., Bot. Beob. (1798) 38, 39.

Micranthus Eckl., Iridaceae,

angenommen von: Benth. Hook., Gen. III (1883) 706;
Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. II, 5 (1888) 157; 2. Aufl. 15a (1930) 489;
Fl. cap. VI (1896) 97; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 1313;
Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. (1926) 176.

Leitart: *Gladiolus alopecuroides* L.—Südafrika.

Benth. Hook. l.c. zitieren als Autor Pers., Syn. pl. I (1805)
46, dort ist *Micranthus* aber nicht als Gattung aufgestellt.

Micranthus Wendl., Acanthaceae,

ist Synonym der geschützten Gattung *Phaulopsis* Willd. (1800)
und verworfen (Int. Rules 3rd ed. [1935] 108).

Wird *Micranthus* Eckl. nicht geschützt, so tritt dafür *Beilia*
Eckl. l.c. 43 ein.

5648 *Microlepis* Miq., Comm. phytogr. II (1839) 71

versus

***Microlepis* Eichwald, Casp.-cauc. (1831) 2.**

Microlepis Miq., Melastomataceae,

angenommen von: Endl., Gen. (1840) no. 6224; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 741; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 7 (1893) 152; Cogn. in DC., Mon. Phan. VII (1891) 149 et in Fl. Brasil. XIV, III (1885) 235; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 5648. Miquel gründete die Gattung auf *Osbeckia* sect. *Microlepis* DC., Prodr. III (1828) 139.

Leitart: *Osbeckia oleifolia* DC.—4 Arten in Brasilien.

***Microlepis* Eichwald, Chenopodiaceae,**

gegründet auf *M. salsa* = *Brachylepis salsa* C. A. Mey., die Leitart von *Brachylepis* C. A. Mey. (1829) oder *Anabasis* sect. *Brachylepis* H.f.

Für *Microlepis* Miq. steht der Name *Ancistrodesmus* Naud. in Ann. sc. nat. 3. sér. XIII (1849) 302 zur Verfügung.

(*Brachylepis* Wight et Arn. Contrib. Bot. Ind. (1834) 63, Asclepiadaceae, muss neubenannt werden.)

1112 *Milligania* Hook. f. in Hook., Kew Journ. V (1853) 296, t. 9
versus

***Milligania* Hook. f. in Hook., Icon. pl. (1840) t. 299.**

Milligania Hook. f. (1840), Halorrhagidaceae, mit der einzigen Art *M. cordifolia* Hook. f., ist von Hook. f., Fl. Tasman. I (1853-59) 125 zu *Gunnera* L. (1767) eingezogen worden; ebenso bei Schindler, Pflr. IV, 225 (1905) 107. Der dadurch frei gewordene Name ist von Hooker f. sofort wieder verwendet worden.

Milligania Hook. f. (1853), Liliaceae, Leitart: *M. longifolia* H.f. angenommen von: Hook. f., Fl. Tasman. II (1853-59) 61; Bentham, Fl. austr. VII (1878) 25; Bentham-Hook. f., Gen. pl. III (1883) 781; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. II, 5 (1888) 76; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 1112; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. 2. Aufl. 15a (1930) 361.

Falls *Milligania* H.f. (1853) nicht geschützt wird, müsste die Gattung einen neuen Namen erhalten.

7853 *Mitraria* Cav. in Ann. cienc. nat. III (1801) 230, t. 31
versus

***Mitraria* J. F. Gmel., Syst. II (1791) 799.**

Mitraria Cav., Gesneriaceae,

Leitart: *M. coccinea* Cav., angenommen von: Endl., Gen. no. 4156 (1839); Gay, Fl. Chil. IV (1849) 347; DC., Prodr. VII (1839) 537; Hanstein in Linnaea XXXIV (1865) 253 et 418; Bentham-Hook., Gen. pl. II (1876) 1012; Philippi, Catal. pl.

vasc. chilens. (1881) 192; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 3b (1895) 162; Dalla Torre-Harms, Gen. siph. no. 7853 und in der gärtnerischen Literatur.

1 Art in Chile, öfter kultiviert.

Mitraria J. F. Gmel.,

Leitart: *M. Commersonia* Gmel. ist ein Synonym von *Barringtonia* Forst. (1776) und auf dieselbe Art gegründet (Sonnerat, It. Nov. Guin. t. 8, 9 [1776]; cfr. Linné f., Suppl. (1781) 312 u. DC., Prodr. III (1828) 288.

Falls *Mitraria* Cav. nicht geschützt wird, müsste die Gattung eine neuen Namen erhalten.

Als Synonym zu *Mitraria* Cav. wird von Hanstein u. Bentham-Hook. *Diplocalyx* Presl (1844) gestellt, als aus Mexiko stammend beschrieben, was vielleicht auf einem Irrtum beruht.

2432 *Moenchia* Ehrh., Beitr. II (1788) 177

versus

Moenchia Roth, Tent. fl. germ. I (1788) 273.

Moenchia Ehrh., Caryophyllaceae,

ist oft als Gattung angenommen worden: Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 1b (1889) 81; 2. Aufl. 16c (1934) 322; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 2432; Maly in Oesterr. bot. Zeitschr. LVII (1907) 157; Graebner in Aschers. u. Graebn., Syn. V, 1 (1917) 565; Williams in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 2. sér. II (1902) 602.

Leitart: *M. quaternella* Ehrh. (*Sagina erecta* L. [1753]).

Moenchia Roth, Cruciferae,

ist gegründet auf 4 Arten: *Draba aizoides* L., *Draba incana* L., *Alyssum campestre* L., *Myagrum sativum* L. Nimmt man *Draba aizoides* L. als Leitart an, so bleibt die Gattung Synonym von *Draba* L. (1753).—Welche von beiden Gattungen zuerst publiziert wurde, ist nicht sicher zu ermitteln. Das Vorwort trägt bei Ehrhart das Datum 8. April, bei Roth 21. Januar.

4960 *Mollia* Mart., Nov. gen. et spec. I (1824) 96

versus

Mollia J. F. Gmel., Syst. II (1791) 420.

Mollia Willd., Hort. Berol. (1806) 11, t. 11.

Mollia Mart., Tiliaceae,

angenommen von: Endl., Gen. (1840) no. 5366; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 236; Baillon, Hist. pl. IV (1873) 189; Mart. Fl. bras. XII, 3 (1886) 147; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 6 (1890) 23; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siph. no. 4960; Burret, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berl.-Dahlem IX (1926) 843.

Leitart: *M. speciosa* Mart.; 6 Arten im trop. Südamerika.

Mollia J. F. Gmel., Myrtaceae,

ist ein neuer Name für *Jungia* Gaertn. (1788) nec Boehm. (1760)

nec L.f. (1781) nec Loebl. (1758). Die zugrunde gelegte Art *M. imbricata* Gmel. = *Jungia imbricata* Gaertn. wird seit DC., Prodr. III (1828) 230 zu *Baeckea* L. (1753) gestellt. Sollte die Gattung *Mollia* wiederhergestellt werden, so kann dafür *Schidiomyrtus* Schauer, Linnaea XVII (1843) 237, angewendet werden, ein wegen der inzwischen gebildeten *Mollia* Mart. neu gegebener Name.

Mollia Willd., Caryophyllaceae,

ist ein neuer Name für *Polycarpha* Lam. (nomen conserv., Int. Rules, 3rd ed. [1935] 96), den Willdenow gegeben hat, um eine Verwechslung mit *Polycarpon* Loebl. zu vermeiden.

Für *Mollia* Mart. steht ein weiterer Name nicht zur Verfügung, da zu *Schlechtendahlia* Spreng. nomen nov., Syst. IV cur. post. (1827) 295 ein älteres Homonym (Willdenow 1803) existiert.

9483 **Moquinia** DC., Prodr. VII (1838) 22

versus

Moquinia Spreng. f., Tent. Suppl. (1828) 9.

Moquinia DC., Compositae,

angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 490; Baker in Fl. bras. VI, 3 (1884) 343; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 5 (1894) 336; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 9483.

Leitart: *M. racemosa* DC.—Etwa 9 Arten, Brasilien und Uruguay.

Moquinia Spreng. f., Lorantheae,

gegründet auf *M. rubra* Spr. f. = *Loranthus elegans* Cham. et Schlecht. (1828) cfr. Sprague in Kew Bull. (1914) 362 ist Typus und einzige Art von *Loranthus* sect. *Moquinia* Sprague l.c. 367.

Moquinia DC. ist ein neuer Name für *Spadonia* Less. (1832) non Fries (1817). Ein weiterer Name steht dafür nicht zur Verfügung.

9545 **Moscharia** Ruiz et Pav., Fl. per. et chil. prodr. (1794) 103

versus

Moscharia Forsk., Fl. aegypt.-arab. (1775) 158.

Moscharia Ruiz et Pav., Compositae,

angenommen von: Endl., Gen. (1838) no. 2955; Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 503; Gay, Fl. Chil. III (1847) 428; DC. Prodr. VII (1838) 72; Philippi, Cat. Plant. vasc. chil. (1881) 134; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 5 (1894) 350; Reiche, Fl. Chile IV (1905) 459; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 9545.

Einzige Art: *M. pinnatifida* R. et P., Chile.

Moscharia Forsk., Labiatae,

ist *Ajuga Iva* L. (Willd., spec. pl. III, 1 [1800] 12).

Falls *Moscharia* R. et P. nicht geschützt wird, muss dafür *Moschifera* Molina (1810) eintreten.

4020 **Myrtopsis** Engler in Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 4 (1896).
137

versus

Myrtopsis O. Hoffm. in Linnaea XLIII (1881) 133.

Myrtopsis Engler, Rutaceae,

angenommen von : Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. 2. Aufl. 19a (1931) 253 ; Guillaumin, Révis. du genre *Myrtopsis*, in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. LXVII (1920) 64 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 4020.

Leitart : *M. novae-caledoniae* Engler ; 7 Arten in Neu-Caledonien.

Myrtopsis O. Hoffm., Myrtaceae,

Leitart : *M. malangensis* O. Hoffm., l.c.,
ist von Niedenzu zu *Eugenia* L. (1753) eingezogen worden (Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 7 [1893] 78, 81) und auch von Engler (Pflwelt Afrikas III, 2 [1921] 730, 732) dort belassen worden.

4060 **Naudinia** Planch. et Lind. in Ann. Sc. nat. 3. sér. 19 (1853)
79

versus

Naudinia Rich. in Sagra, Hist. fis. Cuba (1845) 561.

Naudinia Planch. et Lind., Rutaceae,

angenommen von : Benth.-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 285 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 4 (1897) 167 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 4060 ; Engler-Prantl, 2. Aufl. 19a (1930) 290.

Leitart : *N. amabilis* Planch. et Lind., Colombien.

Naudinia Rich., Melastomataceae,

Leitart : *N. argyrophylla* Rich., l.c. 562, wird jetzt meist zu *Tetrazygia* Rich. (1828) gestellt (cfr. Cogn. in DC., Mon. VII [1891] 724) und zwar gehört die Art zu *T. bicolor* (Mill.) Cogn. (1891). Sollte die Gattung wiederhergestellt werden, so kann dafür der sich völlig damit deckende Name *Miconiastrum* Naud. in Ann. Sc. nat. 3. sér. XV (1851) 341 angewendet werden.

Für *Naudinia* Planch. et Lind. steht kein weiterer Name zur Verfügung.

2790 **Nectandra** Roland. ex Rottboell in Acta litt. univ. hafn. I (1778) 279

versus

Nectandra Berg. Descr. pl. cap. (1767) 131.

Nectandra Roland. ex Rottb., Lauraceae,

angenommen von : Meissn. in DC. Prodr. XV, 1 (1864) 146 et in Fl. brasil. V, 2 (1866) 250 ; Endl., Gen. (1837) no. 2044 ; Baillon, Hist. pl. II (1870) 477 ; Bentham-Hook., Gen. III

(1880) 159 ; Mez in Berl. Bot. Jahrb. V (1889) 393 ; Hemsley, Biol. Centr. Amer. III (1882) 74 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 2 (1891) 116.

Leitart : *N. sanguinea* Roland. ex Rottb.—Über 100 Arten in trop. Amerika.

Nectandra Berg, Thymelaeaceae,

Leitart : *N. sericea* Berg, ist schon seit langem zu *Gnidia* L. (1753) gestellt worden (*N. tetrandra* Berg zu *Struthiola*) und seitdem dort geblieben. Es ist nicht anzunehmen, dass die Gattung wiederhergestellt werden könnte. *Nectandra* Roland. ist unbedingt wegen der grossen Artenzahl zu schützen.

5040 *Neesia* Blume in Nova Acta Acad. nat. cur. XVII (1835) P.1, 83

versus

Neesia Spreng., Anleit. ed. 2, II (1818) 547.

Neesia Blume, Bombacaceae,

angenommen von : Endl., Gen. (1840) n. 5308 ; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 213 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 6 (1890) 68 ; Ridley, Fl. Mal. Penins. I (1922) 265 ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. I (1874) 352.

Leitart : *N. altissima* Blume.—5 Arten in Malesien u. Hinterindien.

Neesia Spreng., Compositae,

ist ein neuer Name für *Diotis* Desf. (1798) non Schreb. (1791). *Diotis* Desf. wird meist als gültig angenommen, weil *Diotis* Schreber als Synonym zu *Eurotia* Adans. (1763), Chenopodiaceae, gestellt wird. *Neesia* Spreng. kann verworfen werden, wenn *Diotis* Desf. gegen *Diotis* Schreber geschützt wird.

Für *Neesia* Blume mit den Synonymen *Esenbeckia* Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 118 non H.B.K. (1825), *Blumea* Reichb., Consp. (1828) 209 non Nees (1823) nec DC. (1833) (nomen conservatum !) müsste der Name *Cotylephora* Meissn. Gen. Comm. (1837) 28, der wegen *Esenbeckia* Kunth gegeben wurde, angenommen werden.

6382 *Niemeyera* F. v. Muell., Fragm. VII (1870) 114

versus

Niemeyera F. v. Muell., Fragm. VI (1867) 96.

Niemeyera F. v. Muell. (1867), Orchidaceae,

einzige Art *N. stylidioides* F. v. M.,

ist ein Synonym von *Apostasia* Blume und auch von Mueller als solches behandelt worden.

Niemeyera F. v. Muell. (1870), Sapotaceae,

einzige Art *N. prunifolia* F. v. M.,

angenommen in Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 1 (1897) 148,

Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen.siph. n. 6382, und Mueller, Census (1882) 91 ; II (1889) 154.—Bentham-Hooker f., Gen. pl. II (1876) 633 und F. M. Bailey, Queensland Flora III (1900) 953 haben die Gattung wieder zu *Chrysophyllum* gestellt.

Es empfiehlt sich, *Niemeyera* F. v. Muell. (1870) zu schützen, da ein weiterer Name dafür nicht zur Verfügung steht.

3784 *Nissolia* Jacq., Enum. pl. Carib. (1760) 7

versus

Nissolia Mill., Gard. Dict. Abr. Ed. 4 (1754).

Nissolia Jacq., Leguminosae,

angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 513 ; Benth. in Flor. brasil. XV, 1 (1859) 77 ; Hemsley, Biol. Centr. Amer. Bot. I (1879/81) 268 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 3 (1894) 317 ; Rose in Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 5 (1899) 157 ; Standl., Trees and shrubs Mexico (1922) 487.

Leitart: *N. fruticosa* Jacq.—5 Arten in trop. Amerika bis Mexiko.

Nissolia Mill., Leguminosae,

cfr. Druce in Rep. Bot. Exch. Club Brit. Isles (1913) III, 434 = *Nissolia* Moench 1794 [= *Nissolia* Tourn.] = *Lathyrus Nissolia* L. (1753) wird seit langem zu *Lathyrus* gestellt: *Lathyrus* sect. *Nissolia* Reichb. (1832).

2513 *Nymphaea* L. em. Smith in Sibth. et Smith, Fl. graec. prodr. I (1808/9) 360

versus

Nymphaea L. em. Salisb., Ann. Bot. II. (1806) 69–76.

Nymphaea L. em. Smith, Nymphaeaceae,

Leitart: *N. alba* L. Syn. prius rejic. *Castalia* Salisb. in Ann. Bot. II. (1806) 71, cfr. Briquet et Conard infr. cit.

Nymphaea L. em. Salisb., Nymphaeaceae,

Leitart: *Nymphaea lutea* L. ist gegenüber *Nuphar* Smith in Sibth. et Smith, Fl. graec. prodr. I (1808/9) 361 zu verwerfen ; cfr. Briquet, Prodr. Fl. Corse I (1910) 577 et Conard in *Rhodora* XVIII (1916) 161. *Nuphar* Smith ist gegenüber dem von Fernald in *Rhodora* XXI (1919) 183 gebrauchten, älteren Namen *Nymphozanthus* L. C. Rich., Anal. du Fruit (Maio 1808) 63, 68, 103 als nomen conserv. vorgeschlagen (Int. Rules 3. ed. [1935] 134).

* Cfr. Greene in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club XIV. (1887) 257, XV. (1888) 84 et Britten in Journ. of Bot. XXVI. (1888) 6.

9322 *Oedera* L., Mant. II (1771) 159

versus

Oedera Crantz, De duab. Dracon. arb. (1768) 13.

Oedera L., Compositae,

angenommen von: Endlicher, Gen. (1838) n. 2635; Flora cap. III (1864/5) 134; Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 418; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 5 (1894) 270; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon. n. 9322; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. (1926) 661.

Leitart: *O. prolifera* L. f., Suppl. (1781) 391.—4 Arten, Süd-Afrika.

Oedera Crantz, Liliaceae,

ist auf *Oedera dragonalis* Crantz=*Dracaena Draco* L. gegründet, cfr. Berens, Dissert. de Dracone arb. (1770).

[Zu *Dracaena* L. (1767) wird als fragliches Synonym *Cordyline* Adans., Fam. II (1763) 54 gestellt. Adanson zitiert als Synonyme zu *Cordyline*: "Draco Clusius, sanguis draconis Offic., Aloe Comm. H. 1, t. 21, Linné spec. 321 No. 4." Die beiden letzten Zitate verweisen auf *Aloe hyacinthoides* L. (1753) bzw. *Aloe hyacinthoides* L. v. *zeylanica* L.=*Sansevieria zeylanica* Willd. *Draco* Clusius ist *Dracaena Draco*, ebenso geht wohl "sanguis draconis" auf diese Art. *Cordyline* Adans. ist gegenüber dem nom. conserv. *Cordyline* Juss. (1789) verworfen, damit ist auch *Dracaena* L. gegen *Cordyline* Adans. geschützt.]

Oedera L. müsste einen neuen Namen erhalten, falls der Name nicht geschützt wird.

657 *Orbignya* Mart. ex Endl. Gen. (1837) 257

versus

Orbignya Bert. in Mercurio chileno (1829) 737.

Orbignya Mart., Palmae,

(*Orbignia* Mart., Palmet. Orbign. [1847] 125),

angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. III (1883) 948; Mart. Fl. brasil. III, 2 (1882) 446 (part.); Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. II, 3 (1889) 79; Barbosa Rodr., Sert. Palm. Bras. I (1903) 55; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 657; Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Mus. Berl.-Dahlem X (1929) 498.

Leitart: *O. phalerata* Mart., Palmet. Orbign. l.c. 126.—Etwa 20 Arten von Mexico bis Bolivien und Brasilien.

Orbignya Bert., Sapindaceae,

(*Orbignia* Bert. apud Steudel, Nom. ed. 2, I [1841] 222),

gegründet auf *O. trifoliata* Bert.=*Llagunoa glandulosa* Don. Diese Art ist seit 1831 bei *Llagunoa* Ruiz et Pav. (1794) belassen worden (Radlkofer in Pflanzenreich Heft 98g [1933] 1342).

Ein weiterer Name für *Orbignya* Mart. ist nicht vorhanden.

7808 *Oreocharis* Benth. in Benth.-Hook. Gen. II (1876) 1021

versus

Oreocharis "Decaisne" Lindl., Veget. Kingd. ed. 1 (1846) 656.

Oreocharis Benth., Gesneriaceae,

angenommen von Clarke in DC. Mon. Phan. V (1883) 63; Forbes et Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. XXVI (1890) 226; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 3b (1895) 145; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 7808; Matsumura, Enum. pl. jap. II, 2 (1912) 577.

Leitart: *Didymocarpus oreocharis* Hance = *Oreocharis Benthami* C. B. Clarke.—6 Arten in China und Japan.

Oreocharis Ldl., Boraginaceae.

Oreocharis Lindl. wurde von diesem Autor Decaisne zugeschrieben. Dieses deutet an, dass die Gattung auf *Lithospermum* Sect. *Oreocharis* DCne basiert worden ist. Unter Art. 42 (3) ist die Veröffentlichung eines Gattungsnamens als gültig anzusehen, wenn ein Hinweis auf eine frühere wirksam veröffentlichte Beschreibung der Gattung als Untergattung oder andere Unterabteilung einer Gattung gegeben ist.

Obwohl Lindley keinen direkten Hinweis hierauf gab, ist immerhin aus seiner Anerkennung Decaisnes als Autor klar zu ersehen, dass die neue Gattung auf *Lithospermum* sect. *Oreocharis* DCne basiert worden ist.

Ein weiterer Name für *Oreocharis* Benth. steht nicht zur Verfügung.

5457 *Ovidia* Meissn. in DC. Prodr. XIV (1857) 524

versus

Ovidia Raf., Fl. Tellur. III (1836) 68.

Ovidia Meissn., Thymelaeaceae,

angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. III (1883) 190; Baill., Hist. pl. VI (1877) 131; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 6a (1894) 239; Domke in Bibl. botan. Heft 111 (1934) 128.

Leitart: *O. pillo-pillo* (Gay) Meissn. ex Domke l.c.—Etwa 4 Arten in den Anden.

Ovidia Raf., Commelinaceae,

mit der einzigen Art *O. gracilis* Raf. (ex. Ind. Kew.) ist Synonym von *Commelina* L. (1753).

8176 *Pallasia* Klotzsch in Monatsber. Akad. Berlin (1853) 498

versus

Pallasia Houtt. Handleiding II (1775) 382.

Pallasia Scop. Introd. (1777) 72.

Pallasia L. f., Suppl. (1781) 37.

Pallasia L'Hér. ex Ait. Hort. Kew. III (1789) 498.

Pallasia Klotzsch, Rubiaceae,

angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 48; Engler-

Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 4 (1891) 36; Schum. in Fl. brasil. VI, 6 (1889) 219; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 8176.

Einzigste Art: *P. Stanleyana* Kl., Guiana.

Pallasia Houtt., Rutaceae,

ist gegenüber *Calodendron* Thunb. (1782) verworfen (Int. Rules 3. ed. [1935] 100).

Pallasia Scop., Gramineae,

ist gegenüber *Crypsis* Ait. (1789) verworfen (Int. Rules 3. ed. [1935] 89).

Pallasia L'Hér., Compositae,

ist gegründet auf *P. halimifolia* L'Hér. = *Encelia canescens* Lam. (1786). Ueber *Encelia* Adans. (1763) cfr. Blake in Contrib. Gray Herb. XLI (1913) 358.

Pallasia L.f., Polygonaceae,

ist gegründet auf *P. caspica* L.f. Diese Art ist identisch mit *Pterococcus aphyllus* Pallas, der Leitart von *Pterococcus* Pallas (1776 u. 1777). *Pterococcus* wird meist als *Calligonum* L. (1753) Sect. *Pterococcus* Endl. geführt.

4753 **Pancovia** Willd., Sp. pl. II (1799) 285

versus

Pancovia Heist. ex Adans., Fam. II (1763) 294.

Pancovia Willd., Sapindaceae,

angenommen von: Benth-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 465 (planta dubia); Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 5 (1895) 321; Radlk. in Sitzber. bayer. Akad. VIII (1878) 268, XX (1890) 240, 242, 284; Radlk. in Engl. Pflanzenreich Heft 98c (1932) 799.

Leitart: *P. bijuga* Willd.—Etwa 10 Arten im trop. Afrika.

Pancovia Heist. ex Adans., Rosaceae.

Adanson zitiert dazu nur *Comarum* L. (1753), die Gattung ist also ein Synonym von *Comarum* L. bzw. *Potentilla* L. (1753).

6691 **Parsonsia** R. Br. in Mem. Werner. Soc. I (1809) 64

versus

Parsonsia P. Br., Hist. Jamaica (1756) 199.

Parsonsia R. Br., Apocynaceae,

ist lange allgemein angenommen worden: Endl., Gen. (1838) n. 3417; Benth. Fl. Austr. IV (1869) 317; Benth.-Hook., Gen. II (1876) 711; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 2 (1895) 184; Merrill, Enum. Phil. Fl. Pl. III (1923) 338.

Leitart: *Periploca capsularis* Forst.—Etwa 40 Arten von Indien und China bis Australien, Neu-Seeland, Polynesien.

Merrill hat *Parsonsia* R. Br. schon mit Recht wegen der hohen Artenzahl und der langjährigen Anwendung als nomen conservandum vorgeschlagen (in Revist. Sudamer. Bot. I [1934] 97).

Damit wäre *Parsonsia* P. Br. verworfen und es ist zugleich die Frage, ob *Parsonsia* P. Br. oder *Cuphea* P. Br. für die Lythraeengattung gelten soll, entschieden.

8162 **Payera** Baill. in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris (1878) 178

versus

Payeria Baill. in Adansonia I (1860–61) 50, t. 3.

Payera Baill., Rubiaceae,

angenommen von: Baillon, Hist. pl. VII (1880) 458; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 4 (1891) 31; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 8162.

Leitart: *P. conspicua* Baill. (einzige Art), Madagascar.

Payeria Baill., Meliaceae,

Leitart: *P. excelsa* Baill.

wurde ursprünglich von Baillon als Euphorbiaceae beschrieben, ist dann von Baillon selbst zu *Quivisia* Comm. bzw. *Turraea* L. eingezogen worden (Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris l.c. 178): *P. excelsa* Baill.=*Quivisia decandra* Cav. ex Benth.-Hook., Gen. III (1880) 257.

6889 **Pectinaria** Haw., Suppl. pl. succul. (1819) 14

versus

Pectinaria Bernh., Syst. Verz. Pfl. Erfurt (1800) 113.

Pectinaria Haw., Asclepiadaceae,

angenommen von: Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 2 (1895) 281; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph.n. 6889; Flor. Cap. IV, 1 (1909) 867; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. pl. (1926) 595 (Bentham-Hook., Gen. II [1876] 782, sub *Piaranthus* R. Br.).

Leitart: *P. articulata* Haw.—5 Arten in Südafrika.

Pectinaria Bernh., Umbelliferae,

gegründet auf *P. vulgaris*=*Scandix pecten-Veneris*, die Leitart von *Scandix* L. (1753).

Für *Pectinaria* Haw. ist ein weiterer Name nicht verfügbar.

6468 **Peltanthera** Bentham in Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1876) 797

versus

Peltanthera Roth, Nov. sp. pl. (1821) 132.

Peltanthera Roth, Apocynaceae,

gegründet auf *P. solanacea*, war schon von Heyne als *Vallaris* erkannt worden. Sprengel, Syst. I (1825) 635, hat die Art zu *Vallaris* als *V. Heynei* Spr. überführt=*V. solanacea* (Roth) Schum. Es ist sehr wahrscheinlich, dass die Art bei *Vallaris* verbleiben wird.

Peltanthera Benth., Loganiaceae,
angenommen von: Engler-Prantl, Pffam. IV, 2 (1895) 45; Dalla
Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 6468.

Einzige Art: *P. floribunda* Benth., Peru.

Ein weiterer Name für *Peltanthera* Benth. steht nicht zur
Verfügung.

3998 **Pentaceras** Hook. f. in Bentham-Hook. f., Gen. pl. I (1862) 298
versus

Pentaceros G. F. W. Mey., Prim. fl. esseq. (1818) 136 = *Pentaceras*
Roem. et Schult., Syst. V (1819) 570.

Pentaceras Hook. f., Rutaceae,
angenommen von: Bentham-Hook. f., Gen. pl. I (1862) 298;
Engler-Prantl, Pffam. III, 4 (1895) 122, 2. Aufl. 19a (1931) 234;
Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 3998; Francis, Austr. R. For.
Tr. (1929) 156.

Leitart (einzige Art): *P. australis* (Muell.) H.f.

Pentaceros G. F. W. Mey., Sterculiaceae,
ist auf *P. aculeatus* G. F. W. Mey. gegründet; diese Art ist
identisch mit *Buettneria scabra* Loebl., der Leitart von *Buettneria*
Loebl. (1758) ("Byttneria") cfr. Schum. in Fl. brasil. XII, 3
(1886) 87.

Falls *Pentaceras* Hook. f. nicht geschützt wird, muss die
Gattung neu benannt werden.

8265 **Pentagonia** Benth., Bot. Voy. Sulphur (1844) 105
versus

Pentagonia Heist. ex Fabric., Enum. pl. Helmstad. (1759) 184 et
Pentagonium Schau. in Nova Acta nat. cur. XIX, suppl. 1 (1843) 364.

Pentagonia Benth., Rubiaceae,
angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 78; Schum.
in Mart. Fl. brasil. VI, 6 (1889) 301; Hemsley, Biol. Centr.
Amer. Bot. II (1881/2) 38; Baillon, Hist. pl. VII (1880) 457;
Engler-Prantl, Pffam. IV, 4 (1897) 69; Standl. Fl. Panama
Canal Zone (1928) 356.

Leitart: *P. macrophylla* Benth. l.c.—Etwa 8 Arten, Central-
Amerika bis Brasilien.

Pentagonia Heist. ex Fabr., Solanaceae,
ist gegenüber der geschützten Gattung *Nicandra* Adans. (1763)
verworfen (Int. Rules 3. ed. [1935] 107); der Name ist nur
von Hiern, Catal. Afr. pl. Welwitsch III (1898) 752 aufgenommen
worden.

Pentagonium Schau., Aclepiadaceae,

Leitart: *P. flavum* Schau. (einzige Art), ist schon von Meyen

als *Philibertia* H.B.K. erkannt worden. *Philibertia* H.B.K. (1818) ist seit einiger Zeit wieder als Gattung hergestellt worden (Schlechter in Fedde Repert. XIII [1914] 282).

Pentagonia Vent. ex Steud. Nom. ed. 2, II (1841) 298 ist nur als Synonym von *Specularia* DC. (1830) = *Legouzia* Delarbre (1800) veröffentlicht.

Falls *Pentagonia* Benth. nicht geschützt wird, tritt dafür *Watsonamra* O. Ktze., Revis. Gen. I (1891) 302 ein.

1258 **Petermannia** F. v. Muell., Fragm. II. (1860) 92

versus

Petermannia Klotzsch in Abh. Akad. Berlin 1854 (1855) 74.

Petermannia F. v. Muell., Dioscoreaceae,

angenommen von: Benth.-Hook. f., Gen. III (1883) 746; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. II, 5 (1888) 136; Benth., Fl. Austral. VI (1873) 462; Hook., Icon. XIV (1882) t. 1391; Uline in Engl. Jahrb. XXV (1898) 155; Knuth in Engl. Pflzreich Heft 87 (1924) 348; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. n. 1258.

Leitart (einzige Art): *P. cirrosa* F. v. Muell. l.c.

Petermannia Klotzsch, Begoniaceae,

Leitart: *Petermannia Cumingiana* Kl., ist seit A. DC. in Prodr. XV (1864) 319 als Sektion von *Begonia* geführt worden und es ist kaum zu erwarten, dass die Gattung als solche wieder aufleben wird.

Das weitere Homonym *Petermannia* Reichenb., Nom. (1841) 236 ist nur als Synonym von *Cycloloma* Moq. (1840) publiziert worden.

Falls *Petermannia* F. v. Muell. nicht geschützt wird, muss die Gattung einen neuen Namen erhalten.

3676 **Petteria** C. Presl, Botan. Bemerk. (1844) 139, Abh. Böhm. Ges. Wiss. V, III (1845) 569

versus

Petteria Reichb., Ic. fl. germ. V (1841) 33, t. 220; Nom. (1841) 205.

Petteria Presl, Leguminosae,

angenommen von: Benth.-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 482; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 3 (1894) 235; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 3676; Beck von Managetta, Fl. Bosn. Herzegow. III (1927) 200; Hayek, Prodr. Fl. penins. Balcan. I (1926) 906.

Einzige Art: *P. ramentacea* Presl; Dalmatien, Bosnien, Herzegowina.

Petteria Reichenb., Caryophyllaceae,

gegründet auf *P. graminifolia* (Arduin) Reichb. = *Minuartia graminifolia* (Ard.) Javorka; *Minuartia* L. (1753) sect. *Lanceo-*

latae Fenzl (cfr. Pax u. Hoffm. in Engler-Prantl, Pffam. 2. Aufl. 16c [1934] 332).

Ein weiterer Name für *Petteria* Presl steht nicht zur Verfügung.

9365 **Peyrousea** DC., Prodr. VI (1837) 76

versus

Peyrousia Poir. in Dict. sc. nat. XXXIX (1826) 363.

Peyrousea DC., Compositae,

angenommen von: Flora cap. III (1864–65) 176; Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 432; Engler-Prantl, Pffam. IV, 5 (1894) 283; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siphon. no. 9365; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. pl. (1926) 667.

Einzige Art: *P. calycina* DC., Kapland.

Osmithyllum Schultz Bip. in Flora XXVII (1844) 675 ist nur als Synonym zu *Peyrousea calycina* publiziert.

Peyrousia Poir., Iridaceae,

ist nur eine Variante von *Lapeyrousia* Pourr. (1788), Leitart: *Gladiolus denticulatus* Lam.

(*Peyrusa* Rich. ex Dunal in DC., Prodr. VII, 2 [1839] 560 ist ein zu *Hornemannia* Vahl, Ericaceae, gehörendes nomen nudum.)

417 **Phyllostachys** Sieb. et Zucc. in Abh. Akad. München III (1843) 745, t. 5

versus

Phyllostachys Torr. in Ann. Lyc. New York III (1836) 404 in observ.

Phyllostachys Sieb. et Zucc., Gramineae,

angenommen von den allermeisten Autoren: Munro in Transact. Linn. Soc. XXVI (1866) 35; Franchet et Sav., Enum. Pl. Japon. II (1879) 182; Bentham-Hook., Gen. III (1883) 1208; Forbes et Hemsley in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXVI (1904) 438; Engler-Prantl, Pffam. II, 2 (1887) 93; Hackel, Enum. Gram. Jap. in Bull. Herb. Boiss. VII (1899) 718; Gamble, Bamb. Brit. Ind. in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta VII (1896) 26; Matsumura, Ind. plant. Japon. II, 1 (1905) 92; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India VII (1897) 386; Camus, Bambusées (1913) 56; Camus in Lecomte, Fl. génér. Indochine VII (1923) 587; Koorders, Excursionsfl. Java I (1911) 169; Rehder, Manual (1927) 73.

Leitart: *Ph. bambusifolia* Sieb. et Zucc. l.c. 746, t. 5, f. 3.

Phyllostachys Torr., Cyperaceae,

gegründet auf *Carex Willdenovii* Schkuhr, wird allgemein als *Carex* Section *Phyllostachyae* Tuckerm. geführt, cfr. Kükenthal in Engler, Pflanzenreich Heft 38 (1909) 22, 642.

Für *Phyllostachys* Sieb. et Zucc. steht ein weiterer Name nicht zur Verfügung. Der Name ist auch wegen der gärtnerischen Bedeutung zu schützen.

3619 **Pickeringia** Nutt. ex Torrey et Gray, Fl. N. Amer. I (1840)
389

versus

Pickeringia Nutt. in Journ. Acad. Sc. Philadelphia VII (1834) 95.

Pickeringia Nutt. (1840), Leguminosae,
angenommen von Benth-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 466 ; Engler-
Prantl, Pflfam. III, 3 (1894) 203 ; Jepson, Fl. West. Middle
Calif. 2. ed. (1911) 215 ; Jepson, Manual fl. pl. California (1923)
515.

Einzige Art : *P. montana* Nutt., Californien.

Pickeringia Nutt. (1834), Myrsinaceae,
gegründet auf *P. panniculata* Nutt.=*Ardisia Pickeringia* Nutt.
(1849),=*Ardisia escallonioides* Cham. et Schlt. ; *Ardisia* Sw.
(1788, nom. conserv.) Sekt. *Pickeringia* Mez in Pflanzenreich
Heft 9 (1902) 79.

Für *Pickeringia* Nutt. (1840) hat Greene in Pittonia II (1891)
188 wegen des älteren Homonyms den Namen *Xylothermia*
gegeben. Jepson, Fl. West. Middle Calif. 1. ed. (1901) 290 hat
diesen Namen angenommen, aber später wieder aufgegeben.

5221 **Pierrea** Heim in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris (1891) 958 et
Recherch. Diptérocarp. (1892) 78

versus

Pierrea Hance in Journ. of Bot. XV (1877) 339.

Pierrea Heim, Dipterocarpaceae,
angenommen von : Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 6 (1895) 268 ;
Brandis in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 31 (1893) 113 ; Merrill, Enum.
Bornean plants (1921) 408.

Einzige Art : *P. pachycarpa* Heim, noch ungenügend bekannt.

Pierrea Hance, Flacourtiaceae,
gegründet auf *P. dictyoneura* Hance l.c., ist von Warburg als
Section zu *Homalium* Jacq. (1760) gestellt worden und seitdem
dort belassen (cf. Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. 2. Aufl. 21 [1925] 427).

567 **Pigafetta** Beccari, Malesia I (1877) 89

versus

Pigafetta Adans., Fam. II (1763) 223.

Pigafetta Becc. (l.c. *Pigafettia*), Palmae,
angenommen von : Benth.-Hook., Gen. III (1883) 933 ; Engler-
Prantl, Pflfam. II, 3 (1889) 48 ; Beccari in Ann. Roy. Bot.
Gard. Calcutta XII, 2 (1918) 99.

Leitart : *P. papuana* Becc.=*P. filaris* (Bl.) Becc.

Beccari hat den Sektionsnamen *Metroxylon* sect. *Pigafetta*
Mart.=*Sagus* sect. *Pigafetta* Blume aufgenommen, anfangs als

Pigafettia geschrieben, später in *Pigafetta* geändert, wie schon Bentham und Hook. getan hatten.

Pigafetta Adans., Acanthaceae,

gehört als Synonym zu *Eranthemum* L. (1753), diese Gattung wird von Adanson als erstes Synonym zitiert.

Falls *Pigafetta* Beccari nicht geschützt wird, muss die Gattung neu benannt werden.

5585 **Piliocalyx** Brongn. et Gris in Bull. Soc. bot. France XII (1865) 185 et in Ann. Sc. nat. 5. sér. III (1865) 225

versus

Pileocalyx Gasparry in Rendic. Accad. sc. Napoli VI (1847) 409 et in Ann. Sc. nat. 3. sér. IX (1848) 221.

Piliocalyx Brongn. et Gris, Myrtaceae,

angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1867) 1006; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 7 (1898) 86; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 5585; Guillaumin, Cat. Pl. Phanér. Nouv. Caléd. (1911) 83.

Leitart: *P. robustus* Brongn. et Gris.—4 Arten in Neu-Caledonien (Post et Kuntze, Lexic. [1903] 438, haben *Pileocalyx* geschrieben).

Pileocalyx Gasparry, Cucurbitaceae,

ist gegründet auf *P. elegans* Gasparry (*Cucurbita clypeiformis* Bauhin). Naudin (in Ann. Sc. Nat. 4. sér. VI [1856] 14, 20) hat die Art als Synonym zu *Cucurbita maxima* Duch. gestellt und die späteren Autoren sind ihm darin gefolgt. Es ist sehr unwahrscheinlich, dass diese Art von *Cucurbita* abgetrennt werden wird.

8761 **Piptolepis** Schultz Bip. in Pollichia XX/XXI (1863) 380

versus

Piptolepis Benth., Plant. Hartweg. (1840) 29.

Piptolepis Schultz Bip., Compositae,

angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 233; Baker in Fl. Brasil. VI, 2 (1873) 141; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 5 (1894) 127.

Leitart: *P. ericoides* Sch. Bip.—8 Arten in Brasilien.

Piptolepis Bth., Oleaceae,

gegründet auf *P. phillyreoides* Bth., ist von Torrey zu *Forestiera* Poir. (1810) gestellt (Bot. Mex. Bound. [1859] 167) und seitdem dort belassen worden.

3269 **Platylophus** D. Don in Edinb. New Phil. Journ. IX (1830) 92

versus

Platylophus Cass. in Dict. sc. nat. XLIV (1826) 36.

Platylophus Don, Cunoniaceae,

angenommen von: Endl., Gen. (1839) n. 4653; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1865) 652; Fl. Cap. II (1861/62) 307; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III. 2a (1890) 99; 2. Aufl. 18a (1930) 246; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. (1926) 287.

Leitart: *P. trifoliatius* Don.

Platylophus Cass., Compositae,

ist auf *Centaurea nigra* L. gegründet und seit DC. als Synonym zu *Centaurea* L. Sect. *Jacea* geführt worden. *Platylophus* Cass. ist nur einmal von Fourr. in Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon N.S. XVII (1869) 96 aufgenommen worden.

Für *Platylophus* Don steht der Name *Trimerisma* Presl (1844) zur Verfügung.

5205 **Platonia** Mart., Nov. Gen. et Spec. III (1829) 168, t. 289

versus

Platonia Raf. in Med. Repos. N. York V (1808) 352, et

Platonia Kunth, Rev. Gram. I (1829) 139, 327, t. 76.

Platonia Mart., Guttiferae,

angenommen von: Endlicher, Gen. (1840) n. 5456; Bentham-Hook. Gen. I (1862) 174; Fl. Brasil. XII, 1 (1888) 467; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 6 (1893) 242.

Leitart (einzige Art): *P. insignis* Mart. l.c. 169, Brasilien.

Platonia Raf., Verbenaceae,

ist gegründet auf *P. nudiflora* Raf. = *Verbena nudiflora* L. (1753) = *Phyla* Lour. (1790), *Phyla chinensis* Lour.; cfr. Greene, Pittonia IV (1899) 45.

Platonia Kunth, Gramineae,

gegründet auf *P. elata* Kunth, ist von Munro wegen *Platonia* Mart. schon in *Planotia* Munro umbenannt worden (Transact. Linn. Soc. XXVI [1868] 70).

Ein weiterer Name für *Platonia* Mart. steht nicht zur Verfügung.

4637 **Plenckia** Reiss. in Mart. Flora brasil. XI, 1 (1801) 30

versus

Plenckia Raf., Specchio delle Sc. I (1814) 194.

Plenckia Moc. et Sessé ex DC., Prodr. I (1824) 724.

Plenckia Reiss., Celastraceae,

angenommen von: Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 368; Engler-

Prantl, Pflfam. III, 5 (1896) 212 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 4637.

Einzige Art : *P. populnea* Reiss., Brasilien.

Plenckia Moç. et Sessé ex DC.

ist ein nomen nudum, zu *Choisya* H.B.K. gehörig.

Plenckia Raf., Aizoaceae,

gegründet auf *P. setiflora* Raf. = *Glinus setiflorus* Forsk. (1775) cfr. DC., Prodr. III (1828) 445, fällt vielleicht mit *Glinus lotoides* L., der Leitart von *Glinus* L. (1753), zusammen. Jedenfalls ist die Art stets bei *Glinus* (bezw. bei anderer Umgrenzung bei *Mollugo*) belassen worden, cfr. Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. 2. Aufl. 16c (1934) 222.

9150 **Podanthus** Lag., Gen. et spec. (1816) 24

versus

Podanthes Haw., Syn. pl. succ. (1812) 32.

Podanthus Lag., Compositae,

angenommen von : Benth. Hook., Gen. II (1873) 356 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 5 (1894) 224 ; Philippi, Catal. pl. chil. (1881) 174 ; Reiche, Fl. Chil. IV (1905) 82.

Leitart : *P. ovatifolius* Lag.—2 Arten in Chile u. Argentinien.

Podanthes Haw., Asclepiadaceae,

Leitart *P. pulchra* Haw., ist mit einigen anderen Arten von *Stapelia* abgetrennt worden, ebenso wie andere kleine Gattungen. Diese Abtrennung haben die späteren Autoren sehr bald rückgängig gemacht (cfr. N. E. Brown in Fl. cap. IV, 1 [1909] 925 ; DC. Prodr. VIII [1844] 655 als Section von *Stapelia*). *Podanthes* Haw. ist aber von Benth., Gen. II (1876) 783 wieder angenommen worden.

In Benth. Hook. Gen. II sind beide Namen nebeneinander als gültig angesehen.

3789 **Poiretia** Vent., Choix (1803) t. 42

versus

Poiretia J. F. Gmel., Syst. II (1791) 263.

Poiretia Cav., Icon. IV (1797) 25, t. 343.

Poiretia Vent., Leguminosae,

angenommen bei DC. Prodr. II (1825) 315 ; Endlicher, Gen. (1840) n. 6595 ; Mart. Fl. brasil. XV, 1 (1859) 77 ; Benth. Hook., Gen. I (1865) 513 ; Hemsley, Biol. Centr. Amer. Bot. I (1879/81) 269 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 3 (1894) 318 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. n. 3789.

Leitart : *P. scandens* Vent. l.c.—5 Arten, trop. Amerika.

Poiretia Cav., Epacridaceae,

gegründet auf *P. cucullata* Cav. ; diese Art fällt mit der Leitart von *Sprengelia* Smith (1794), *S. incarnata* Sm., zusammen (Lam. Encycl. [1816] Suppl. IV, 450).

Poiretia Gmel., Rubiaceae,

zitiert wird Walter, Fl. carolin. 86 : *P. erecta* und *P. procumbens*.
Poiretia Gmel. ist bei Michaux, Fl. bor. am. I (1843) 84 Synonym
zu *Houstonia*. Pursh, Fl. Amer. sept. I (1814) 106 hat *P. erecta*
Gmel. als Synonym zu *Houstonia coerulea* L. der Leitart von
Houstonia L. (1753) gesetzt ; bei Lam., Encycl. (1816) Suppl. IV.
450 ist das als fraglich bezeichnet.

Ein weiterer Name für *Poiretia* Vent. steht nicht zur Ver-
fügung.

6045 *Polemannia* Eckl. et Zeyh., Enum. (1837) 347

versus

Polemannia Berg ex Schlechtend. in Linnaea I (1826) 250.

Polemannia Eckl. et Zeyh., Umbelliferae,

angenommen von: Endlicher, Gen. (1839) n. 4431 ; Bentham-
Hook., Gen. I (1867) 909 ; Flora cap. II (1862) 550 ; Phillips
Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. (1926) 453 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph.
n. 6045 ; Engler-Prantl, Pflam. III, 8 (1898) 203.

Leitart : *P. grossulariifolia* Eckl. et Zeyh.—2 Arten in
Südafrika.

Polemannia Berg, Liliaceae,

gegründet auf *P. hyacinthiflora* Berg, ist von Baker, Journ.
Linn. Soc. XI (1871) 398 zu *Dipcadi* Medik. (1790) gestellt
(als *D. hyacinthoides*) und es ist nicht anzunehmen, dass die
Art wieder abgetrennt wird.

2467 *Pollichia* Soland. in Ait., Hort. kew. ed. 1, I (1789) 5

versus

Pollichia Schrank in Acta Acad. mogunt. Erfurt (1781) 35 et

Pollichia Medik., Bot. Beob. (1783) 247.

Pollichia Soland. in Ait., Caryophyllaceae,

angenommen von : Bentham-Hook., Gen. III (1880) 14 ; Engler-
Prantl, Pflam. III, 1b (1889) 89 ; 2. Aufl. 16c (1934) 302 ; Phillips,
Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. (1926) 255 ; Burt-Davy, Flow. pl. Transv.
(1926) 173 u. a. (cfr. C. A. Smith in Kew Bull. [1931] 198).

Leitart : *P. campestris*.

Pollichia Medik., Borraginaceae,

ist gegenüber *Trichodesma* R. Br. (1810) verworfen (Int. Rules
3. ed. [1935] 106).

Pollichia Schrank, Labiatae,

gegründet auf *P. Galeobdolon* Schrank, ist Synonym von *Gale-*
obdolon Adans. (1763) 190=*Galeopsis* Tourn. t. 86.

Pollichia Soland. ist schon von C. A. Smith in Kew Bull.
(1931) 198 als nomen conservandum vorgeschlagen worden.
Wird der Name nicht geschützt, so muss *Meerburgia* Moench
(1802) dafür eintreten.

6702 **Prestonia** R. Br. in Mem. Werner. Soc. I (1809) 69

versus

Prestonia Scop., Introd. (1777) 281.

Prestonia R. Br., Apocynaceae,

angenommen von: Endlicher, Gen. (1838) n. 3425; Muell. Arg. in Mart. Fl. brasil. V, 1 (1868) 161; DC. Prodr. VIII (1844) 428; Benth.-Hook., Gen. II (1876) 700; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 2 (1895) 188.

Leitart: *P. tomentosa* R. Br.—Ueber 30 Arten, Mexico bis Brasilien.

Prestonia Scop., Malvaceae,

ist im Index Kew. noch mit *Abutilon* Adanson identifiziert. Scopoli zitiert *Laess* Adans.; *Lass* Adans., Fam. II (1763) 400 ist gegründet auf Plumier Ic. ed. Burmann (cfr. Adans. l.c. I, 17) = *Pavonia spinifex* (L.) Cav.; cfr. Urban, Plumiers Leben und Schriften (1920) 35, 36. *Pavonia* Cav. (1768) ist gegen *Prestonia* Scop. und *Lass* Adans. geschützt (Intern. Rules 3. ed. [1935] 102).

Prestonia R. Br. ist als nomen conserv. vorzuschlagen. Ob einer der Namen *Exothostemon* G. Don (1838) oder *Haemadiction* Ldl. (1825) dafür eintreten könnte, hängt von der Umgrenzung der Gattung ab.

929 **Pritzelia** F. v. Muell., Descr. papuan pl. (1875) 13

versus

Pritzelia Walp. Rep. II (1843) 428.

Pritzelia Schau., in Flora XXVI (1843) 405, Walp. Rep. II (1843) 922.

Pritzelia Klotzsch in Abh. Akad. Berlin 1854 (1855) 107.

Pritzelia F. v. Muell., Philydraceae,

angenommen von: Benth.-Hook., Gen. III, 840 (1883); Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. II, 4 (1888) 76, 2 Aufl. 15a (1930) 191; Skottsberg in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 65 (1932) 267.

Leitart (einzige Art): *P. pygmaea* (R. Br.) F. v. Muell. in Westaustralien.

Pritzelia Schau., Myrtaceae,

ist ein nomen nudum, nach Walp. l.c. = *Baeckea* L. sect. *Scholtzia* (Schau.).

Pritzelia Walp., Umbelliferae,

gegründet auf *P. didiscoides* Walp. l.c.; diese Art ist nach Benth., Fl. austr. III (1866) 548 identisch mit *Dimetopia pusilla* DC. Prodr. IV (1830) 71, der einzigen Art dieser Gattung. *Dimetopia pusilla* DC. wird zu *Trachymene* Rudge (1811) gestellt.

Pritzelia Klotzsch, Begoniaceae,

Leitart: *P. Fischeri* Klotzsch, wird seit 1864 als *Begonia* sect. *Pritzelia* DC. geführt.

Falls *Pritzelia* F. v. Muell. nicht geschützt wird, tritt dafür *Philydrella* Caruel, Nuov. Giorn. bot. ital. X (1878) 91 ein. Dieser Name ist von Caruel wegen der älteren Homonyme gegeben worden, er ist nur von Caruel selbst (in DC., Mon. phan. III [1881] 4) gebraucht worden.

8388 **Psilanthus** Hook. f. in Hook., Icon. pl. (1873) t. 1129
versus

Psilanthus Juss. in Ann. Mus. Paris IV (1805) 396 nomen.

Psilanthus Roem., Synops. Pepon. (1896) 198.

Psilosanthus Necker, Elem. I (1790) 69.

Psilosanthus Necker, Compositae,

=*Serratula* L. pro parte=*Liatris* Schreb. (1791) ist gegenüber *Liatris* verworfen (Int. Rules 3. ed. [1935] 110).

Psilanthus Juss., Passifloraceae,

im Ind. Kew. als Gattung aufgeführt, aber von Jussieu nur als Name einer vielleicht aufzustellenden Gattung vorgeschlagen, gegründet auf *Tacsonia tri-nervia* Juss. l.c., wird als Sektion von *Passiflora* L. (1753) betrachtet, vergl. Harms in Engler-Prantl, Pflfam., 2. Aufl. 21 (1925) 502 (*Tacsonia* sect. *Psilanthus* DC., Prodr. III [1828] 335).

Psilanthus Roem., Passifloraceae,

ist auf *Tacsonia viridiflora* Juss. gegründet, jetzt zu *Passiflora* sect. *Chloropathanthus* Harms l.c. gestellt.

Psilanthus Hook. f., Rubiaceae,

angenommen von: Benth-Hook., Gen. II (1873) 115; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. IV, 4 (1897) 108; Oliver, Fl. trop. Afric. III (1877) 185.

Leitart: *P. Mannii* Hook. f.—6 Arten im trop. Afrika.

Pterococcus Hasskarl in Flora XXV Heft 2, (1842) Beibl., 41

versus

Pterococcus Pallas, Reise I (1776) App. 738, II (1777) App. 43.

Pterococcus Hassk., Euphorbiaceae,

ist lange als Sektion behandelt worden: *Plukenetia* sect. *Pterococcus* Benth. in Benth.-Hook., Gen. III (1880) 327, part. Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. siph. no. 4421, sect. 2.

Pax u. Hoffmann haben die Gattung wiederhergestellt in Engler, Pflanzenreich, Heft 68 (1919) 21 u. in Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. 2. Aufl., 19c (1931) 143.

Leitart: *Pterococcus glaberrimus* Hassk.=*Plukenetia corniculata* Smith (1799).

Pterococcus Pallas, Polygonaceae,

Leitart: *P. aphyllus* Pallas, ist zuletzt von C. A. Mey., Bull. Soc. Acad. Pétersb. VIII (1841) 340 als Gattung behandelt worden; seitdem ist die Gattung als Sektion von *Calligonum* L. (1753) geführt worden.

5632 **Pterolepis** Miq., Comm. phytogr. (1839) 72

versus

Pterolepis Schrad. in Goett. gel. Anzeig. (1821) 2071.

Pterolepis Schrader, Cyperaceae,

ist gegenüber *Schoenoplectus* Palla (1888) verworfen (Int. Rules 3. ed. [1935] 90).

Pterolepis Miq., Melastomataceae,

ist auf *Osbeckia* sect. *Pterolepis* DC. Prodr. III (1828) 140 gegründet.

Leitart *Osbeckia parnassiifolia* DC.; angenommen von: Endl. Gen. (1840) n. 6222; Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1867) 742; Mart. Fl. brasil. XIV, III (1885) 259; Cogn. in DC. Mon. Phan. VII (1891) 183; Engler-Prantl, Pflfam. III, 7 (1893) 147.—Etwa 30 Arten im trop. Amerika.

Wird *Pterolepis* Miq. nicht geschützt, so müsste dafür *Brachyandra* Naud. in Ann. sc. nat. 3. sér. II (1844) 143 (non Phil. 1860) eintreten; *Brachyandra* Phil. ist aber zur Zeit als Name einer Compositengattung im Gebrauch. Nicht verwendbar ist *Arthrostemma* Naud. l.c. XIII (1849) 355 non Ruiz et Pav. (1802).

4234 **Ptilochaeta** Turcz. in Bull. Soc. natur. Moscou XVI (1843) 52; et in Flora XXVII (1844) 120

versus

Ptilochaeta Nees in Mart. Fl. brasil. II, 1 (1842) 147, t. 8.

Ptilochaeta Turcz., Malpighiaceae,

angenommen von Bentham-Hook., Gen. I (1862) 258; Engler, Pflanzenfam. III, 4 (1890) 66; Niedenzu in Engler, Pflanzenreich, Heft 93 (1928) 566.

Leitart: *P. bahiensis* Turcz.—3 Arten in Brasilien und Argentinien.

Ptilochaeta Nees, Cyperaceae,

einzige Art *P. diodon* Nees l.c., ist von Boeckeler in Linnaea XXXVI (1869) 70, 558 zu *Rhynchospora* Vahl (1806) gestellt worden und seitdem dort belassen.

Ein weiterer Name für die Malpighiaceengattung steht nicht zur Verfügung.

Those names preceded by an asterisk have appeared since the publication of Dalla Torre & Harms, *Genera Siphonogamarum*, and therefore do not bear a number.

2120 **Quinchamalium** Juss. Gen. 75 (1789)

versus

Quinchamalium Molina, *Saggio Chile*, ed. 1, 151 (1782).

Quinchamalium Juss. Santalaceae.

This name, attributed to Jussieu or used in the sense of Jussieu's limitation of the genus, has been adopted by : Lam. Illustr. ii. 125, t. 142 (1797) ; Ruiz & Pav. Fl. Peruv. ii. t. 107 (1799) ; Lam. Encycl. 34 (1804) ; Pers. Syn. i. 212 (1805) ; R. Br. Prodr. i. 350 (ed. Nees, 206) (1810) ; Endl. Gen. 325, n. 2070 (1838) ; Meisn. Gen. 328 (1841) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 220 (1880) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. I. 227 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 135 (1900) ; Reiche in An. Mus. Nac. Chile, La isla de la Mocha, 82 (1903) ; Macloskie in Princeton Univ. Exped. Patag. (Rev. Fl. Patag.) 1896-99, viii. Suppl. Bot. 107 (1914) ; Skottsbo. in Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. n.s. lvi. No. 5, 208 (1916) ; Hauman, Un Viaje Bot. Lago Argent. Patag. 238 (1920) ; Herrera, *Chloris Cuzcoensis*, 145 (1926).—About 20 species, chiefly from Chile.

Standard species : *Q. chilense* Mol. emend. Lamarck, the original species.

Quinchamalium Molina. Santalaceae.

Quinchamalium Mol. was based *in part* on *Quinchamali*, Lini folio, Feuillée, Obs. iii. Hist. Pl. Medic. 57 (1725), from whom he took for example the comparison of the leaves with those of *Linaria aurea* Tragi, and the comparison of the flowers with those of *Jasminum*, and the description of the inflorescence as a spike resembling an umbel.

Molina's description is, however, confusing, and although the name has been used by botanists, and sometimes even attributed to Molina, it is always used in the sense amended by Jussieu. To quote the words of Bentham in Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 220 (1880) :

" Genus ab auctoribus Molinio tribuitur, sed genus Molinianum, calyce 5-fido corolla 5-fida stylis 3 capsula 3-loculari polysperma, plantam quandam diversissimam refert hodie non determinandam. Jussieu primus genus nostrum constituit."

And also those of Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 474 (1903) : "*Quinchamalium* Mol. 1782=genus inextric. confusum (capsula triloc. polysperm.)."

As far as the species *Q. chilense* is concerned Lamarck adopted Molina's name and quoted Feu. Obs. Hist. Pl. Medic. 57 (1725) in synonymy. The species therefore should be called *Q. chilense* Mol. emend. Lam.

The generic name *Quinchamalium* Juss. is put forward without any hesitation for conservation against *Quinchamalium* Mol.

9578 **Rafinesquia** Nutt. in Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. n.s. vii. 429 (1841)
versus

Rafinesquia Rafin. New Fl. Am. iii. 51 (1836).

Rafinesquia Rafin. Fl. Tellur. ii. 96 (1836).

Rafinesquia Rafin. Sylva Tellur. 79 (1838).

Rafinesquia Nutt. Compositae.

Adopted by : Walp. Rep. vi. 348 (1847) ; A. Gray in Brewer, Watson & Gray, Bot. Calif. i. 429 (1876) ; A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Amer. i. II. 415 (1884) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 365 (1893) ; Howell, Fl. N. W. Amer. i. 403 (1901) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 579 (1906) ; Jepson, Man. Fl. Pl. Calif. 995 (1925) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 724 (1934).—
Two species from North America.

Standard species : *R. californica* Nutt., the type species.

Rafinesquia Rafin. New Fl. Amer. iii. 51 (1836). Labiatae.

Rafinesquia Rafin. Fl. Tellur. ii. 96 (1836). Leguminosae.

Rafinesquia Rafin. Sylva Tellur. 79 (1838). Bignoniaceae.

The three generic names cited above were published by Rafinesque in rare works, and as far as can be ascertained have not been adopted by botanists. They have been transferred to the three genera *Calamintha*, *Hosackia* and *Jacaranda* respectively, together with their species, as follows :

Rafinesquia Rafin. New Fl. Amer. iii. 51 (1836) = *Calamintha* (2 species).

Rafinesquia Rafin. Fl. Tellur. ii. 96 (1836) = *Hosackia* (2 species).

Rafinesquia Rafin. Sylva Tellur. 79 (1838) = *Jacaranda* (one species).

Nemoseris Greene in Pittonia ii. 192 (1891).

Greene proposed *Nemoseris* as a new name for *Rafinesquia* Nutt. not of Rafinesque 1838, and earlier, and he transferred the two species *R. californica* and *R. neomexicana* to *Nemoseris*. This name has been adopted by Abrams, Fl. Los Angeles and vicinity, 447 (1904) ; M. Armstrong, Field Book West. Wild Fl. 575 (1915) ; Davidson & Moxley, Fl. S. Calif. 355 (1923).

Rafinesquia Nutt. is a well-known North American genus. For nearly 100 years the name has been used for this genus of Compositae, being correct under International Rules until 1930, whereas *Nemoseris* Greene has not been at all widely adopted. *Rafinesquia* Nutt. occurs in standard works as recently as 1925 and 1934 (see above bibliography) : the writer, therefore, recommends the name for conservation.

7182 **Rapinia** Montr. in Mém. Acad. Lyon, x. 243 (1860)

versus

Rapinia Lour. Fl. Cochinch. i. 127 (1790).

Rapinia Montr. Verbenaceae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1152 (1876) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIA. 169 (1895) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 432 (1904) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 739 (1934).—Two species from New Caledonia and adjoining Isles.

Standard species : *R. collina* Montr., the type species.

Rapinia Lour. Campanulaceae.

Adopted by several early botanists such as Sprengel, Anl. ii. I. 456 (1817) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. iv. p. lv. 682, no. 830 (1819) ; Reichb. Consp. p. 126, n. 3314 (1828) ; Bartl. Ord. 194 (1830). In the Index Kewensis the genus and its one species *R. herbacea* are referred respectively to *Sphenoclea* Gaertn. and *S. zeylanica*. This classification appears to be adopted by later botanists.

The genus *Rapinia* Montr., however, is usually reduced to the genus *Vitex*. Beauvisage in Ann. Soc. Bot. Lyon, xxvi. 62 (1901) adopted the view that it should be united with *Vitex*, and transferred the species *R. collina* Montr. to *Vitex collina* Beauvisage. This view is also held by Guillaumin in Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille, 1911, Sér. II. ix. 205 ; as well as by Spencer Moore in a paper on the systematic account of the plants collected in New Caledonia and the Isle of Pines by R. H. Compton in 1914, contributed to the Journ. Linn. Soc., Bot. xlv. (1921).

It seems, therefore, unnecessary to put forward the name *Rapinia* Montr. for conservation.

923 **Reussia** Endl. Gen. i. 139, n. 1089 (1836)

versus

Reussia Dennst. Schluess. Hort. Malab. 33 (1818).

Reussia Endl. Pontederiaceae.

Adopted by : Endl. Ench. 81 (1841) ; Meisn. Gen. 301 (1842) ; Mart. Fl. Bras. iii. I. 96 (1847) ; Solms-Laub. in DC. Monogr. iv. 534 (1883) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. IV. 74 (1888) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 58 (1900) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 772 (1934).—Two species from South America.

Standard species : *R. triflora* Seub., the type species.

Reussia Dennst. Rubiaceae.

In Steud. Nom. Bot. ed. 2, ii. 443 (1841), the genus is referred to *Paederia*. In the Index Kewensis it is also referred to *Paederia*, and has apparently not been regarded as an independent genus by any botanists subsequently. The only species *R. sarmentosa* has become a synonym of *Paederia tomentosa*.

The generic name *Reussia* Endl. appears to have no later avail-

able synonym, so that unless the name be conserved, a new name must be given to the genus, and the species must be transferred to it. In order to avoid undue changes in nomenclature, and as the earlier *Reussia* Dennst. is never likely to be revived, the generic name *Reussia* Endl. is here put forward for conservation.

3871 *Rhodopsis* Urb. Symb. Antill. ii. 304 (1900)

versus

Rhodopsis Lilja, Fl. Sverig. Suppl. i. 42 (1840).

Rhodopsis Reichb. Nom. 168 (1841).

Rhodopsis Urb. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 243 (1901) ; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 483 (1903) ; Urb. Symb. Antill. viii. 304 (1920) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 809 (1934).—One species from Haiti and S. Domingo.

Standard species : *R. planisiliqua* Urb., based on *Erythrina planisiliqua* L., the type.

Rhodopsis Lilja. Portulacaceae.

This genus is not kept up. When it was founded it had two species, *R. discolor* and *R. speciosa*, and nothing further has been added to it. Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 957 (1847) reduced *Rhodopsis* Lilja to *Cistanthe* Spach. Index Kewensis, ii. p. 712. and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 155 (1900) reduce it to *Calandrinia* H.B.K. (1823), and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 483 (1903) reduce it to *Claytonia* L. (1753).

This genus is not likely to be revived.

Rhodopsis Reichb. Rosaceae.

This genus was founded on Endlicher's section *Rhodopsis* of the genus *Rosa*. No species were transferred to it and no one since Reichenbach appears to have kept up the name. In all cases it is reduced to *Rosa*.

The genus *Rhodopsis* Urb. contains only the one species, and if a later name were available one would not consider conserving *Rhodopsis* Urb. There is, however, no later synonym, and therefore, in order to avoid finding a new name, *Rhodopsis* Urb. is here put forward for conservation.

5676 *Rhynchanthera* DC. Prodr. iii. 106 (1828)

versus

Rhynchanthera Bl. Bijdr. Tabell. 78 (1826).

Rhynchanthera DC. Melastomataceae.

Adopted by : Mart. Nov. Gen. iii. 120 (1829) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 736 (1832) ; Chamisso in Linnaea, ix. 377 (1834) ; Endl. Gen. i. 1208, n. 6183 (1841) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 738 (1865-7) ; Hemsl. Biol. Centr.-Amer. i. 415 (1880) ; DC. Monogr. Phan. vii. 97 (1891) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii.

VII. 162 (1893); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 354 (1903); Standley (Trees & Shrubs of Mexico) in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xxiii. 1048 (1924); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 820 (1934).—About 50 species from North America, Mexico and Brazil.

Standard species: *R. grandiflora* (Aubl.) DC., probably the most historic and best-known species.

Rhynchanthera Bl. Orchidaceae.

In the Index Kewensis it is quoted from Blume, Bijdr. Tabell. 78 (1826). Up to the present the writer has failed to find any copy of Blume's Bijdr. containing Tabell. 78; in the Kew copy the number reaches 73. Letters received from Prof. Dr. Pulle from Utrecht and Prof. Dr. Lam from Leiden state that the copies in their libraries are not as complete as the Kew copy. Pfeiffer indexes the name of the genus as follows: "*Rhynchanthera* Bl. MSS. ?=*Rhynchandra* Reichb. 1841," which shows that he too could not trace the publication of these plates from no. 73 onwards. It is possible that these tabellae were not published. On the other hand Blume himself quotes them as late as 1858; see Blume, Collection des Orchidées, i. 125 (1858) where he reduces *Rhynchanthera* Bl. Bijdr. (1825-26) fig. 78 to *Corymorchis*, and the species *R. paniculata* to *Corymorchis veratrifolia*. The name *Rhynchanthera* Bl. appears to have been adopted by no one.

If the view is taken that these last Tabellae of Blume are unpublished, then there is no need to conserve *Rhynchanthera* DC.

In the meantime as *Rhynchanthera* DC. is such a well-known genus, and contains a large number of species, the name is here put forward for conservation.

* *Rhynchocarpa* Becc. in Webbia, v. 105 (1921)

versus

Rhynchocarpa Schrad. in Linnaea, xii. 403 (1838).

Rhynchocarpa Backer ex K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Ned.-Ind. ed. 2, ii. 739 (1927).

Rhynchocarpa Becc. Palmae.

Adopted by: Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 822 (1934).—One species from New Caledonia.

Standard species: *R. Vieillardii* (Wendl.) Becc., the type.

Rhynchocarpa Schrad. Cucurbitaceae.

This genus containing many species has been reduced to *Kedrostis* Medik. (1791). See Index Kewensis, ii. 712; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 514; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 493. Several of the earlier botanists, however, kept up the name; see Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 961.

Rhynchocharpa Backer. Leguminosae.

Heyne gives no generic description. It is possible that it may have been published elsewhere, but the writer has been unable to trace any earlier reference.

Rhynchocharpa Becc. is monotypic, with a restricted distribution. Although the earlier homonym *Rhynchocharpa* Schrad. may not be revived as an independent genus, it is doubtful whether it is advisable to conserve the name *Rhynchocharpa* Becc. It seems almost preferable to give it a new name, as there also exists *Rhynchocharpus* Less. Syn. Comp. 382 (1832) = *Relhania* L'Hérit. (Compos.) which has also been called *Rhynchocharpa* Less.

Rhynchocharpa Becc. is, accordingly, not recommended for conservation.

* **Rhynchopera** Börner in Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, xxi. 272 (1913)
versus

Rhynchopera Klotzsch in Link, Klotzsch & Otto, Ic. Pl. Rar. 103,
t. 41 (1841).

Rhynchopera Börner. Cyperaceae.

Based on *Carex paniculata* L. It seems very unlikely that botanists will adopt this genus. Kükenthal in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Cyperac.-Caricoid. 181 (1909) considered *Carex paniculata* L. a good species of *Carex*.

Rhynchopera Klotzsch. Orchidaceae.

This genus is no longer kept up. Almost all botanists regard it as a synonym of *Pleurothallis* R. Br. (1813). See Index Kewensis, ii. 716, and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 100.

Although *Rhynchopera* Klotzsch is reduced, there seem scarcely sufficient grounds to warrant the conservation of the generic name *Rhynchopera* Börner.

8464 **Richardia** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 330 (1753). Rubiaceae.

This name is correct under the Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. The following notes, however, are included in this paper as there has been some confusion concerning—

Richardia L. Rubiaceae.

Richardsonia Kunth in Mém. Mus. Paris, iv. 430 (1818) Rubiaceae,
and

Richardia Kunth, l.c. 437. Araceae.

Richardsonia Kunth.

Kunth changed the name *Richardia* L. to *Richardsonia* on the grounds that as the name commemorated Richardson, it was a more suitable formation. Richardson's Christian name, however, was Richard, and Linné was quite at liberty to name the genus after the Christian name of the man. *Richardsonia*

Kunth, therefore, is a superfluous name and illegitimate. It is also illegitimate in being a later homonym of *Richardsonia* Necker, Elem. Bot. iii. 337 (1790), a genus of Hepaticae.

Richardia Kunth. Araceae.

As Kunth changed the name *Richardia* L. to *Richardsonia*, he felt himself at liberty to give the name *Richardia* Kunth to the Araceous genus. This name, however, being a later homonym is illegitimate. It may be added also that *Richardia* Kunth is reduced to *Zantedeschia* Spreng. the latter name being conserved against *Richardia* Kunth.

It is clear, therefore, that *Richardia* L. 1753 is the correct name for the genus of Rubiaceae, and that both *Richardsonia* Kunth and *Richardia* Kunth are illegitimate names.

6254 Richea R. Br. Prodr. 555 (1810)

versus

Richea Labill. Voy. i. 186, t. 16 (1798).

Richaëia Petit-Thouars, Gen. Nov. Madag. 25 (1806)

(corr. *Richea* Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 485 (1903).

Richea R. Br. Epacridaceae.

Adopted by : Poiret, Dict., Suppl. iv. 680 (1816) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. iv. p. xliii. 488, n. 785 (1819) ; Spreng. Syst. i. 631, n. 679 (1825) ; Reichb. Consp. p. 128, n. 3344 (1828) ; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 266 (1857) ; F. Muell. Fragm. vi. 67 (1867) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 617 (1876) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. I. 74 (1889) ; Rodway, Tasmanian Flora, 124 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 385 (1903).—About 9 species from Tasmania.

Standard species : *R. dracophylla* R. Br., the type.

Richea Labill. Compositae.

Adopted by very few botanists, including Persoon, Syn. ii. 498, n. 1961 (1807) ; Spreng. Anl. ii. II. 544 (1818) and Cass. Dict. xlix. 224 (1827). The genus is now included under *Craspedia* Forst. as in Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 322 (1873) and Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 195 (1890).

Richaëia Petit-Thouars and *Richea* are orthographic variants, *Richaëia* therefore is a later homonym, and so an illegitimate name. The genus, however, is not kept up ; almost all botanists reduce it either to *Weihea* Spreng., Rhizophoraceae, which is a conserved name, or to the more comprehensive genus *Cassipourea* Aubl. (vide Alston in Kew Bull. 1925, 244).

In view of the fact that *Richea* R. Br. is kept up by almost all authors, and as it contains about 9 species, it seems desirable that the name should be conserved. Failing this the generic name *Cystanthe* R. Br. Prodr. 555 (1810) would be correct under the Rules. This would involve a few name changes, though some of the species of *Richea* have already been renamed under *Cystanthe*.

1332 *Riedelia* Oliv. in Hook. Ic. Pl. xv. t. 1419 (1883)

versus

Riedelia Cham. in Linnaea, vii. 240 (1832).

Riedelia Meissn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. vii. 171 (1863).

Riedelia Trin. ex Kunth, Enum. Pl. i. 515 (1833).

Synonymum prius rejiciendum :

Nyctophylax Zipp. in Alg. Konst. en Letterb. i. 298 (1829).

Riedelia Oliv. Zingiberaceae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 1226 (1883) ; K. Schum. in Engl. Jahrb. xxvii. 325 (1899) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 85 (1900) ; K. Schum. & Lauterb. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. 231 (1901) ; K. Schum. in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Zingiberac. 371 (1904) ; Valetton in Lorentz, Nova Guinea, viii. 959 (1913) ; Ridley in Trans. Linn. Soc., Bot. ix. 222 (1916) ; Loesener in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xva. 624 (1930).—About 50 species in Malay and Papua.

Standard species : *R. curviflora* Oliv., the type.

Riedelia Cham. Verbenaceae.

Adopted by scarcely any botanists. Spach, Vég. Phan. ix. 227 (1840) writes the name as "*Ridelia* Cham. & Schlecht." and mentions it merely in a list of genera under a certain section of Verbenaceae. In Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIA, 151 (1895) and also in Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 430 (1904) the genus is reduced to *Lantana* L.

Riedelia Meissn. belongs to the family Ericaceae, and apart from Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 384 (1891) where it is kept up, the genus is almost universally sunk under *Thibaudia*, see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 383 (1908). Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 567 (1876) reduced the genus to *Satyria*, which is also included under *Thibaudia* by Dalla Torre & Harms and by A. C. Smith in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xxviii. II. 519 (1932).

Riedelia Trin. is a manuscript name of Trinius published by Kunth, Enum. Pl. i. 515 (1833), in synonymy with *Arundinella*. It was therefore not validly published.

Nyctophylax Zipp. in Alg. Konst. en Letterb. i. 298 (1829).

This reference is taken from Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xva. 624 (1930), and up to the present the writer has not been able to trace the work. Pfeiffer quotes the name as Zipp. MS., cf. Flora, 1829, 286, where there is no description of the genus. It is mentioned by Endlicher, Gen. i. 125 (1837) as a doubtful name. Meissner also (Meissn. Comm. 290 : 1836-43) mentions it and states it is not known to him. In the Index Kewensis the name is recorded thus : "*Nyctophyla*, Zipp. in Alg. Konst. en Letterbode, i. 298 (1829) "*Nomen delendum*" cf. Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. iii. 639." The same reference is given by Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 585, n. 9747 (1906) and it is placed with genera of uncertain position.

As the genus *Riedelia* Oliv., Zingiberaceae, is very widely accepted, and as the two earlier genera bearing the same name are so little-known, also, as its earlier synonym *Nyctophylax* is very obscure, and may not even have a published description, certainly none unless in the first reference;—the writer has no hesitation in putting forward the name *Riedelia* Oliv. for conservation.

9382 **Robinsonia** DC. in Guillem. Arch. Bot. ii. 333 (1833)

versus

Robinsonia Scop. Introd. 218 (1777).

Robinsonia DC. Compositae.

Adopted by : Decne in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. II. i. 27 (1834) ; DC. Prodr. vi. 447 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 461, n. 2821 (1838) ; Meissn. Gen. 216 (1839) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 441 (1873) ; Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 290 (1892) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 561 (1906) ; Skottsberg in Nat. Hist. Juan Fernandez & Easter Island, ii. 190 (1922).—About 6 species in Juan Fernandez.

Standard species : *R. macrocephala* Decne., the first and most fully described of the original species ; also one of the two species figured by Decne. Skottsberg in his recent classification, places this species in his subgenus I. *Symphyochoeta* (DC.) Skottsb., and the remaining five species in subgenus II. *Eleutherochaeta* (DC.) Skottsb.

Robinsonia Scop. Quinaceae.

A superfluous name for *Touroulia* Aubl. (1775). Adopted by : Schreb. Gen. i. 337, n. 852 (1789) ; Neck. Elem. ii. 77 (1790) ; Willd. Sp. Pl. ii. 999 (1800) ; Pers. Syn. ii. 33 (1807) ; Spreng. Anl. ii. II. 871 (1818) ; Spreng. Syst. ii. 489 (1825).

Later botanists such as Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 176 (1862) have included this genus under *Quiina* Aubl., and this reduction is accepted by most botanists including Engler in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xxi. 108 (1925).

The generic name *Robinsonia* Scop. is illegitimate, nevertheless, it invalidates the later name *Robinsonia* DC.

The name *Robinsonia* DC., accordingly, is put forward for conservation.

***Robynsia** Hutchinson in Hutchinson & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ii. I. 108 (1931)

versus

Robynsia Drapiez in Lem. Hort. Univ. ii. 127, 231 (1841).

Robynsia Mart. & Gal. in Bull. Acad. Brux. x. II. 193 (1843).

Robynsia Hutchinson. Rubiaceae.

One species from Nigeria.

Standard species : *R. glabrata* Hutch., the type.

Robynsia Drapiez. Amaryllidaceae.

A genus with one species, now included in *Bravoa* Lex. (1824), see Index Kewensis, Suppl. ii. p. 204; Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 979; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 487.

Robynsia Mart. & Gal. Leguminosae.

A genus not kept up, usually included under *Pachyrhizus* Rich. (1825), Leguminosae. See Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 245; Index Kewensis, ii. 726;

Since neither of the earlier homonyms is likely to be revived, and since there is no other available name published for *Robynsia* Hutchinson, the name is here recommended for conservation in order to save any nomenclatural change.

3171 *Rochea* DC. Pl. Hist. Succul. t. 103 (1806?)

versus

Rochea Scop. Introd. 296 (1777).

Synonymum prius rejiciendum:

Larochea Pers. Syn. i. 337 (1805).

Rochea DC. Crassulaceae.

Adopted by: Link, Enum. 299 (1821); DC. Prodr. iii. 393 (1828); Endl. Gen. 810, n. 4615 (1839); Harv. in Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 368 (1861-2); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 658 (1865); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. IIA, 38 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 198 (1900); Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 285 (1926); Berger in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2. xviiiA. 401 (1930).—About 4 species from South Africa.

Standard species: *R. coccinea* (L.) DC., the best known of the species now retained in the genus.

Rochea Scop. Leguminosae.

This genus appears to have been taken up by no one since Scopoli; it is reduced to *Aeschynomene*.

Larochea Pers. i. 337 (1805).

It would not be necessary to consider the name *Larochea* Pers. (1805) if it were not that the date of publication of *Rochea* DC. (1805? 1806?) is uncertain. Many botanists give the date as 1810? but Schrader in Neues Journal Bot. 1806, p. 73 gives an account of the plates in DC. Pl. Hist. Succul. including t. 103; we may therefore conclude that t. 103 appeared either in 1806 or before that date.

Persoon (1805) also refers to DC. Pl. Hist. but does not give the number of the plate. He does, however, quote *Rochea* DC. as a synonym under *Larochea falcata* Pers., the only other species included in *Larochea* being *L. coccinea* (L.) Pers. It follows, therefore, that—

- (1) if the genus *Rochea* were already published by DC. the name *Larochea* Pers. would be a superfluous name and therefore illegitimate ;
- (2) if the name *Rochea* DC. were published after 1805, *Larochea* is the earliest name given to the genus, and must be rejected if *Rochea* DC. is conserved.

The name *Larochea* Pers. was adopted by some of the earlier botanists, including Hedw. Gen. p. 212 (1806) ; Haw. Syn. Succ. 50 (1812) ; Schult. Syst. vi. p. lxxvii. 707 (1820) ; Reichb. Nom. 158, n. 6182 (1841). As far as can be ascertained no recent botanists keep up this generic name.

The genus *Rochea* DC. is very well known both in its own country of S. Africa and also throughout the horticultural world, the various species being sold under that generic name. It is therefore put forward for conservation.

7124 **Rochelia** Reichb. in Flora, vii. 243 (1834)

versus

Rochelia Roem. & Schult. Syst. iv. p. xi. 108 (1819).

Rochelia Reichb. Boraginaceae.

Adopted by : Ledeb. Fl. Alt. i. 172 (1829) ; Endl. Gen. 651, n. 3787 (1839) ; Meissn. Gen. 279 (1840) ; DC. Prodr. x. 175 (1846) ; Walp. Rep. vi. 564 (1847) ; Boiss. Diagn. Sér. II. iii. 136 (1856) ; Benth. Fl. Austral. iv. 408 (1869) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 852 (1876) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIA, 131 (1895) ; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 487 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 429 (1904) ; Hochr. in Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genève, vii-viii. 195 (1904) ; Lazaro & Ibiza, Comp. Fl. Esp. ii. 491 (1907) ; Johnston in Contrib. Gray Herb. n.s. lxxiii. 65 (1924) ; Hegi, Illustr. Fl. Mittel-Eur. v. III. 2129 (1927).—From 10–15 species from the Mediterranean Region, Central Asia and Australia.

Standard species : *R. saccharata* Reichb., the type species = *R. disperma* (L.) Wettst.

In a large number of works the name *R. stellulata* is used instead of *R. saccharata*. *R. stellulata* was published in Reichb. Pl. Crit. t. 123, December 1824, and it has a cross reference to *R. saccharata* Reichb. which was published in April, 1824. Neither name, however, is correct under the International Rules as they were based on *Lithospermum dispernum* L., hence the epithet "disperma" must be retained, if possible, as was done by Wettstein, viz. *R. disperma* (L.) Wettst. apud Stapf in Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1885, l. 31.

Rochelia Roem. & Schult. Boraginaceae.

This genus appears to have been reduced to other genera by almost all botanists. Nuttall in Journ. Acad. Philad. vii. 44 (1834) described one new species, *R. patens* Nutt., and quoted

another, *R. glomerata* Torr., but he quoted no author for the genus. Both these species, however, have been transferred to other genera, and A. Brand in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Borraginac. p. 126 (1931) reduces *R. patens* Nutt. to *Hackelia floribunda* (Lehm.) Johnston, and *R. glomerata* Torr. to *Oreocarya glomerata* (Fraser) Greene (A. Brand, l.c. p. 82).

Since therefore, *Rochelia* Roem. & Schult. has been reduced almost universally, the generic name *Rochelia* Reichb. is put forward for conservation, the genus being well known, retained by most botanists, and consisting of some 10–15 species.

2849 **Roemeria** Medik. in Usteri, Ann. Bot. iii. 15 (1792).
Papaveraceae.

It seems advisable to call attention to this generic name. It is the first of many such names, all given later than 1792, e.g., Moench (1794) Amaranthaceae; Thunberg (1798) Anacardiaceae, Myrsinaceae, Sapotaceae; Trattinick (1802 and 1821) Capparidaceae; Zea (1817) Gramineae; Dennst. (1818) Campanulaceae; Raddi (1820) Hepaticae. All except *Roemeria* Medik. have been reduced to other genera.

Roemeria Raddi is put forward by Schniffer as a nomen rejiciendum, see Briquet, Rec. Syn. 115 (1930), in favour of *Riccardia* Gray (1821).

As, however, it is a later homonym it must be rejected.

This may make *Riccardia* Gray the earliest legitimate name for this genus of Hepaticae and thereby render unnecessary the conservation of that name.

3092 **Roeperia** F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ. ix. 15 (1857)
versus
Roeperia Spreng. Syst. iii. 13, 147 (1826).

Roeperia F. Muell. Capparidaceae.

Adopted by: Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. II. 224 (1891); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 192 (1901); Ewart & Davies, Fl. N. Territ. 115 (1917).—One species from Northern Australia.

Standard species: *R. cleomoides* F. Muell, the type.

In the following works the genus *Roeperia* F. Muell. is *not* kept up:—

Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 106 (1862); Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 91 (1863); Bailey, Queensl. Fl. i. 56 (1899); Bailey, Comp. Cat. Queensl. Pl. 36 (1913).

In all the above cases the monotypic genus *Roeperia* is included under *Gynandropsis* DC., and *R. cleomoides* is referred to *Gynandropsis Muelleri* Benth.

Roeperia Spreng. Euphorbiaceae.

As far as can be ascertained this genus has not been retained by any botanists except Sprengel himself in his Gen. ii. 564, n. 2757 (1831).

As, however, the genus *Roeperia* F. Muell. is frequently referred to *Gynandropsis*, and it consists only of one species, the name is not put forward for conservation.

If the genus is regarded as independent it will have to be called *Justago* O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 1. 39 (1891). Kuntze also transferred the species to *Justago clemoides*.

3659 *Rothia* Pers. Syn. ii. 638 (1807)

versus

Rothia Schreb. Gen. 531 (1791).

Rothia Lam. in Journ. Hist. Nat. Paris, ii. 16 (1792).

Rothia Borkh. Tent. Dispos. Pl. Germ. 43 (1792).

Synonymum prius rejiciendum :

Dillwynia Roth, Cat. Bot. iii. 71 (1806).

Rothia Pers. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : DC. Prodr. ii. 382 (1825) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 342 (1832) ; Wight & Arn. Prodr. i. 195 (1834) ; Endl. Gen. 1263, n. 6475 (1840) ; Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. ii. 459 (1843) ; Benth. Fl. Austral. ii. 185 (1864) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 477 (1865) ; Baker in Fl. Trop. Afr. ii. 7 (1871) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India, ii. 63 (1876) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 222 (1893) ; Trimen, Fl. Ceylon, ii. 7 (1894) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 225 (1900) ; Baker in Ewart & Davies, Fl. N. Territ. 139 (1917) ; Gamble, Fl. Madras, Pt. ii. 279 (1918) ; Hutchinson & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. i. 394 (1928).—Species 2 from India, Trop. Africa and N. Australia.

Standard species : *R. trifoliata* (Roth) Pers.=*R. indica* (L.) Druce.

Rothia Schreb. Compositae.

Adopted by : Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. III. p. 1611 (1804) ; Spreng. Syst. iii. 633 (1826) ; Endl. Gen. 501 n. 3023, (1838). *Rothia* Schreb. is now, however, almost universally regarded as a synonym of *Andryala* L.

Rothia Lam. Compositae.

This name has been retained by O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. iii. II. 169 (1898), but in almost all other works it is reduced to *Hymenopappus* L'Hérit. It is also a later homonym of *Rothia* Schreb. and thus is inherently illegitimate.

Rothia Borkh. Gramineae.

This name also being a later homonym is illegitimate. It is now considered by most botanists as a taxonomic synonym of *Mibora* Adans.

The earlier synonym *Dillwynia* Roth, Cat. Bot. iii. 71 (1806), is illegitimate as it is a later homonym of *Dillwynia* Sm. (1805).

There appears to be good reason for putting forward the generic name *Rothia* Pers. for conservation. It consists of two species, with wide distribution. A few of the early botanists changed the name to *Westonia* Spreng., the earliest valid name for the genus, e.g., Spreng. Syst. iii. 152, 230 (1826); Spach, Vég. Phan. i. 152 (1834); Endl. Gen. Pl. Suppl. I. n. 6475, p. 1427 (1841); Meissn. Comm. 350 (1843); Kuntze, Rev. Gen. i. 213 (1891); but as can be judged from the above references the name *Rothia* Pers. appears in most literature dealing with the flora of the area.

Rothia Pers. is recommended for conservation.

6843 **Roulinia** Decne. in DC. Prodr. viii. 516 (1844)

versus

Roulinia Brongn. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. II. xiv. 320 (1840).

Roulinia Decne. Asclepiadaceae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 762 (1862-7); Fourn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. IV. 215 (1885); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. II. 255 (1895); Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 490 (1903); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 415 (1904); Pulle, Enum. Pl. Surinam, 388 (1906); C. M. Hicken, Chloris Plat. Argent. 187 (1910); Malme in Arkiv Bot. Stockh. xvi. No. 15, 18 (1921); Rusby in Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. vii. 333 (1927); Seckt, Fl. Cordobensis, 395 (1929-30); Standley in Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Chicago, Bot. Ser. iii. 389 (1930).—From 15-22 species in Tropical America, from Texas to the Argentine.

Standard species: *R. corymbosa* DC., one of the eleven original species.

Roulinia Brongn. Liliaceae.

This name appears to have been adopted by very few botanists. Meissn. Gen. 396 (1842) places it in Bromeliaceae. It is now almost universally regarded as in part a synonym of *Nolina* Michx., and in part *Dasyliirion* Zucc.

Although *Roulinia* Decne. has been adopted for the Asclepiadaceous genus by so many botanists, it can scarcely be regarded as a name for conservation. Already there exists a legitimate name for the genus, viz. *Rouliniella* Vail in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxix. 662 (1902), and seven transferences from the genus *Roulinia* to *Rouliniella* have already been made by Vail. The changes in nomenclature, therefore, will not be very many if *Rouliniella* is adopted.

Hence the name *Roulinia* is not put forward for conservation.

3872 **Rudolphia** Willd. in Neue Schrift. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin,
iii. 451 (1801)

versus

Rudolphia Medik. Malvenfam. iii. 111 (1787).

Rudolphia Willd. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : H.B.K. Nov. Gen. vi. 432 (1823) ; Spreng. Syst. iii. 244 (1826) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 373 (1832) ; Endl. Gen. ii. 1295 (1841) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 532 (1865) ; Bello, Fl. Puerto Rico, 263 (1883) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 364 (1894) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 243 (1901) ; Urb. Symb. Antill. iv. 302 (1905).—Species probably 1 from Porto Rico.

Standard species : *R. volubilis* Willd., the type.

Rudolphia Medik. Malpighiaceae.

This genus appears to be universally regarded as a synonym of *Malpighia*.

Neorudolphia Britton in Sc. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Islands, v. III. 426 (1924).

Britton made this generic name in 1924 to replace *Rudolphia* Willd. It seems undesirable, therefore, to add *Rudolphia* to the list of nomina conservanda. It is regarded by most people as a monotypic genus and has only a restricted distribution.

Rudolphia Willd., therefore, is *not* put forward for conservation.

5060 **Rulingia** R. Br. in Bot. Mag. t. 2191 (1820)

versus

Ruelingia Ehrh. Beitr. iii. 132 (1788).

Rulingia Harv. Syn. 124 (1812).

Rulingia R. Br. Sterculiaceae.

Adopted by : Endl. Gen. 997, n. 5328 (1840) ; Walp. Rep. i. 337 (1842) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 226 (1862) ; Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 237 (1863) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. VI. 83 (1890) ; F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Fl. i. 146 (1899) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 311 (1901) ; Palacky, Cat. Pl. Madag. Fasc. v. 30 (1907) ; Ewart and Davies, Fl. N. Territ. 190 (1917) ; Black, Fl. S. Austral. 383 (1926) ; Ewart, Fl. Vict. 762 (1930) ; Gardner, Enum. Pl. Austral. Occ. Pt. 3, 80 (1931).—About 17 species from Australia and Madagascar.

Standard species : *R. pannosa* R. Br., the type.

Ruelingia Ehrh. and *Rulingia* Haw. Portulacaceae.

These genera are almost universally sunk under the genus *Anacampseros* Sims, Portulacaceae. In the first contribution to this paper Prof. Rehder puts forward the conservation of *Anacampseros* Sims (1811) and the consequent rejection of *Ruelingia* Ehrh. (1788).

As far as can be traced the only botanist who definitely rejects *Rulingia* R. Br. in favour of another "earlier" synonym is O. Kuntze in Rev. Gen. i. 81 (1891), where he retains *Restaria* Rumph. Herb. Amb. (1743), he also included under *Restaria*, *Commersonia* as well as *Rulingia*.

As *Restaria* Rumph. 1743 is a pre-Linnean name, the name must be attributed to O. Kuntze 1891, and becomes a later homonym of *Restaria* Lour. (1790).

It appears advisable to put forward the name *Rulingia* R. Br. for conservation. It has been used in almost all floras dealing with the areas concerned, and if it is not conserved many nomenclatural changes will of necessity take place. There is a later synonym of *Rulingia* R. Br., namely, *Achilleopsis* Turcz. in Bull. Soc. Mosc. xxii. II. 9 (1849), and up to the present it contains only one species, *A. densiflora*. This name *Achilleopsis* Turcz. is quoted in synonymy in most of the Australian floras.

The name *Rulingia* R. Br. is recommended for conservation.

7306 **Saccocalyx** Coss. & Dur. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. III. xx. 80 (1853)

versus

Saccocalyx Stev. in Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. iv. 269 (1832).

Saccocalyx Coss. & Dur. Labiatae.

Adopted by: Battandier & Trabut, Fl. Algérie, 678 (1890); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIA. 303 (1896); Cosson, III. Fl. Atlant. ii. t. 158 (1897); Battandier & Trabut, Fl. Algér. et Tunis. 260 (1904); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 443 (1904); Jahandiez & Maire, Cat. Pl. Maroc. iii. 649 (1934).—One species from Algeria.

Standard species: *S. satureioides* Coss. & Dur., the type.

Saccocalyx Stev. Leguminosae.

Steven divided the genus *Astragalus* into many genera, and assigned various species to each. To *Saccocalyx* he assigned nine, and stated that there would be an additional two new species. He did not make the transferences although such are assigned to him in the Index Kewensis. This paper of Steven's was reprinted apparently without alteration in Nouv. Mém. Mosc. iii. 107 (1834), which accounts for some authors such as Pfeiffer quoting 1834 as the date of the genus.

As far as can be ascertained this genus has not been kept up by any botanists since, and the genus as well as the species are all reduced to *Astragalus* in the Index Kewensis.

On the other hand, the genus *Saccocalyx* Coss. & Dur. is, as far as can be seen, retained by most authors. Those who do not retain it consider that it is a synonym of *Satureja*, cf. Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1187 (1876), or of *Clinopodium*,

see Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 495 (1903). No other name has been given to the genus.

It seems desirable therefore, to conserve the name *Saccocalyx* Coss. & Dur., since the earlier name is very unlikely to be used in the future.

4452 *Sagotia* Baill. in Adansonia, i. 53 (1860–61)

versus

Sagotia Walp. in Linnaea, xxiii. 737 (1850).

Sagotia Baill. Euphorbiaceae.

Adopted by : Müll.-Arg. in Flora, xlvii. 516 (1864) ; Müll.-Arg. in DC. Prodr. xv. II. 1113 (1866) ; Mart. Fl. Bras. xi. II. 504 (1874) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 302 (1880) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. V. 84 (1890) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 279 (1901) ; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 495 (1903) ; Pulle, Enum. Pl. Surinam, 261 (1906) ; Pax in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Euphorb.-Cluyt. 39 (1911) ; Pax & Hoffmann in Engl. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xixC. 160 (1931) ; Lanjouw in Pulle, Fl. Surinam, ii. 64 (1932).—One species from the Amazons and Guiana.

Standard species : *S. racemosa* Baill., the type.

Sagotia Duchass. & Walp. Leguminosae.

This genus was maintained by Walpers in Ann. Bot. ii. 412 (1851). From that date, however, it appears to have received only sectional rank, e.g. Bentham in Pl. Jungh. ii. 222 (1852) makes it a section of *Desmodium* ; Miq. Ind. Bat. i. 238 (1855) also quotes it as a section of *Desmodium* ; Müll.-Arg. in Ann. Bot. iv. 409 (1857) treats it in the same way but spells the name "*Lagotia*" by mistake.

Sagotia Duchass. & Walp. as far as can be traced, has not been treated as an independent genus since 1851, and then only by its author.

Sagotia Baill. has no synonyms and has been adopted by all workers since the time of its publication. If it is not conserved a new name will have to be found for the species *S. racemosa*. Therefore, in order to avoid nomenclatural change, and in view of the fact that *Sagotia* Duchass. & Walp. will probably never be regarded as an independent genus in the future, *Sagotia* Baill. (1860–1) is here put forward for conservation.

9208 *Salmea* DC. Cat. Hort. Monspel. 140 (1813)

versus

Salmia Cav. Icon. iii. 24, t. 246 (1794).

Salmia Willd. in Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, v. 399 (1811).

Salmea DC. Compositae.

Adopted by : R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 112 (1817) ; Cass. Dict.

xxxviii. p. 17 (1825); Lessing, Syn. 212 (1832); DC. Prodr. v. 493 (1836); Endl. Gen. 397, n. 2448 (1838); Endl. Ench. 237 (1841); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 381 (1873); Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Amer. ii. 194 (1881-2); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 237 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 549 (1905); Blake in Journ. Bot. liii. 193 (1915); Britton & Millsp. Baham. Fl. 452 (1920); Urb. Symb. Antill. viii. 734 (1921); Britton & P. Wilson, Sc. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Islands, vi. II. 310 (1925); Standley, (Fl. Panama Canal Zone) in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xxvii. 382 (1928).—About 15 species from Mexico and West Indies.

Standard species: *S. scandens* (L.) DC., the best known of the original species.

Salmia Cav. Liliaceae.

No botanists appear to have retained this as an independent genus. It is generally treated as a synonym of *Sansevieria* Thunb., which is a nomen conservandum, see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 79 (1900) and Pax in Engl. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xva. 360 (1930).

Salmia Willd. Cyclanthaceae.

This name has been adopted by very few botanists, such as Sprengel, Anleit. ii. I. 124 (1817); Gen. ii. 682, n. 3440 (1831) and Roem. & Schult. Syst. iii. pp. 35, 496 (1818). It is now, however, almost universally regarded as a synonym of *Carludovica* Ruiz & Pav., see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 44 (1900); Post & Kuntze. Lexic. 496 (1903).

In 1819 Sprengel (Nov. Prov. 23 (1819), Syst. iii. 443: 1826) renamed the genus *Salmea* DC., and called it *Hopkirkia* because of the previous *Salmia* Cav. and *Salmia* Willd. This name, however, appears to have been adopted by no one else.

Another later synonym is *Fornicaria* Rafin. Sylva Tellur. 116 (1838), which also appears to have been accepted by no one.

In order to avoid many nomenclatural changes the name *Salmea* DC. is without hesitation put forward for conservation. A word may be said as to the spelling of the name. The original spelling of De Candolle was *Salmea* and therefore that is retained here. De Candolle used it twice, first in Cat. Hort. Monsp. (1813) and again in the Prodr. (1825), hence it was his deliberate choice, and must not be changed by subsequent authors.

4277 *Salomonina* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 14 (1790)

versus

Salomonina Heist. ex Fabricius, Enum. Pl. Hort. Helmst. ed. 2, 38 (1763).

Salomonina Lour. Polygalaceae.

Adopted by: Vahl, Enum. i. 8 (1805)—Vahl "corrected" the name to "*Salmonia*"; St. Hil. Expos. i. 227 (1805); Hedw.

Gen. p. 5, 344 (1806) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. i. 5, 37 (1817) ; DC. Prodr. i. 333 (1824) ; Spreng. Syst. i. 17 (1825) ; Reichb. Consp. 120 (1828) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. i. 362 (1831) ; Endl. Gen. ii. 1077 (1840) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 136 (1862) ; Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 138 (1863) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. i. 206 (1872) ; Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon, i. 83 (1893) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. IV. 342 (1896) ; F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Fl. i. 77 (1899) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 267 (1901) ; Lévillé in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, li. 290 (1904) ; F. M. Bailey, Comp. Cat. Queensl. Pl. 43 (1913) ; Gamble, Fl. Madras, Pt. i, 56 (1915) ; Ewart & Davies, Fl. N. Territ. 161 (1917) ; Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins. i. 139 (1922) ; Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl. ii. 385 (1922).—About eight species from tropical and eastern Asia and Australia.

Standard species : *S. cantoniensis* Lour., the original species.

Salomonina Heist. ex Fabricius. Liliaceae (Convallariaceae).

Adopted by : Britton, Man. Fl. N.U.S. ed. 3, 273 (1907) ; Wootton & Standley in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xvi. 113 (1913).—About 3 species. With the exception of certain North American botanists who have retained the name *Salomonina* Heist., almost all others have regarded the genus as synonymous with *Polygonatum*, and consequently have used the name *Salomonina* when referring to Loureiro's genus of *Polygalaceae*. In the Index Kewensis, *Salomonina* Heist. = *Polygonatum* ; the same reduction is also made by Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 71, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 496 (1903).

In view of the very large preponderance of usage in favour of *Salomonina* Lour., this name is put forward without hesitation for conservation. It is a very well established name as can be seen from the representative list of floras cited above.

9457 *Saussurea* DC. in Ann. Mus. Paris, xvi. 156, 196 (1810)
versus

Saussurea Salisb. in Trans. Linn. Soc. viii. 11 (1807), in obs.

Saussuria Moench, Meth. 388 (1794).

Saussurea DC. Compositae.

Adopted by : DC. Fl. France, v. 466 (1815) ; Spreng. Syst. iii. 380 (1826) ; Reichb. Consp. 101 (1828) ; Lessing. Syn. 11 (1832) ; DC. Prodr. vi. 531 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. i. 468 (1838) ; Torr. & Gray, N. Am. Fl. ii. 452 (1843) ; Walp. Rep. ii. 668 (1843) ; Ledeb. Fl. Ross. ii. 660 (1846) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 471 (1873) ; Boiss. Fl. Or. iii. 565 (1875) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. iii. 365 (1881) ; Forbes & Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. xxiii. 463 (1888) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 320 (1892) ; Coste, Fl. France, ii. 401 (1903) ; Kruirov, Fl. Altaya, 698 (1904) ; Rouy, Fl. France, ix. 98 (1905) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 568 (1906) ; Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap.

661 (1912) ; Fedtschenko, Rastit. Turkest. 750 (1915) ; Maevskii, Fl. Centr. Russ. 279, 322 (1917) ; Lindman, Svensk Fanerog. Fl. 547 (1918) ; Diels in Fedde, Repert. Beih. xii. 511 (1922) ; Schinz & Thellung, Fl. Schweiz. Aufl. 4, Teil 1, 701 (1923) ; Fitch & Sm. Ill. Brit. Fl. ed. rev. 5, t. 557 (1924) ; Benth. Handb. Brit. Fl. ed. 7 (Rendle) 258 (1924) : Hand.-Mazz. in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 1925, lxii. 15 ; Komarov & Klob.-Alis. Key for Plants Far East. Reg. of U.S.S.R. ii. 1005, 1063 (1932).—Probably over 200 species from North Temperate regions, Himalaya and Australia.

Standard species : *S. alpina* DC., the best known of the original species.

Saussurea Salisb. Liliaceae.

This name has been retained by Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 502 (1903). It is, however, a name that must be rejected, as the generic name *Hosta* (1812) is conserved against it.

Saussuria Moench. Labiatae.

This genus contains one species, *S. pinnatifida*, which was based on *Nepeta multifida* L. All botanists regard it as synonymous with *Nepeta* L.

O. Kuntze in his Rev. Gen. 367-8 (1891) transferred all the species of *Saussurea* DC. then known to the genus *Theodorea* Cass. in Dict. Sc. Nat. xlvii. (1827). As far as can be ascertained, however, no botanists since have followed his example.

The generic name *Saussurea* DC. is very well known, and is used almost universally. It is very strongly recommended for conservation.

5964 *Scaligeria* DC. Mém. v. 70 (1829)

versus

Scaligera Adans. Fam. ii. 323 (1763).

Scaligeria DC. Umbelliferae.

Adopted by : DC. Prodr. iv. 248 (1830) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. iii. 381 (1834) ; Endl. Gen. i. 792 (1839) ; Boiss. Fl. Or. ii. 875 (1872) ; Post, Fl. Syria, Palest. & Sinai, 350 (1896) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. VIII. 165 (1898) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 368 (1903) ; Dinsmore, Pfl. Paläst. 43 (1911) ; Fedtschenko, Rastit. Turkest. 603 (1915) ; Korovin in Not. Syst. Herb. Hort. Petrop. v. 79 (1924) ; Korovin in Bull. Univ. As. Centr. xiv. Suppl. 8, 19 (1926) ; H. Wolff in Fedde, Repert. xxvii. 126 (1929) ; Post, Fl. Syria, Palest. & Sinai, ed. Dinsmore, i. 521 (1932).—About 10 species from Western Asia.

Standard species : *S. microcarpa* DC., the original species.

Scaligera Adans. Leguminosae.

The only species included under this name in the Index Kewensis is *S. orientalis* Rafin. Sylva Tellur. 69, and it is there reduced to *Aspalathus*. Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog.

225, also reduce the genus to *Aspalathus*, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 503 (1903) reduce it to *Achyronia* L. (1742), which genus Dalla Torre & Harms, l.c. also reduce to *Aspalathus*. No botanists except Rafinesque appear to have retained the genus *Scaligeria* Adans., and it seems very unlikely that the name will ever be revived.

The generic name *Scaligeria* DC., therefore, is put forward for conservation in order to prevent changes in nomenclature.

962 *Schelhammera* R. Br. Prodr. 273 (1810)

versus

Schelhammera Moench, Meth., Suppl. 119 (1802).

Schelhammeria R. Br. Liliaceae.

Adopted by : Hook. in Curtis, Bot. Mag. t. 2712 (1827) ; Reichb. Consp. 65 (1828) ; Endl. Gen. i. 136 (1837) ; Kunth, Enum. iv. 210 (1843) ; Benth. Fl. Austral. vii. 31 (1878) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 829 (1883) ; C. Moore, Census Pl. N.S.W. 72 (1884) ; F. M. Bailey, Syn. Queensl. Fl. 547 (1888) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. V. 26 (1888) ; C. Moore & Betche, Handb. Fl. N.S.W. 419 (1893) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 61 (1900) ; F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Fl. Part V. 1642 (1902) ; W. A. Dixon, Pl. N.S.W. 272 (1906) ; F. M. Bailey, Compr. Cat. Queensl. Pl. 559 (1913) ; Sulman, Pop. Guide Wild Fl. N.S.W. 185 (1913) ; Maiden & Betche, Census N.S.W. Pl. 40 (1916) ; Krause in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xva, 266 (1930) ; Ewart, Fl. Victoria, 286 (1930) ; Hutchinson, Fam. Fl. Pl. ii. 96 (1934).—Species 2–3 from Australia.

Standard species: *S. undulata* R. Br., the type.

Schelhammeria Moench. Cyperaceae.

This genus has been adopted by Du Mortier, Fl. Belg. 145 (1827) and by Reichb. Fl. Germ. Excurs. 72 (1830–2). Since that date, however, it appears to have been universally regarded as a synonym of *Carex*. It seems very unlikely that the name will again be revived as an independent genus.

For *Schelhammera* R. Br. there is a later synonym, namely, *Parduyana* Salisb. Gen. Pl. 58, 59 (1866) ; the genus is here described by Salisbury but he does not make any transfers (specific) under this name, although *P. multiflora* is credited to him in the Index Kewensis.

Mention ought perhaps to be made of *Schelhammeria* Heist. Syst. 9 (1749), but as this is a pre-Linnean name it need not be taken into account for the purposes of this paper.

As *Schelhammera* R. Br. is so widely used, and to save any changes in nomenclature, the name is suggested for conservation.

8215 **Schizocalyx** Wedd. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. IV. i. 73 (1854)

versus

Schizocalyx Scheele in Flora, xxvi. 575 (1843).

Schizocalyx Hochst. in Flora, xxvii. Beil. 1 (1844).

Schizocalyx Wedd. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by : Walp. Ann. Bot. v. 120 (1858) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 39 (1873) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IV. 53 (1891) ; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 505 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 494 (1905) ; Standley in Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Chicago, (Rubiaceae of Colombia) vii. No. 1, 21 (1930).—2 species from Colombia.

Standard species : *S. bracteosa* Wedd., the type.

Schizocalyx Scheele. Labiatae.

This name appears to have been sunk by all botanists, either as a synonym of *Majorana* (Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 444) or as a synonym of *Origanum* (Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 505). There seems no likelihood of its being revived.

Schizocalyx Hochst. Salvadoraceae.

This name is a later homonym of *Schizocalyx* Scheele and therefore is illegitimate. It has been accepted by Walp. Rep. v. 375 (1846) and Roem. Fam. Nat. i. 89, 125 (1846). Apart from these it seems universally regarded as a synonym of *Dobera*.

Mention ought perhaps to be made of *Schizocalyx* Berg. in Linnaea, xxvii. 319 (? 1855).

The date on the title page of Linnaea, xxvii. is 1854, but this appears to be erroneous. Flora, 1857, 285 announces Linnaea, Band xxvii. Heft. 1-6 (1855), whereas in Bot. Zeit. 1857, p. 27, the year of publication is given as 1856.

It is therefore unnecessary to place *Schizocalyx* Berg. on the list of nomina rejicienda.

Although *Schizocalyx* Wedd. is a small genus consisting at present of only 2 species, and the distribution is confined to Colombia, it seems advisable to put the name forward for conservation. If it is not conserved a new name must be found for the genus.

6788 **Schizonotus** A. Gray in Proc. Amer. Acad. xii. 66 (1876)

versus

Schizonotus Lindl. in Wall. Numer. List, n. 703 (1829)=*Sorbaria* nomen conservandum.

Schizonotus Rafin. New Fl. iii. 75 (1836)=*Holodiscus*, nomen conservandum.

Schizonotus A. Gray. Asclepiadaceae.

Adopted by : Watson, Gray & Brewer, Bot. Calif. ii. 463 (1880) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. II. 237 (1895) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 413 (1904).—One species from California.

Standard species : *S. purpurascens* Gray, the type.

The name *Schizonotus* A. Gray is *not* put forward for conservation, as it is considered in no way necessary. Because there already existed *Schizonotus* Lindl., Greene in Pittonia ii. 67 (1890) changed the name of this Asclepiadaceous genus to *Solanoa* and made the new combination *Solanoa purpurascens* (Gray) Greene. He has been followed by Jepson, in his Man. Fl. Pl. Calif. 771 (1925), as well as in Jepson's earlier floras of the district. It is therefore undesirable to conserve *Schizonotus* A. Gray.

For a detailed account of these genera see Sprague in Journ. Bot. 1921, 249.

9291 **Schkuhria** Roth, Cat. Bot. i. 116 (1797)

versus

Schkuhria Moench, Meth. 566 (1794).

Schkuhria Roth. Compositae.

Adopted by: Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 2130 (1804); Spreng. Anl. ii. II. 564 (1818); H.B.K. Gen. Nov. iv. 261 (1820); Link, Enum. ii. 339 (1822); Kunth, Syn. ii. 495 (1823); Reichb. Consp. 109 (1828); Lessing, Syn. 239 (1832); DC. Prodr. v. 654 (1836); Endl. Gen. 421 (1838); Walp. Rep. ii. 625 (1843); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 403 (1873); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 260 (1890); Robinson & Seaton in Proc. Amer. Acad. xxviii. 109 (1893); Reiche, Fl. Chile, iv. 114 (1905); R. E. Fries in Archiv Bot. Stockh. v. No. 13, 22 (1906); Hicken, Chloris Platensis Argent. 258 (1910); Thellung in Fedde, Repert. xi. 308 (1912); Wooton & Standley in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xix. 720 (1915); Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 1918, lxx. 46; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 1039 (1934).—About 12–14 species from Western America (Mexico to Argentine).

Standard species: *S. abrotanoides* Roth, the type.

Schkuhria Moench. Compositae.

This name appears to have been adopted by no botanists. It was based by Moench on *Sigesbeckia flosculosa* L'Hérit., and is now almost universally regarded as a synonym of *Sigesbeckia*. See Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 547, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 506 (1903).

The genus *Schkuhria* Roth (1797) was reduced by Post and Kuntze to *Hymenopappus* L'Hérit. Rydberg in N. Amer. Fl. xxxiv. 44 (1914) adopted the name *Tetracarpum* Moench (1802) for the genus on account of the earlier *Schkuhria* Moench (1794). As can be seen from the above references, by far the greater majority of botanists have retained the name *Schkuhria* Roth, which is here recommended for conservation.

9511 *Schlechtendalia* Less. in Linnaea, v. 242 (1830)

versus

Schlechtendalia Spreng. Syst. Cur. Post. iv. 295 (1827).

Schlechtendalia Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. III. 2125 (1804).

Schlechtendalia Less. Compositae.

Adopted by : Less. Syn. 93 (1832) ; Endl. Gen. i. 481 (1838) ; DC. Prodr. vii. 2 (1838) ; Meissn. Gen. 228 (1839) ; Endl. Ench. 247 (1841) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. x. 9 (1841) ; Reichb. Nom. 97 (1841) ; Gibert, Enum. Pl. Montevid. 18 (1873) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 484 (1873) ; Griseb. Symb. Argent. 209 (1879) ; Baill. Hist. Pl. viii. 104 (1882) ; Baker in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. III. 342 (1884) ; Engl & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 342 (1893) ; Arechavaleta, Fl. Urug. iii. (An. Mus. Nac. Montevideo, vi.) 417 (1908) ; Beauverd in Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève, Sér. II. v. 242 (1913) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 1040 (1934).— One species from Uruguay and Brazil.

Standard species : *S. luzulifolia* Less., the type.

Schlechtendalia Spreng. Tiliaceae.

This genus was retained in Spreng. Gen. ii. 601 (1831).

Apart from this it appears to be universally recognized as a synonym of *Mollia* Mart. & Zucc. (1824).

Schlechtendalia Willd. Compositae.

This name has priority over the above two later homonyms. It has been retained by Spreng. Anl. ii. II. 563 (1818) ; Dict. Sc. Nat. xlix. p. 62 (1829) ; O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 361 (1891). Kuntze when he retained *Schlechtendalia* Willd. made a new name for *Schlechtendalia* Less., namely, *Chamissomneia* O. Kuntze, but as far as can be ascertained no botanists have adopted this name.

The genus *Schlechtendalia* Willd. has only one species and by far the greater majority of botanists regard it as synonymous with *Dysodia* Cav.

Although the case for conserving the name *Schlechtendalia* Less. is by no means a strong one, the fact that it seems almost always used in floras dealing with Uruguay and Brazil leads to its being put forward for conservation.

312 *Schmidtia* Steud. in J. A. Schmidt, Beitr. Fl. Cap-Verd. Ins. 144 (1852)

versus

Schmidtia Moench, Meth., Suppl. 217 (1802).

Schmidtia Tratt. Fl. Oesterr. Kaiserth. i. 12, t. 10 (1816).

Schmidtia Steud. Gramineae.

Adopted by : Steud. Syn. Pl. Gram. 199 (1854) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 1175 (1880) ; Ficalho & Hiern in Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II. ii. 31 (1881) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam.

ii. II. 64 (1887) ; Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr. 871 (1894) ; Hackel, The True Grasses, 145 (1896) ; Dyer, Fl. Cap. vii. 657 (1900) ; Chiovenda in Ann. Ist. Bot., Roma, viii. 360 (1908) ; Engl. & Drude, Veg. der Erde, ix. II. 180 (1908) ; Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. 106 (1908) ; Pilger in Engl. Jahrb. xliii. 386 (1909) ; Pilger in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin, v. 150 (1910) ; Eyles in Trans. Soc. S. Afr. v. IV. 307 (1916) ; Prain, Fl. Trop. Afr. ix. I. 22 (1917) ; Stent in Bothalia, i. 293 (1924) ; Garabedian in Ann. S. Afr. Mus. xvi. 425 (1925) ; Massey, Sudan Grasses, 50 (1926) ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 99 (1926) ; Bews, World's Grasses, 52 (1929) ; Stent & Rattray, Grasses of S. Rhodesia (Proc. Rhod. Sc. Assoc. xxxii.) 63 (1933) ; Hutchinson, Fam. Fl. Pl. ii. 208 (1934) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 1046 (1934).—Four species from Tropical and South Africa, Egypt and Cape Verde Islands.

Standard species : *S. pappophoroides* Steud., the type.

Schmidtia Moench. Compositae.

Although this genus has been kept up by Reichb. in Flora, xiii. 131 (1830) and Sch.-Bip. ex Hochst. in Flora, xxix. I. Intell. 27 (1841), it is almost always regarded as a synonym of *Tolpis* Adans., and it does not seem likely that it will be again revived.

Schmidtia Tratt. Gramineae.

This name is included in the list of nomina rejicienda in favour of *Coleanthus* Seidl. (1817).

A later synonym of *Schmidtia* Steud. is the generic name *Antoschmidtia* Steud. Syn. Pl. Gram. 199 (1855), but this was made "in synonymy" under *Schmidtia* Steud. Steudel himself did not recognize it as an independent genus. *Antoschmidtia*, however, has been kept up by Boiss. Fl. Or. v. 559 (1884) and by Rendle, Cat. Pl. Welw. ii. I. 230 (1899) ; Bremekamp & Obermeyer in Ann. Transvaal Mus. xvi. 405 (1935), where they make two new transferences.

In view, however, of the very extensive use in floras, etc. of *Schmidtia* Steud., it is here proposed for conservation. The genus has also some economic value as a fodder grass in the Kalahari District.

1618 **Schomburgkia** Lindl. Sert. Orch. t. 10 (1838)

versus

Schomburgkia DC. Prodr. vii. 293 (1838)=*Geissopappus*.

At first it may appear a little difficult to know which of these two names is the later homonym. On the plate in Sert. Orch. the date is given as April 1st, 1838. There is no exact date given in DC. Prodr. vii. 293 (1838), but in Hook. Journal of Botany, ii. 44 (1840), Hooker writes : "A short time before the publication of the seventh volume of the Prodr. vii. 293 (1838), a fine Orchidaceous genus was dedicated to Mr. Schomburgk by Lindley in the

second part of his *Sertum Orchidaceum*. It has, therefore, become necessary to change De Candolle's name for the present plant, and I have derived that of *Geissopappus* from the overlapping paleae of the pappus."

This, therefore, is proof that *Schomburgkia* Lindl. antedated *Schomburgkia* DC., and the name, accordingly, need not be conserved.

2940 Schouwia DC. Syst. ii. 643 (1821)

versus

Schouwia Schrad. Gött. Gel. Anz. 717 (1821).

Synonymum prius rejiciendum :

Subularia Forsk. Fl. Aegypt. Arab. 117 (1775).

Schouwia DC. Cruciferae.

Adopted by: DC. in Mém. Mus. Paris, vii. 244 (1821); DC. Prodr. i. 224 (1824); Reichb. Consp. 183 (1828); G. Don, Gen. Syst. i. 255 (1831); Meissn. Gen. 15 (1837); Endl. Gen. ii. 885 (1839); Jaub. & Spach, Illustr. iii. 144 (1847-50); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 89 (1862); Boiss. Fl. Or. i. 398 (1867); Rohlfs, Exped. Libysch. Wüste, t. 11, p. 315 (1875); Cosson, Comp. Fl. Atlant. ii. 283 (1883-7); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. II. 174 (1891); Schweinf. in Bull. Herb. Boiss. iv. App. ii. 183 (1896); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 185 (1901); Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 507 (1903); Muschler, Man. Fl. Egypt, i. 418 (1912); Ramis, Bestimmungst. Fl. Aegypt. 93 (1929); Post, Fl. Syria, Palest. & Sinai, Ed. 2 (Dinsmore), i. 125 (1932); Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 1054 (1934).—Two species from Arabia and N. Africa.

Standard species: *S. arabica* DC., the type=*S. purpurea* (Forsk.) Schweinf.

De Candolle based his genus on *Subularia purpurea* Forsk. and, therefore, should have adopted the earliest specific epithet, namely *purpurea*.

Schouwia Schrad. Malvaceae.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact date of publication either of *Schouwia* DC. or of *Schouwia* Schrad. In the case of the latter it is clear that it was read on May 5th, 1821, and thus we may take it that publication was after that date. In the absence of definite proof it is considered advisable to put forward the case for the conservation of *Schouwia* DC. against *Schouwia* Schrad.

Schouwia Schrad. appears to be retained by no botanists. It is now universally sunk in *Goethea* Nees & Mart. There was only one species, namely *S. semiserrata* Schrad., which is *Goethea sempervirens*.

There are two synonyms of *Schouwia* DC. (1) *Subularia* Forsk. (1775) which is a name that must be rejected because it is a later homonym of *Subularia* L. 1753; (2) *Cyclopterygium* Hochst. in Flora, xxxi. 175 (1848).

If the generic name *Schouwia* DC. is not conserved, then Hochstetter's name stands, and the two species have already been transferred by Hochst., l.c. However, as no other botanists appear to have adopted *Cyclopterygium*, and in almost all floras *Schouwia* DC. is retained, it is here put forward for conservation.

6422 **Schrebera** Roxb. Pl. Coromand. ii. 1, t. 101 (1798)

versus

Schrebera L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1662 (1763).

Schrebera Retz. Obs. Bot. vi. 25, t. 3 (1791).

Schrebera Thunb. Prodr. Pl. Cap. 28, t. 2 (1794).

Schrebera Roxb. Oleaceae.

Adopted by : Pers. Syn. i. 7 (1805) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. i. 52, 76 (1817) ; Roxb. Fl. Ind., ed. Wall. i. 109 (1820) ; Spreng. Syst. i. 38 (1825) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. iv. 231 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 714 (1839) ; DC. Prodr. viii. 674 (1844) ; Welw. in Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvii. 38 (1869) ; Kurz in Flora, lv. 399 (1872) ; Brandis, Forest Fl. 305 (1874) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 675 (1876) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. iii. 604 (1882) ; Baker in Kew Bull. 95 (1895) ; Gilg in Engl. Jahrb. xxx. 69 (1901) ; Baker in Dyer, Fl. Trop. Afr. iv. I. 13 (1902) ; Dalla Torre and Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 397 (1903) ; Cooke, Fl. Bombay, ii. 116 (1904) ; Brandis, Indian Trees, 444 (1906) ; Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. 453 (1908) ; Chev. in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 1911, lviii. Mém. viii. 180 (1912) ; Fiori, Boschi Piante Legn. Eritrea, 297 (1912) ; Lingelsheim in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Oleac. 95 (1920) ; Gamble, Man. Indian Timbers, 469 (1922) ; Gamble, Fl. Madras, Pt. v. 792 (1923) ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 472 (1926) ; Hutch. & Dalz. Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ii. I. 26 (1930) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 1057 (1934).—Species up to about 26 from Africa, India and S. America.

Standard species : *S. swietenoides* Roxb., the original species.

Schrebera L. Convolvulaceae.

Concerning this generic name Roxburgh, Pl. Coromand. ii. 1 (1798), writes, "*Schrebera schinoides* of Linnaeus is a species of *Cuscuta*, growing on *Myrica aethiopica*." It is given in the International Rules of Botanical Nomencl. Art. 64, as a nomen confusum. "A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected if the characters of that group were derived from two or more entirely discordant elements, especially if those elements were erroneously supposed to form part of the same individual, e.g. the characters of the genus *Schrebera* L. (Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1662 : 1763 ; Gen. Pl. ed. 6, 124 : 1764) were derived from the two genera *Cuscuta* and *Myrica* (parasite and host), see Retz. (Obs. vi. 15 : 1791)."

This generic name therefore, must be rejected.

Schrebera Retz. Celastraceae.

This generic name has been retained by Willd. Sp. Pl. i. 1092 (1798), and apparently by very few other botanists. In the Index Kewensis the genus contains only one species, the original described by Retzius, namely, *S. albens*. It is now universally regarded as a synonym of *Elaeodendron* Jacq. (1787).

Schrebera Thunb. Prodr. Pl. Cap. 28, t. 2 (1794); Fl. Cap. i. 519 (1818). Celastraceae.

Thunberg bases his generic name on *Hartogia capensis* L. Syst. 165, and quotes also as a synonym *Schrebera schinoides* Act. ups. Nov. i. 91, t. 5, f. 1 (1773).

This genus is now regarded by all botanists as a synonym of *Hartogia* L.f.

If the generic name *Schrebera* Roxb. is not conserved, the correct name for the genus will be *Nathusia* Hochst. in Flora, xxiv. II. 671 (1841). This name for the genus has been retained by Kuntze, Rev. Gen. i. 412 (1891) and by Knoblauch in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. II. 7 (1892). Most other botanists, as can be seen from the above citations, have adopted the name *Schrebera* Roxb. and in order to avoid many nomenclatural changes and to conform to present usage, the generic name *Schrebera* Roxb. is here put forward without hesitation for conservation.

6772 **Schubertia** Mart. & Zucc. Nov. Gen. & Spec. i. 55, t. 33 (1824)

versus

Schubertia Mirbel in Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philom. iii. 123 (1812).

Schubertia Mart. & Zucc. Asclepiadaceae.

Adopted by: G. Don, Gen. Syst. iv. 148 (1837); Lindl. Bot. Reg. xxiv. Misc. p. 2 (1838); Endl. Gen. 590, n. 3450 (1838); Meissn. Gen. 267 (1840); DC. Prodr. viii. 534 (1844); Fl. des Serres, Sér. I. ii. t. 169 (1846); Bot. Reg. xxxii. t. 21 (1846); Fourn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. IV. 295 (1885); Journ. Hort. Ser. III. xv. 497 (1887); Gard. & Forest, iii. 368 (1890); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. II. 228 (1895); Journ. Hort. Ser. III. xxxi. 595 (1895); Malme in Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxxiv. No. 7, 75 (1900); Gartenfl. i. t. 1492 (1901); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 412 (1904); L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 3115 (1917); Handlist Tender Dicot. Roy. Bot. Gard. Kew, 179 (1931).—Species about six in Brazil and Colombia.

Standard species: *S. multiflora* Mart. & Zucc., the type.

Schubertia Mirbel. Pinaceae.

This genus has been retained by Spreng. Syst. iii. 890 (1826); Gen. ii. 700 (1831); Reichb. Consp. 80 (1828); Spach, Vég. Phan. xi. 347 (1842). At the present time however it is almost universally regarded as a synonym of *Taxodium* L. C. Rich. in

Ann. Mus. Paris, xvi. 298 (1910) ; cf. Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 1091 ; Index Kewensis, p. 834 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 3 ; and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 508 ;

Mention should be made of *Schubertia* Blume, Bijdr. 884 (1826), Araliaceae.—Species two from Java.

This name, however, appears to be reduced either to *Horsfieldia* Bl. ex DC. Prodr. iv. 87 (1830), itself a later homonym of *Horsfieldia* Willd. (1806), or to *Harmsioplanax* Warb. (1897), see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 364, no. 5885.

The genus *Schubertia* Mart. & Zucc. (1824) has not always been regarded as independent. This genus as well as *Physianthus* Mart. has been reduced by Bentham and Hooker f. Gen. Pl. ii. 751 (1876) under the older generic name *Araujia* Brot. in Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 62 (1818). On the whole, however, it is usually regarded as an independent genus, and the name *Schubertia* Mart. & Zucc. is widely known among horticulturists. It is therefore considered advisable to put it forward for conservation.

6526 *Schultesia* Mart. Nov. Gen. & Spec. ii. 103, t. 180–2 (1827)
versus

Schultesia Spreng. Pugill. ii. 17 (1815).

Schultesia Schrad. in Gött. Gel. Anz. i. 708 (1821).

Schultesia Roth, Enum. Pl. Phanerog. Germ. i. 690 (1827).

Synonymum prius rejiciendum :

Floyeria, Neck. Elem. i. 388 (1790).

Schultesia Mart. Gentianaceae.

Adopted by : Mart. in Flora, x. I. 374 (1827) ; Reichb. Consp. 133 (1828) ; Chamisso in Linnaea, viii. 7 (1833) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. iv. 196 (1837) ; Griseb. Gent. Gen. 126 (1839) ; Meissn. Gen. 260 (1839) ; Endl. Gen. 603 (1839) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. ix. 4 (1840) ; DC. Prodr. ix. 67 (1845) ; Griseb. in Linnaea, xxii. 34 (1849) ; Progel in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. I. 203 (1865) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 811 (1876) ; Baker in Kew Bull. 1894, 26 ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. II. 96 (1895) ; Chodat in Bull. Herb. Boiss. Sér. II. iii. 549 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 403 (1904) ; Malme in Arkiv Bot., Stockh. iii. No. 12, 9 (1904) ; Pulle, Enum. Pl. Surinam, 374 (1906) ; Robinson in Proc. Amer. Acad. xlv. 399 (1910) ; Urb. Symb. Antill. viii. 537 (1921) ; Brandegees in Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. x. 413 (1924) ; Standley in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xxvii. 304 (1928) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 1058 (1934).—About 17 species from Tropical America mainly ; also in Tropical Africa.

Standard species : *S. crenuliflora* Mart., one of the three original species and the one that agrees best with the original generic description.

Schultesia Spreng. Gramineae.

Apart from Sprengel himself, this genus was retained only by Jussieu, Dict. xlviii. 107 (1827). Most botanists however

regard it as a synonym of *Eustachys* (1810), see Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 1092, or *Chloris* (1788), see Dalla Torre and Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 20. It is very unlikely that it will in future ever be regarded as an independent genus.

Schultesia Schrad. Amaranthaceae.

This appears to have been retained by no one. All botanists seem to regard it as synonymous with *Gomphrena*.

Schultesia Roth. Campanulaceae.

This genus appears to be almost universally regarded as synonymous with *Wahlenbergia*. It contains only one species, *S. hederacea* which is *Wahlenbergia hederacea*.

Floyeria Neck. Gentianaceae.

This is an earlier synonym of *Schultesia* Mart. As far as can be ascertained it has been retained only by Post and Kuntze, Lexic. 237 (1903) where they state (Typus : *Exacum guianense* Aubl. corollae "lobi subrotundi margine undati" ex Neck. est *Schultesia Aubletii* G. Don, nunc *Floyeria guianensis* O.K.).

No transferences other than *Floyeria guianensis* O.K. have been recorded.

In view of the fact that *Schultesia* Mart. is so very widely recognised as an independent genus and its occurrence in Tropical American floras so very frequent, it seems highly desirable that the generic name should be conserved against its earlier homonyms and against *Floyeria*. This conservation will save a large number of nomenclatural changes.

6058 *Schulzia* Spreng. Pl. Umbellif. Prodr. 30 (1813)

versus

Schultzia Rafin. in Med. Repos. N. York, v. 350 (1808).

Schulzia Spreng. Umbelliferae.

Adopted by : Spreng. Anleit. ii. II. 639 (1818) ; Spreng. Sp. Umbellif. 102 (1818) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. vi. pp. xlv. 527 (1820) ; Dict. Sc. Nat. xlviii. 108 (1827) ; Reichb. Consp. 141 (1828) ; DC. Prodr. iv. 112 (1830) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. iii. 286 (1834) ; Meissn. Gen. 142 (1838) ; Endl. Gen. 770, n. 4403 (1839) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. viii. 138 (1839) ; Ledeb. Fl. Ross. ii. 257 (1844) ; Walp. Rep. v. 850 (1846) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 909 (1862-67) ; C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. ii. 697 (1879) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 207 (1898) ; Kruirov, Fl. Altaya, ii. 499 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 373 (1903) ; Fedtschenko, Rastit. Turkestan. 618 (1915) ; Gamble, Fl. Madras, 561 (1919) ; Lemée, Dict. Pl. Phan. v. 1059 (1934).—About 4 species in Central Asia and India.

Standard species : *S. crinita* (Pall.) Spreng., the type.

Sprengel based his monotypic genus on *Sison crinita* Pall.

Schultzia Rafin. Gentianaceae.

No botanists appear to have retained this genus. It is almost universally regarded as a synonym of *Obolaria* L., cf. Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 1092; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 401; and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 508.

Schultzia Nees in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. xi. 63 (1823). Acanthaceae.

Although of later date than *Schulzia* Spreng. (1813) it is perhaps well to mention that this generic name is not now retained being regarded as a synonym of *Herpetacanthus* Nees (1847).

Although only a small genus, it seems advisable to conserve the generic name *Schulzia* Spreng. to avoid any change in nomenclature. If it is not conserved a new name will have to be given to the genus.

Mention must be made regarding the spelling of this generic name. In 1813 Sprengel named the genus after two men, namely J. H. Schulze and C. F. Schultze. Five years later in his Anleit. ii. II. 639 (1818) he cited the genus as *Schulzia* and the same year in his Spec. Umbellif. p. 102, he cited it as *Schultzia*. Subsequent authors have nearly all called the genus *Schulzia*. The correct spelling under the Rules is the original, namely *Schulzia*. Even though differing slightly in the spelling it may be regarded as a later homonym of *Schultzia* Rafin., and as such it is here put forward for conservation.

7878 Seemannia Regel in Gartenfl. iv. 183, t. 126 (1855)
versus

Seemannia Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. vii. 567 (1848), nom. provis.

Seemannia Regel. Gesneriaceae.

Adopted by: Hanstein in Linnaea, xxix. 586 (1858); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1000 (1876); Baill. in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris, i. 710 (1887); Baill. Hist. Pl. x. 82 (1891); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIB. 176 (1894); Rusby in Mem. Torr. Bot. Cl. iv. 237 (1895), et l.c. vi. 96 (1896); Fritsch in Engl. Jahrb. xxix. Beibl. 65, pp. 12-13 (1900), et l.c. l. 403 (1913); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 476 (1904); Fritsch in Meded. Herb. Leid. No. 29, 52 (1916).—About 6 species from Peru, Bolivia and Brazil.

Standard species: *S. sylvatica* (H.B.K.) Hanst. (*S. ternifolia* Regel), the original species.

Seemannia Hook. Rubiaceae.

As far as can be ascertained this name has not been kept up by any botanist except Kuntze (see Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 513: 1903). Most botanists regard it as synonymous with *Pentagonia* Benth.

The case for the conservation of *Seemannia* Regel is not a strong one. The genus is small, of no economic importance, and

of limited distribution. If, however, the name is not conserved, there would have to be made three new combinations, for already there exists a later valid name for the genus, namely *Fritschiantha* O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. iii. II. 241 (1898), and the necessary specific transferences from *Seemannia* to *Fritschiantha* were also made by O. Kuntze. Thus those names published under *Seemannia* since 1898 would have to be transferred, namely *S. albescens* Fritsch, *S. longiflora* Fritsch, and *S. latifolia* Fritsch.

In order to avoid any nomenclatural change and to conform with modern usage, the generic name *Seemannia* Regel is here recommended for conservation.

9168 *Selloa* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. & Spec. iv. 265, t. 395 (1820)
versus

Selloa Spreng. Nov. Prov. Hort. Halens. & Berol. 36 (1819).

Selloa H.B.K. Compositae.

Adopted by: Link, Enum. Pl. Berol. ii. 340 (1822); Dict. Sc. Nat. xlviii. 356 (1827); Reichb. Consp. 110 (1828); Less. Syn. 231 (1832); DC. Prodr. v. 612 (1836); Endl. Gen. 415, n. 2549 (1838); Meissn. Gen. 199 (1839); Spach, Vég. Phan. x. 17 (1841); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 361 (1873); Hemsl. Biol. Am. Centr. ii. 158 (1881); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 231 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 547 (1905).—One species from Mexico.

Standard species: *S. plantaginea* H.B.K., the type.

Selloa Spreng. Compositae.

This genus has been kept up by Spreng. Syst. iii. 358, 496, n. 2731 (1826); Spreng. Gen. ii. 621, n. 3085 (1831); Bot. Reg. vi. t. 462 (1820). It is also retained by Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 514 (1903). Apart from the above, most botanists reduce the genus to *Gymnosperma* Less. (1832), and therefore, unless *Selloa* Spreng. (1819) is placed on the list of nomina rejicienda, the name *Gymnosperma* cannot be used without conservation, the name *Selloa* Spreng. having priority.

Although *Selloa* H.B.K. is a monotypic genus and has very limited distribution, the name is strongly recommended for conservation. Otherwise the nomenclature of *Selloa* Spreng. and *Gymnosperma* Less. will need revision, and further nomenclatural changes will be involved as a new generic name will have to be given to *Selloa* H.B.K. It is true there is a later existing synonym of this latter name, namely *Feeaea* Spreng. Syst. iii. 362 (1826), but *Feeaea* Spreng. is in itself a later homonym of *Feea* Bory, Dict. Class. vi. 446 (1824), a genus of ferns, and must therefore be rejected.

In order, therefore, to avoid many nomenclatural changes, the generic name *Selloa* H.B.K. is here proposed for conservation.

5075 *Seringia* J. Gay in Mém. Mus. Paris, vii. 442, t. 16, 17 (1821)

versus

Seringia Spreng. Anleit. ed. 2, ii. 694 (1818).

Seringia J. Gay. Sterculiaceae.

Adopted by: H.B.K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. v. 312 (1821); DC. Prodr. i. 488 (1824); Reichb. Consp. 204, n. 5304 (1828); G. Don, Gen. Syst. i. 526 (1831); Spach, Vég. Phan. iii. 495 (1834); Meissn. Gen. 33 (1837); Endl. Gen. 996, n. 5322 (1840); Steetz in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. ii. 317, 349 (1847); F. Muell. Fragm. Phyt. Austral. i. 142 (1858-9); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 226 (1862); Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 244 (1863); Woolls, Pl. N. S. Wales, 24 (1885); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. VI. 91 (1890); F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Fl. i. 148 (1899); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 312 (1901); Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 516 (1903) [*Seringea*].—One species from New Guinea and Australia.

Standard species: *Seringia platyphylla* J. Gay, the type, based on *Lasiopetalum arborescens* Ait., therefore correct name=*Seringia arborescens* (Ait.) Druce.

Seringia Spreng. Celastraceae.

This generic name appears to have been retained by no one except Sprengel himself who adopted it in his Syst. i. 441, n. 460 (1825) and in his Gen. i. 97 (1830). Sprengel based his genus on *Ptelidium ovatum* Thou. Nowadays the genus *Seringia* Spreng. is considered synonymous with *Ptelidium* Thou. (1805).

The generic name *Seringia* J. Gay has no great claim to conservation since the genus is not well known, and contains only one species with restricted distribution. There are two later synonyms, but unfortunately neither of these is available, both being later homonyms, namely, (1) *Gaya* Spreng. Syst. i. 535 (1825), a later homonym of *Gaya* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. v. 266, t. 475, 476 (1821), Malvaceae; (2) *Actinostigma* Turcz. in Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. xxxii. Pt. 1, 259 (1859), a later homonym of *Actinostigma* Welw. in Annals Conselh. Ultramarino, 560 (1858), Hypericaceae.

If *Seringia* J. Gay is not conserved a new name will have to be given to this genus, and in order to avoid this the name is here put forward for conservation.

6275 *Shortia* Torr. & Gray in Am. Journ. Sc. Ser. I. xlii. 48 (1842), et l.c. Ser. II. xlv. 402 (1868)

versus

Shortia Rafin. Autikon Botanikon, 16 (1840); Pennell in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xlviii. 92 (1921).

Shortia Torr. & Gray. Diapensiaceae.

Adopted by: Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Pétersb. xvi. 225 (1871); 488

Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 620 (1876); Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Amer. ed. 2, ii. I. 53 (1886); Drude in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. I. 83 (1889); Hook. f. in Bot. Mag. cxv. t. 7082 (1889); Chapman, Fl. S.U.S. ed. 3, 291 (1897); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 386 (1903); Small, Fl. S.E.U.S. 898 (1913); L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. vi. 3160 (1917).—Two species from North America and Japan.

Standard species : *S. galacifolia* Torr. & Gray, the type.

Shortia Rafin. Cruciferae.

A genus which has been overlooked by the majority of botanists, the description of which appeared in a rare work of Rafinesque. Pennell in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 1921, xlviii. 92, has published a critical paper on these unrecorded genera. To quote his words: "*Shortia* Raf. (p. 16). Type species *Arabis dentata* 'Nutt.' actually (Torr.) T. & G., Fl. N. Amer. i. 80. 1838, of Kentucky. *Shortia dentata* (Torr.) Raf." This name antedates *Shortia* Torr. & Gray, 1842, a name applied to a well known genus of Diapensiaceae.

Since *Shortia* Rafin. is based on a typical species of *Arabis* the name need form no obstacle to the continued use of the later homonym.

Shortia Torr. & Gray is a very well known genus, of certain horticultural interest, and the name is here recommended for conservation.

3863 *Shuteria* Wight & Arn. Prodr. Fl. Pen. Ind. Or. i. 207 (1834)

versus

Shutereia Choisy in Mém. Soc. Genève, vi. 485 (1833).

Shuteria Wight & Arn. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : Meissn. Gen. 86 (1837); Hook. Ic. Pl. ii. t. 144 (1837); Endl. Gen. 1292, n. 6652 (1841); Walp. Rep. i. 761 (1842); Miq. Pl. Jungh. ii. 232 (1852); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 529 (1865); Baker in Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. ii. 177 (1871); Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. ii. 181 (1876); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 360 (1894); Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceyl. ii. 58 (1894); Hemsl. in Hook. Ic. Pl. xxvii. t. 2626 (1900); Cooke, Fl. Bombay, i. 361 (1902); Pampanini in Nuov. Giorn. Bot. Ital. n.s. xvii. 29 (1910); Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, ii. 402 (1916); Léveillé, Cat. Pl. Yunnan, 161 (1917); Gamble, Fl. Madras, Pt. II. 350 (1918); Fyson, Fl. Nilgiri & Pulney Hilltops, iii. 315 (1920); Craib in Kew Bull. 1927, 61; Osmaston, Forest Fl. Kumaon, 170 (1927); Craib, Enum. Fl. Siam. i. 437 (1928).—Species about seven from India, China, Siam, and Tropical Africa.

Standard species : *S. vestita* (Graham) Wight & Arn., one of the two original species.

Shutereia Choisy. Convolvulaceae.

Adopted by : G. Don, Gen. Syst. iv. 297 (1837) ; DC. Prodr. ix. 435 (1845) ; Fl. des Serres, Sér. I. iv. t. 421 (1848) ; House in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xxxiii. 318 (1906).

Most botanists include the genus *Shutereia* Choisy either in *Hewettia* Wight or in *Convolvulus* itself.

It is questionable whether *Shutereia* Wight & Arn. is a later homonym of *Shutereia* Choisy. If the view is taken that they are not homonyms, then *Shutereia* stands. As however, they may be considered homonyms, the writer recommends *Shutereia* Wight & Arn. for conservation. It is a well known genus of Leguminosae.

9446 *Siebera* J. Gay in Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, iii. 344 (1827) in adnot.

versus

Sieberia Spreng. Anleit. ii. ed. 2, i. 282 (1817).

Siebera Hoppe in Flora, ii. 24 (1819).

Other later homonyms :—

Siebera C. Presl in Isis, xxi. 275 (1828).

Siebera Reichb. Consp. 145 (1828).

Siebera J. Gay. Compositae.

Adopted by : Cass. Dict. lix. 125 (1829) ; DC. Prodr. vi. 531 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 468, n. 2852 (1838) ; Meissn. Gen. 224 (1839) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. x. 8 (1841) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 464 (1873) ; Boiss. Fl. Or. iii. 447 (1875) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 315 (1892) ; Post, Fl. Syria, Palest. & Sinai, 448 (1896) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 567 (1906) ; Small in New Phytologist, xvii. 22 (1918) ; Post, Fl. Syria, ii. 79 (1933).—One species in Syria, Asia Minor and Persia.

Standard species : *S. pungens* (Lam.) DC., the type.

J. Gay based his genus on *Xeranthemum pungens* Lam., but he appears never to have made the actual combination *S. pungens* (Lam.).

Sieberia Spreng. Orchidaceae.

This generic name was based on *Orchis bifolia*, *nigra*, *viridis*, *albida*, etc. No one seems to have taken up the name and it is now universally regarded as a synonym of *Gymnadenia* R. Br.

Siebera Hoppe. Caryophyllaceae.

Adopted by : Reichb. Fl. Germ. Excurs. 783 (1832) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. v. 205 (1836) ; Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. v. t. 204 (1841).

This generic name is now sunk under *Minuartia*. (For full synonymy see Sprague in Kew Bull. 1920, 311–313.)

The above two generic names *Siebera* Spreng. and *Siebera* Hoppe are earlier homonyms of *Siebera* J. Gay. Neither of them is likely to be reinstated as an independent genus.

There are in addition two later homonyms, namely, *Siebera* C. Presl in Isis, xxi. 275 (1828), which is now regarded as

synonymous with *Anredera* Juss.; and *Siebera* Reichb. Consp. 145 (1828), which although adopted by: Benth. Fl. Austral. iii. 351 (1866), Hook. Ic. Pl. xxviii. t. 2740 (1902) and F. M. Bailey, Compr. Cat. Queensl. Pl. 231 (1913?), is generally regarded as synonymous with *Trachymene* Rudge (1811)—see Domin in Bull. Géogr. Bot. xviii. 481 (1908), where a critical review of the genera is given.

The case for the conservation of the generic name *Siebera* J. Gay, it must be admitted, is not a strong one. Already there exists a later synonym, namely *Fleurotia* Reichb. Nom. 90 (1841), but the specific epithet has never been transferred from *Siebera* to *Fleurotia*.

Perhaps, therefore, the name *Siebera* J. Gay should be conserved for this genus of Compositae to which it is now usually attached.

2418 *Silvaea* Philippi in Bot. Zeit. 681 (1857), nomen; Philippi, Fl. Atacam. 21, t. 1 (1860)

versus

Silvaea Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beechey Voy. 211 (1836).

Silvaea Phil. Portulacaceae.

(Named in honour of Waldi Silva)

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 159 (1862); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. IB. 59 (1889); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 155 (1900); Reiche, Fl. Chile, ii. 359 (1898).—Four species from Chile.

Standard species: *S. pachyphylla* Phil., one of the four original species, and the only one figured.

Silvaea Hook. & Arn. Euphorbiaceae.

This genus is almost universally sunk under *Trigonostemon* Blume (1825).

Since the earlier homonym appears to form no obstacle, the later homonym *Silvaea* Phil. is put forward for conservation. It is a well known Chilean genus.

(sub 2818) *Silvia* Allem. Pl. Nov. Brazil. p. 19 (1848)

versus

Silvia Vell. Fl. Flum. p. 55 (1825); Fl. Flum. i. t. 149 (1827).

Silvia Benth. in DC. Prodr. x. 513 (1846).

Silvia Allem. Lauraceae.

This spelling of the name is correct since it is definitely not a typographical nor an orthographical error. This genus was named in honour of Balthazari a Silva Lisboa.

The name was "corrected" by Meissner in DC. Prodr. xv. I. 84 (1864) to *Silvaea*, but this action is not warranted.

The date of *Silvia* Allem. is frequently quoted as 1845, but the date 1848 as written above is in accordance with those taken from Bot. Zeit. 1854, p. 454.

Silvia Allem. consists of about seven species from Brazil. The generic name is retained by Sampaio in Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, iv. 39 (1928); Sandwith in Kew Bull. 1933, 338, and Ducke in Trop. Woods, xlii. 18 (1935), where he gives a review of the genus. Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 178, reduce the genus to *Mezilaurus*, and Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 154, reduce it to *Endiandra*.

Silvia Vell. Scrophulariaceae.

This genus does not appear to have been accepted by any botanists since the above date. The Index Kewensis records only the original species *S. curialis* Vell., which is universally reduced to a species of *Escobedia* (1794).

Silvia Benth. Scrophulariaceae.

This genus is kept up by several well known botanists, including Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 685 (1847) [*Sylvia*]; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 972 (1876); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIB. 92 (1891); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 462 (1904).

There are two species included in the genus from Mexico.

This genus has been considered by Pennell in his revision of the Scrophulariaceae, and in Proc. Acad. Philad. lxxx. 434 (1928) Pennell changed the name *Silvia* to *Silviella* nom. nov. giving as a synonym *Silvia* Benth. not *Silvia* Vell. (1825), nor *Silvia* Allem. (1845) Pennell also includes the two necessary transferences, namely, *Silviella serpyllifolia* (H.B.K.) and *S. prostata* (H.B.K.).

In view of this change, therefore, it is *not* advisable to put forward *Silvia* Benth. for conservation.

Since *Silvia* Vell. and *Silvia* Benth. are not likely to form any obstacle, and since the well-known genus *Silvia* Allem. has been retained under that name as recently as 1935, the name is here put forward for conservation. The fact that it has been incorrectly spelt *Silvaea* need not be taken into consideration.

Confusion between *Silvaea* Phil. and *Silvia* Allem. should not arise since they are not even phonetic homonyms, and the genera were named after different individuals.

2039 **Simsia** R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. x. 152 (1810),
Proteaceae
versus
(sub 9211) *Simsia* Pers. Syn. ii. 478 (1807), Compositae.

Some botanists have kept up *Simsia* R. Br. (1810) and have sunk *Simsia* Pers. under *Encelia* Adans. e.g. Roem. & Schult. Syst. iii. 24, 406 (1818); Spreng. Syst. i. 474 (1825); Engl. &

Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. I. 139 (1888) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 126 (1900). There are about five species from Western Australia.

There is, however, a later synonym *Stirlingia* Endl. which is the correct name for the genus unless *Simsia* R. Br. is conserved ; the transferences from *Simsia* have been made and the name *Stirlingia* is kept up by Endlicher and by Bentham & Hooker.

The generic name *Simsia* Pers. Syn. ii. 478 (1807) is adopted by many of the earlier botanists including DC. Prodr. v. 577 (1836) ; Endl. Gen. 412, n. 2533 (1838) ; Meissn. Gen. 203 (1839) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. x. 20 (1841).

Blake also in Proc. Amer. Acad. xlix. 376 (1913) keeps up the name and gives an account of the genus which he states contains about 22 species from Western America and one from Jamaica.

In the circumstances, therefore, *Simsia* R. Br. is *not* put forward for conservation, and the earlier homonym *Simsia* Pers. stands.

***Siphonella** Small, Fl. S.E.U.S. 1129 (1903). Valerianaceae.

Siphonella A. A. Heller in Muhlenbergia, 1912, viii. 57. Polemoniaceae.

This appears to be a case where the law of priority must be observed. Sufficient time has not elapsed to show how subsequent botanists view these genera. Thus *Siphonella* A.A. Heller should not be conserved.

6580 **Scytanthus** Meyen, Reise, i. 376 (1834). Apocynaceae.
versus

Scytanthus Liebm. in Forh. Skand. Nat. 4, Moede 1844 (1847) 177 ; Solms-Laub. in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Rafflesiac. 17 (1901). Rafflesiaceae.

Scytanthus Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 605, 626 (1844)=*Hoodia* Sweet.

Scytanthus T. Anders. ex Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1093 (1876)
=*Thomandersia*.

It is apparent that the above generic name has been used for several different genera, the spelling *Scytanthus* being a mere variant of *Scytanthus*. Owing to this difference of spelling, however, *Scytanthus* Meyen (1834) and *Scytanthus* Liebm. have been regarded as different genera and both names have been retained. Art. 70, note 3, states, " In deciding whether two or more slightly different names should be treated as distinct or as orthographic variants, the essential consideration is whether they may be confused with one another or not ; if there is serious risk of confusion they should be treated as orthographic variants."

Undoubtedly there is risk of confusion between *Skytanthus* and *Scytanthus* especially as the name *Skytanthus* has been "corrected" to *Scytanthus*, vide Post and Kuntze, Lexic. 512 (1903).

In view of the above, therefore, the earliest generic name *Skytanthus* Meyen (1834) stands, and the others are later homonyms. Of these the only one retained as an independent genus is *Scytanthus* Liebm., which now becomes *Bdallophyton* Eichl. in Bot. Zeit. xxx. 709 (1872).

7845 *Slackia* Griff. Not. iv. 158 (1854)

versus

Slackia Griff. Itin. Notes, 187 (1848).

Slackia Griff. Not. iii. 162 (1851).

Slackia Griff. (1854). Gesneriaceae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1017 (1876); DC. Monogr. Phan. v. 188 (1883); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIB. 160 (1894); Fritsch in Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. xliii. 84 (1893); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 473 (1904); Kränzlin in Philipp. Journ. Sc., Bot. 1913, viii. 171.—One species from Burma.

Standard species: *S. Griffithii* C. B. Clarke, the type.

Slackia Griff. (1848). Lardizabalaceae.

This genus appears to be retained by no botanists except O. Kuntze. It is sunk under the genus *Decaisnea* Hook. f. & Thoms. (1854). On the face of things it would seem as though *Slackia* Griff. (1848), being the earlier name, should stand in preference to *Decaisnea*, but the particulars given by Griffith cannot be regarded as a generic description, for they are merely field notes, in fact Fritsch in Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. xliii. 85 (1893) definitely states that to him it is a "nomen nudum" and that *Decaisnea* is the correct name for the genus in question.

Slackia Griff. (1851). Palmae.

This genus is universally regarded as *Iguanura* Bl. (1838), and it is extremely unlikely that it will ever be revived as an independent genus.

In view of the facts given above, however, the writer does not feel justified in putting forward the generic name *Slackia* Griff. (1854) for conservation. As Griffith himself gave the name to three different genera, the date would always have to be quoted in order to know which of the three was meant. Also there is already a valid later name for the genus in *Beccarinda* O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. ii. 470 (1891).

The species has also been transferred. If the name *Beccarinda* is used there can be no confusion and there is no need for any nomenclatural change.

8772 Soaresia Sch.-Bip. in Pollichia, xx.-xxi. 376 (1863)

versus

Soaresia Fr. Allem. in Rev. Braz. i. 210 (1857); et in Arch. Palestra Sc. Rio de Janeiro, 142 (1858).

Soaresia Sch.-Bip. Compositae.

Adopted by: Baker in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. II. 150 (1873); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 236 (1873); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 130 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 526 (1905).—Species 1, Western Brazil.

Standard species: *S. velutina* Sch.-Bip., the type.

Soaresia Fr. Allem. Moraceae.

Bentham in Kew Journ. Bot. v. 270 (1853) gives some account of the Proceedings of the Vellozian Society of Rio de Janeiro, and he enumerates certain of their botanical papers, amongst which he quotes "(6) Account of an excursion to the Fazenda de Guaxindiba, near San Gonçalo, with the description of a new genus of Artocarpeae, by Dr. Allemão." Then Bentham adds "*Soaresia nitida* is the name the author here gives to what appears to be a good genus, allied in some respects to *Pseudolmedia* of Trécul."

These remarks of Bentham are added here because up to the present the original citation (1857) of the generic name has not been checked, the work not being in the Kew Library. The genus, however, has not been considered as independent since the time of Allemão, and only one other species has been recorded, *S. ilicifolia* Glaz. Most botanists reduce it to *Clarisia* Ruiz & Pav. (1794), cf. Index Kewensis, p. 928; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 121; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 522.

Although *Soaresia* Allem. is unlikely ever to be revived as an independent genus, the case for the conservation of *Soaresia* Sch.-Bip. is not a very strong one. It is a very small genus (only one species) and of no economic value. Unless the name is conserved, however, a new one must be found for the genus, and in order to avoid making a new generic name, *Soaresia* Sch.-Bip. is here put forward for conservation.

7414 Solandra Sw. in Vet.-Akad. Handl. Stockh. viii. 300, t. 11 (1787)

versus

Solandra L. Syst. ed. 10, 1269 (1759).

Solandra Murr. in Comm. Goett. 1783-4, vi. 21, t. 1 (1785).

Solandra Sw. Solanaceae.

Adopted by: Sw. Prodr. iii. 42 (1788); Schreb. Gen. ii. 793 (1791); Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. i. 386, t. 9 (1797); Willd. Sp. Pl. i. 936 (1798); Pers. Syn. i. 218 (1805); Spreng. Syst. i. 701 (1825); Lindl. Bot. Reg. xviii. t. 1551 (1832); G. Don, Gen. Syst. iv. 475 (1837); Endl. Gen. 664, n. 3846 (1839); Mart. Fl. Bras. x.

158 (1846) ; Miers in Lond. Journ. Bot. v. 148 (1846) ; Dunal in DC. Prodr. xiii. I. 533 (1852) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 901 (1876) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIB. 27 (1891) ; Britton & Rusby in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 1899, 199 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 451 (1904) ; N. E. Br. in Kew Bull. 1911, 345 ; L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. vi. 3180 (1917) ; Urban, Symb. Antill. viii. 625 (1921).—About six species from Trop. America.

Standard species : *S. grandiflora* Sw., the original species.

Solandra L. Umbelliferae.

This genus has been retained by Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1407 (1763) ; Adans. Fam. ii. 102 (1763) ; Crantz, Umbellif. 122 (1767) ; Scop. Introd. 108 (1777). Since that time it appears to have been sunk by almost all botanists either under *Hydrocotyle* L. (1753) or under *Centella* L. (1760) and it seems very unlikely that it will be revived as an independent genus in the future.

Solandra Murr. Malvaceae.

This genus was adopted by Pers. Syst. 661 (1797) [Linné, Syst. Veg. ed. 15] ; Cav. Diss. v. 279, t. 136 (1788) ; Juss. Gen. 273 (1789) ; Poir. Dict. xlix. 404 (1827).

It is, however, now universally reduced to *Hibiscus* L. (1753).

As the genus *Solandra* Sw. is kept up by almost all botanists as seen from the many references quoted above, and as the two earlier homonyms are usually reduced, there is a strong case in favour of the conservation of the name *Solandra* Sw.

The genus is well known botanically and horticulturally. There is no later synonym available. It is true the generic name *Swartzia* J. F. Gmel. Syst. ii. 360 (1791) is a later synonym, but that is virtually a nomen rejiciendum as the name *Swartzia* Schreb. (1791) is conserved. See Internat. Rules, ed. 3, p. 98 (1935). There is also the name *Solandera* O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. ii. 452 (1891) but this is merely an orthographic "correction." In order to avoid many nomenclatural changes therefore, and to retain this well known name, it is put forward unhesitatingly for conservation.

8918 **Sommerfeltia** Less. Syn. Compos. 189 (1832)

versus

Sommerfeldtia Schumach. & Thonn. Beskr. Guin. Pl. 331 (1827).

Sommerfeltia Flörke apud Sommerfeldt in K. Norske Vidensk. Skrift. vol. ii. II. 60 (1827).

Sommerfeltia Less. Compositae.

Adopted by : DC. Prodr. v. 302 (1836) ; Endl. Gen. 380, n. 2344 (1837) ; Meissn. Gen. 185 (1839) (*Sommerfeldtia*) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. x. 31 (1841) ; Walp. Rep. ii. 952 (1843) (*Sommerfeldtia*) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 275 (1873) ; Baker in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. III. 26 (1882) ; Baill. Hist. Pl. viii. 140 (1882) ;

Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 166 (1890) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 534 (1905) ; Arech. Fl. Urug. iii. (An. Mus. Nac. Montevideo, vi.) p. 200, t. 36 (1908).—One species from Brazil.

Standard species : *S. spinulosa* (Spreng.) Less., the type.

Sommerfeldtia Schumach. & Thonn. Leguminosae.

This genus included one species only, *S. obovata* Schumach. & Thonn. As far as can be ascertained the genus has never been kept up and is unanimously reduced to *Drepanocarpus* G.F.W. Mey. (1818), cf. Pfeiffer, Nomencl. Bot. ii. II. 1195 (1874) ; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 524 (1903) and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 239 (1900).

Sommerfeltia Flörke apud Sommerfelt. Peltigeraceae.

The above reference is taken from Zahlbr. Cat. Lichen. Univ. iii. 418 (1925) and refers to *Sommerfeltia arctica* Flörke. The writer has been unable to consult the actual work, so it is not certain whether the generic description appears in the same place.

For the purposes of this paper, however, it is sufficient to state that this lichen genus is no longer kept up, being regarded as synonymous with *Solorina* Ach. (1808).

The genus *Sommerfeltia* Less. is retained in all works dealing with that group. It is monotypic, and as far as can be ascertained there is no later synonym. In order, therefore, not to make a new generic name, *Sommerfeltia* Less. is here put forward for conservation. Neither of the earlier homonyms appears in the least likely to be revived as an independent genus.

4957 *Sparrmannia* L. f. Suppl. 41, 265 (1781)

versus

Sparmannia Buc'hoz, Pl. Nouv. Découv. t. 1, p. 3 (1779).

The generic name *Sparrmannia* L. f. has been spelt with one "r" or two, both by the author himself and by subsequent botanists.

Linné f. described the genus on page 41 of his Supplementum, where he spelt the name *Sparmannia*, and stated that it was in memory of A. Sparrmann. Later on in the same work on page 265, he describes the species, and there the genus is spelt *Sparrmannia*. In the Index to the work, the name is also spelt *Sparrmannia*. The spelling *Sparrmannia* is more correct philologically than *Sparmannia*, and it should, therefore, be adopted in accordance with International Rules, ed. 3, Art. 71, (2) : 1935.

Sparrmannia L. f. Tiliaceae.

This very well known generic name has been adopted by almost all botanists including : Thunb. Nov. Gen. v. 88 (1784) ; Schreb. Gen. i. 355 (1789) ; Juss. Gen. 290 (1789) ; Thunb. Prodr. ii. 92 (1800) ; Willd. Sp. Pl. ii. 1160 (1800) ; Pers. Syn. ii.

64 (1807) ; DC. Prodr. i. 503 (1824) ; Spreng. Syst. ii. 572 (1825) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. i. 541 (1831) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. iv. 5 (1835) ; Meissn. Gen. 37 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 1007, n. 5369 (1839) ; Harv. in Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. i. 223 (1859-60) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 235 (1862) ; Masters in Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. i. 260 (1868) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. VI. 22 (1890) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 306 (1901) ; Thonner, Fl. Pl. Afr. 350 (1915) ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 399 (1926).—About four species from Tropical and South Africa.

Standard species : *S. africana* L. f., the type.

Sparmannia Buc'hoz. Scrophulariaceae.

This genus has never been kept up. It is however an earlier name for the genus *Rehmannia* Libosch. and on this account the generic name *Rehmannia* Libosch. ex Fisch. & Mey. Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. i. 36 (1835), has been conserved against *Sparmannia* Buc'hoz—see Internat. Rules Bot. Nomencl. ed. 3, 107 (1935).

In Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 590 (1903), there is indexed the name *Vossianthus* O.K. 1900 (Gaertnerisch. Centr. Bl. : 653) as a new name for *Sparmannia* L. f. No subsequent botanist has adopted this name. For such a well known genus as *Sparmannia* L.f., important both from a botanical and horticultural standpoint, the writer has no hesitation in recommending the name for conservation. Although the earlier *Sparmannia* is a nomen rejiciendum and therefore cannot be used again, the later homonym, *Sparmannia* L. f. cannot be used unless it is conserved (Art. 61).

5589 **Spermolepis** Brongn. & Gris in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, x. 577 (1863)

versus

Spermolepis Raf. Neogenyt. 2 (1825).

Spermolepis Brongn. & Gris. Myrtaceae.

Adopted by : Brongn. & Gris in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. V. ii. 136 (1864) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 710 (1865) ; Brongn. & Gris in Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, iv. t. 9, p. 22 (1868) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. VII. 88 (1893) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 349 (1903) ; Guillaumin, Cat. Pl. Phan. N. Caled. 74 (1911) extr. from Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille, Sér. II. ix. 146 (1911) ; Heckel in Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille, Sér. II. x. 207, t. 1 (1912).—Two species from New Caledonia.

Standard species : *S. gummifera* Brongn. & Gris, the better known of the two original species.

Spermolepis Raf. Umbelliferae.

Adopted by : Coulter & Rose in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. vii. 87 (1900) ; Robinson in Rhodora, x. 34 (1908) ; Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. N. States & Canada, ed. 2, ii. 651 (1913).

As the genus *Spermolepis* Raf. has been recently revived by certain American botanists it would be unwise to suggest the later name *Spermolepis* Brongn. & Gris for conservation, especially as the latter is such a small genus having only a limited distribution. A later synonym of *Spermolepis* Brongn. & Gris is *Arillastrum* Panch. ex Brongn. & Gris in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, xiv. 253 (1867), but this name could not date from the reference just quoted, as Brongn. and Gris did not recognise the genus as distinct from *Spermolepis*, but included *Arillastrum* Panch. MS. in it. This name can either be established for *Spermolepis*, or a new name may be found for the genus concerned. *Spermolepis* Brongn. & Gris, therefore, is *not* recommended for conservation.

6670 **Spirolobium** Baill. in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris, 773 (1889)
versus
Spirolobium Orb. Voy. Amér. Mérid. vii. Pt. I., Sert. Patag. t. 13
(1839).

Spirolobium Baill. Apocynaceae.

Adopted by: Baill. Hist. Pl. x. 215 (1891); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. II. 174 (1895); Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 530 (1903); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 409 (1904).—One species from Cambodia.

Standard species: *S. cambodianum* Baill., the type.

Spirolobium Orb. Leguminosae.

This genus contains only one species, the one originally described by d'Orbigny. As far as can be ascertained, the genus has never been retained by any subsequent botanist; it is universally sunk under *Prosopis* L. (1767).

Although *Spirolobium* Baill. is a small genus (monotypic) and of restricted distribution, it nevertheless has no synonyms. Therefore if the name is not conserved, it will be necessary to give it a new name, and since the earlier *Spirolobium* Orb. is universally sunk, the generic name *Spirolobium* Baill. (Apocynaceae) is here recommended for conservation, in order to avoid any nomenclatural change.

913 **Spiroonema** Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 47 (1840)

versus

Spiroonema Raf. Fl. Tellur. iv. 92 (1836).

Spiroonema Lindl. Commelinaceae.

Adopted by: Endl. Gen. Suppl. 1, 1356, n. 1031/2 (1841); Meissn. Gen. i. 406 (1842); Spach, Vég. Phan. xiii. 122 (1846); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 854 (1883); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. IV. 69 (1888); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 58 (1900); Brückner in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xva. 171 (1930).—Probably two species from Mexico.

Standard species: *S. fragrans* Lindl., the type.

Spironema Raf. Lauraceae.

This genus of Rafinesque is not kept up by any botanists. It is regarded as being synonymous with the genus *Cassytha* L. 1753 (see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 179).

There is still another *Spironema* of a later date, namely, *Spironema* Hochst. in Flora, xxv. 226 (1842), Verbenaceae; it was, however, published as a synonym of *Cyclonema* Hochst. Both these names are now reduced to *Clerodendron*.

The genus *Spironema* Lindl., Commelinaceae, appears to have no later available name; therefore, since it has always been accepted, and in order to save any nomenclatural change, it is here recommended for conservation.

2250 **Spirostachys** S. Wats. in Proc. Amer. Acad. ix. 125 (1874)
versus

Spirostachys Ung.-Sternb., Vers. Syst. Salicorn. 100 (1866).

Spirostachys Sonder in Linnaea, xxiii. 106 (1850).

Spirostachys S. Wats. Chenopodiaceae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 63 (1880); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. 1A. 74 (1893); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 144 (1900); Jepson, Fl. Calif. Pt. 4, 444 (1914).—Species about 3 from North and South America.

Standard species: *S. occidentalis* S. Wats., the type.

Spirostachys Sond. Euphorbiaceae.

Adopted by: Walp. Ann. iii. 360 (1853); Baill. Étud. Gen. Euphorb. 521, 522 (1858), where he makes the new species *S. madagascariensis*; Pax in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Euphorb.-Hippom. 153 (1912).

Pax has revived this genus and includes in it four species (1) *S. venenifera* Pax based on *Excoecaria venenifera* Pax (1894), (2) *S. synandra* Pax (*Excoecaria synandra* Pax), (3) *S. africana* Sond., and (4) *S. glomeriflora* Pax (*Excoecaria glomeriflora* Pax).

He excludes from the genus *Spirostachys* *madagascariensis* Baill., which he regards as *Excoecaria madagacariensis* Müll.-Arg.

The type species is *S. africana* Sond.

Spirostachys Ung.-Sternb. Chenopodiaceae.

Ungern-Sternberg quotes as synonyms of this generic name:

Halostachydis C. A. Meyer spec.

Halocnemi Bieb. spec.

Halopepleos spec. Bunge MS.

and the species *Spirostachys Ritteriana* Ung.-Sternb. was founded on *Halostachys Ritteriana* Moq.-Tand. This was, and is, the only species included in the genus. At the present time it appears to be almost universally sunk under *Heterostachys*, see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 144, also Index Kewensis, ii. p. 967. Post & Kuntze, however, keep it up as a genus of *Blitaceae*.

As the genus *Spirostachys* Sond., Euphorbiaceae, is kept up, it seems very inadvisable to suggest *Spirostachys* S. Wats. for conservation, especially as there already exists a valid name for this genus, namely, *Allenrolfea* O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. ii. 545 (1891), where the species of *Spirostachys* are also transferred to *Allenrolfea*.

4715 *Stachyanthus* Engl. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 227 (1897)

versus

Stachyanthus DC. Prodr. v. 84 (1836).

Stachyanthus Engl. Icacinaceae.

Adopted by: Engl. Jahrb. xxiv. 487 (1898); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 293 (1901); and by Spencer Moore in Journ. Bot. 1920, lviii. 221, where he makes two new species.—Species three, from Cameroons, Nigeria and Belgian Congo.

Standard species: *S. Zenkeri* Engl., the type.

Stachyanthus DC. Compositae.

Adopted by: Endl. Gen. 362, n. 2229 (1837); Meissn. Gen. 177 (1838); Spach, Vég. Phan. x. 39 (1841).

This genus appears to be included by almost all botanists under *Eremanthus* Less. (1829), see Index Kewensis, ii. 971; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 526, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 531. In Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. II. 168 (1873) *Stachyanthus* is regarded as a section of the genus *Eremanthus*.

It does not seem likely that it will be restored to independent generic rank.

In Post and Kuntze, Lexic. p. 531, mention is made of still another *Stachyanthus* attributed to Bl. (1855) = *Phyllorchis* (1809).

Up to the present the writer has been unable to trace the name *Stachyanthus* Bl. (1855).

Stachyanthus Engl., Icacinaceae, is a small genus with only three species. There is, however, no later valid name for the genus, and therefore in order not to have any changes in nomenclature *Stachyanthus* Engl. is put forward for conservation.

****Stapeliopsis*** Pillans in S. Afr. Gard. 1928, xviii. 32. Asclepiadaceae.

Stapeliopsis Choux in Compt. Rend. 1931, cxciii. 1444, 1446. Asclepiadaceae.

Stapeliopsis Phillips in Fl. Pl. S. Afr. xii. t. 445 (1932). Asclepiadaceae.

Stapeliopsis Pillans.

1 species, *S. Neronis* Pillans from Namaqualand.

Stapeliopsis Choux.

1 species, *S. madagascariensis* Choux from Madagascar.

This name has been changed to *Stapelianthus* Choux—see Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille, 1934, Sér. V. ii. Fasc. 3, 6, in obs., et in adnot.

Stapeliopsis Phillips.

1 species, *S. Cooperi* (N. E. Brown) Phillips from S. Africa, which is based on *Stapelia Cooperi*.

This genus has been re-named *Stultitia* Phillips in Fl. Pl. S. Afr. xiii. t. 520 (1933), and the species *Stapeliopsis Cooperi* = *Stultitia Cooperi*. Another species has been added to the genus, namely *Stultitia Tapscottii* (Verdoorn) Phillips, l.c.: *Stapelia Tapscottii*.

Therefore *Stapeliopsis* Pillans stands in accordance with the rule of Priority.

1057 **Steinmannia** Phil. f. Anal. Univ. Chile, lxxv. 65 [10] (1884)

versus

Steinmannia Opiz, Seznam, 93 (1852).

Steinmannia Phil. f. Liliaceae.

Adopted by : Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 66 (1900) ; Krause in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, 324 (1930) ; Hutchinson, Fam. Fl. Pl. ii. 132 (1934).—One species from Chile.

Standard species : *S. graminifolia* Phil. f., the type.

Steinmannia Opiz. Polygonaceae.

This genus is universally reduced to *Rumex*. Originally the author assigned to it two species, and no botanist has subsequently added to this.

Intrinsically the generic name *Steinmannia* Phil. f. has little claim for conservation. It is a monotypic genus, very little known and of restricted distribution. If the name is not conserved, however, a new name must be given to the genus, and as the earlier homonym *Steinmannia* is universally reduced, it seems desirable to conserve the name *Steinmannia* Phil. f. for the Liliaceous genus.

2719 **Stenanthera** (Oliv.) Engl. & Diels in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin, iii. 57 (1900)

versus

Stenanthera R. Br. Prodr. 538 (1810).

Stenanthera (Oliv.) Engl. & Diels. Annonaceae.

Adopted by : Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 174 (1900) ; Engl. Monogr. Afr. Pfl.-Fam. vi. Annonac. p. 67 (1901) ; De Wild. Études Fl. Bas- et Moyen-Congo (Ann. Mus. Congo, Bot. Sér. V.) i. 45 (1903) ; Hutchinson & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. i. 56 (1927).—Species about 8 from Tropical Africa.

Standard species : *S. myristicifolia* (Oliv.) Engl. & Diels.

Stenanthera R. Br. Epacridaceae.

Adopted by : Bot. Reg. iii. t. 218 (1817) ; Lodd. Bot. Cab. iii. t. 228 (1818) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. v. 469, n. 770 (1819) ; Spreng. Gen. i. 137, n. 685 (1830) ; Meissn. Gen. 248 (1839) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. ix. 435 (1840).

Stenanthera R. Br. is now included in *Styphelia* Sm., see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 386, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 534.

Although *Stenanthera* R. Br. is not likely to be revived, the generic name *Stenanthera* (Oliv.) Engl. & Diels is not proposed for conservation because Exell in Journ. Bot. 1935, lxxiii. Suppl. p. 5 has proposed a new name for it, namely, *Neostenanthera*, and has also made one new species and seven new combinations under that name.

4261 *Stenocalyx* Turcz. in Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. xxxi. Pt. I. 393 (1858)

versus

Stenocalyx Berg in Linnaea, xxvii. 309 (1856).

Stenocalyx Turcz. Malpighiaceae.

This genus contains one species only, namely *S. involuta* Turcz. from Colombia.

It is "kept up" by Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 265 (1901) and by Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 635 (1903).

Stenocalyx Berg. Myrtaceae.

Adopted by : Mart. Fl. Bras. xiv. I. 335 (1857), and more recently by Barb. Rodr. Myrt. Parag. 8 (1903).

Although *Stenocalyx* Berg has been reduced to *Eugenia* by a large number of botanists, such as Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. i. 719, and Dalla Torre & Harms, p. 348, the fact that it has been revived as lately as 1903 by Barbosa Rodrigues makes it very undesirable to conserve the name *Stenocalyx* Turcz. for the Malpighiaceae genus, which is monotypic, very little known, and has a restricted distribution. It will be necessary to find a new name for this genus.

Stenocalyx Turcz. is not put forward for conservation.

7227 *Stenogyne* Benth. in Bot. Reg. sub t. 1292 (1830)

versus

Stenogyne Cass. in Dict. Sc. Nat. l. 491, 493 (1827).

Stenogyne Benth. Labiatae.

Adopted by : Benth. Labiat. 654 (1835) ; Don. Gen. Syst. iv. 859 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 630, n. 3675 (1838) ; Walp. Rep. iii. 900, 991 (1845) ; DC. Prodr. xii. 555 (1848) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1217 (1876) ; Hook. Ic. Pl. xiii. p. 37, t. 1248 (1877) ; Drake, Ill. Fl. Ins. Pacif. p. 52, t. 23 (1886) ; Hillebr. Fl. Haw.

Isl. 354 (1888); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIA. 221 (1895); Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 535 (1903); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 435 (1904); L  veill   in Fedde, Repert. x. 150 (1911); Forbes, Occas. Papers Bishop Mus. Honolulu, vi. 66 (1916).—About seventeen species from the Sandwich Islands.

Standard species : *S. rugosa* Benth., one of the three original species.

Stenogyne Cass. Compositae.

No species appears to have been described under this name. It is universally treated as a synonym of *Eriocephalus* L., see Index Kewensis, ii. p. 990; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 557 and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 535 [*Stenogyne*].

The name *Stenogyne* has also been used by Franchet in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, xxxi. 375 (1884), as a section of *Gentiana*.

As can be seen *Stenogyne* Benth. is an important and fairly large genus of Labiatae inhabiting the Sandwich Islands. If the name is not conserved, a new name will have to be given to the genus. Since the earlier homonym *Stenogyne* Cass. is universally included in *Eriocephalus*, the later homonym *Stenogyne* Benth. is now recommended for conservation.

3754 *Sutherlandia* R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iv. 327 (1812)
versus

Sutherlandia J. F. Gmel. Syst. ii. 1027 (1791).

Sutherlandia R. Br. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. ii. 243 (1822); DC. Prodr. ii. 273 (1825); Spreng. Syst. iii. 242, n. 2551 (1826); G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 247 (1832); Meissn. Gen. 88 (1838); Endl. Gen. 1276, n. 6566 (1840); Walp. Rep. i. 683 (1842); Harv. in Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 212 (1861–62); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 503 (1865); Carr. in Rev. Hort. 1870–71, 611 (1871); Bois, Dict. Hort. 1140 (1893–99); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 233 (1900); Bolus & Wolley Dod in Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc. xiv. III. 257 (1903); Sim, Native Timbers S. Africa, 226 (1921); Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 328 (1926); M. R. Levyns, Guide Fl. Cape Penins. 153 (1929); Burt Davy, Man. Fl. Pl. & Ferns Transvaal, 358 (1932); Phillips & Dyer in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. i. 67 (1934).—About six species from South Africa.

Standard species : *S. frutescens* (L.) R. Br.

Sutherlandia J. F. Gmel. Sterculiaceae.

This genus is now sunk under *Heritiera* Dryand. It contained only one species, *S. littoralis* J. F. Gmel., which has become *Heritiera littoralis*. It seems extremely unlikely that anyone will wish to revive this genus.

There is yet another *Sutherlandia* that may be mentioned, namely, *Sutherlandia* Räusch. ex Steud. Nomencl. ed. 2, ii. 652 (1841). It is doubtful to what this name refers. In Pfeiffer, Nomencl. Bot. p. 1321 the reference is followed by "Quid?".

For the purpose of the present paper, therefore, the name need not be taken into consideration.

Sutherlandia R. Br. was based on *Colutea frutescens* L. It is a very well known genus with a wide geographical range in South Africa. Phillips & Dyer in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. i. pp. 69-80, have given a very comprehensive review of it, recognising six species and one variety; formerly the genus was considered to contain one very variable species. Phillips and Dyer have retained the name *Sutherlandia* R. Br. hoping that it will be conserved against the earlier *Sutherlandia* J. F. Gmel.

The name, accordingly, is here recommended without hesitation for conservation.

3582 *Sweetia* Spreng. Syst. ii. 171, 213 (1825)

versus

Sweetia DC. Prodr. ii. 381 (1825).

Sweetia Spreng. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : Spreng. Gen. i. 352 (1830); Benth. in Journ. Linn. Soc. viii. 261 (1865); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 559 (1865); Mart. Fl. Bras. xv. II. p. 3, t. 2 (1870); Taub. in Flora, lxxv. 82 (1892); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 189 (1892); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 221 (1900); Harms in Engl. Jahrb. xxxiii. Beibl. lxxii. 26 (1903); Pulle, Enum. Pl. Surinam, 221 (1906); Harms in Engl. Jahrb. xlii. 211 (1908).—About twelve species from South America.

Standard species : *S. fruticosa* Spreng., the type.

Sweetia DC. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : Reichb. Conspl. 150 (1828); G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 342 (1832); Spach, Vég. Phan. i. 156 (1834); Meissn. Gen. 93 (1837).

According to Index Kewensis, ii. 1019, five species are recorded under this generic name, all of which are reduced—two to *Galactia* P. Br., one to *Derris*, one to *Tephrosia*, and one is followed by its locality.

Although this genus was retained by some of the older botanists as seen above, it is not now recognised as an independent genus. Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 243, include it under *Galactia*, as also do Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 544 (1903).

It will be noticed that the date of both *Sweetia* Spreng. and *Sweetia* DC. is the same, namely 1825, and the writer has been unable to ascertain which was published first. The author who

next mentioned the genera was Reichb. in his *Conspectus*, and there he keeps up *Sweetia* DC. and makes *Sweetia* Spreng. a synonym of *Acosmium*.

On account of the uncertainty of dates it seems desirable to draw up this case for the conservation of the name *Sweetia* Spreng. which is now universally kept up, It is a well known genus with wide distribution in South America. *Sweetia* Spreng. is here recommended for conservation.

***Symphyglossum** Schlechter in *Orchis*, 1919, xiii. 8
versus

Symphyoglossum Turcz. in *Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* xxi. I. 255 (1848).

Symphyglossum Schlechter. Orchidaceae.

Two species from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

Standard species: *S. sanguineum* (Reichb. f.) Schlechter,
one of the two original species.

Symphyoglossum Turcz. Asclepiadaceae.

This genus is reduced to *Cynanchum* Linn. It contained one species *S. hastatum* Turcz., which is reduced to *Cynanchum Wilfordi*, see *Index Kewensis*, ii. 1021, and Dalla Torre & Harms, *Gen. Siphonog.* 414.

Symphyglossum Schlechter is a small genus, and if considered independent, will have to receive a new name unless the present name is conserved.

As *Symphyoglossum* Turcz. is now reduced to *Cynanchum* L., the name *Symphyglossum* Schlechter may be conserved if it is considered advisable.

***Synandrodaphne** Gilg in *Engl. Jahrb.* liii. 362 (1915)
versus

Synandrodaphne Meissn. in *DC. Prodr.* xv. I. 176 (1864).

Synandrodaphne Gilg. Thymelaeaceae.

One species from the Cameroons.

Standard species: *S. paradoxa* Gilg, the type.

Synandrodaphne Meissn. Lauraceae.

Modern botanists do not regard this genus as independent. It is sunk under *Nectandra* Roland ex Rottb., see Dalla Torre & Harms, *Gen. Siphonog.* 177, and Post & Kuntze, *Lexic.* 545. It originally contained two species, and no subsequent species have been added.

It is reasonable to assume that as far as the earlier homonym is concerned, there is no obstacle to the conservation of the later homonym. Therefore, if it is considered desirable the name *Synandrodaphne* Gilg may be conserved.

1260 **Syringodea** Hook. f. in Bot. Mag. t. 6072 (1873)

versus

Syringodea D. Don in Edinb. New Phil. Journ. xvii. 155 (1834).

Syringodea Hook. f. Iridaceae.

Adopted by : Fl. des Serres, Sér. II. x. t. 2096 (1874) ; Baker in Journ. Bot. xiv. 67 (1876) ; Klatt in Abh. Nat. Ges. Halle, xv. 402 (1882) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 693 (1883) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. V. 143 (1888) ; Baker in Kew Bull. 1893, 158 ; Baker in Dyer, Fl. Cap. vi. 34 (1896) ; Baker in Kew Bull. 1897, 281 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 80 (1900) ; Phillips in Ann. S. Afr. Mus. ix. 125 (1913) ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 169 (1926) ; Diels in Engl. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xva. 475 (1930) ; Hutchinson, Fam. Fl. Pl. ii. 140 (1934).—Ten species from Western and Central Districts of South Africa.

Standard species : *S. pulchella* Hook. f.

Syringodea D. Don. Ericaceae.

Adopted by : D. Don, Gen. Syst. iii. 818 (1834) ; Knowles & Westc. Floral Cab. i. 81 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. Suppl. i. 1411, n. 4313b (1839).

It will be noticed in Index Kewensis, ii. 1026, that D. Don transferred a very large number of *Erica* species to his new genus. The genus, however, is now not kept up, being universally reduced to *Erica* L., see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 384 (1903) and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 547 (1903).

From the above bibliography under *Syringodea* Hook. f. Iridaceae, it will be seen that the genus is kept up by most botanists. It is a well-known genus and unless the name is conserved, it will have to receive a new name, thereby causing many nomenclatural changes.

As the earlier homonym is never likely to be revived, *Syringodea* Hook. f. is here recommended for conservation.

8976 **Tafalla** D. Don in Edinb. New Phil. Journ. xi. 273 (1831)

versus

Tafalla Ruiz & Pav. Fl. Peruv. & Chil. Prodr. 136, t. 29 (1794).

Tavalla Pers. Syn. ii. 633 (1807).

Tafallaea O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. ii. 565 (1891).

Tafalla D. Don. Compositae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 300 (1873) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 185 (1890) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 537 (1905) ; Mattfeld in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin, x. 775 (1929).—About five species from South America.

Standard species : *T. ferruginea* (Ruiz & Pav.) D. Don, one of the two original species.

Tafalla Ruiz & Pav. Chloranthaceae.

Six species are recorded under this name in Index Kewensis, ii. 1031, and all are reduced to *Hedyosmum*. The species were all made by the original authors Ruiz & Pav. All botanists appear to have regarded this genus as synonymous with *Hedyosmum* with the exception of Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 548, where the genus is kept up, and *Hedyosmum* Sw. 1788, non Mitch. 1748, is quoted as a synonym under it.

As Mitch. 1748 is pre-Linnean it is obvious that *Hedyosmum* Sw. 1788 stands, and *Tafalla* Ruiz and Pav. (1794) becomes the synonym. The original spelling *Tafalla* must, according to the International Rules, be retained; it may not be "corrected" to "Tafallaea."

Another spelling variant is *Tavalla* Pers. (1807), which also cannot stand.

The genus *Tafalla* D. Don, Compositae, is not a very large genus, nor even very well known. If the name is not conserved, the correct name for the genus will be the later synonym *Loricaria* Wedd. Chloris Andin. i. 165, t. 27*, A, B, C (1855), under which name some of the transferences from *Tafalla* have already been made.

In the circumstances, therefore, the name *Tafalla* D. Don is not recommended for conservation.

****Tainiopsis*** Hayata, Ic. Pl. Formos. iv. 63 (1914). Orchidaceae.
Tainiopsis Schlechter in Orchis, 1915, ix. 10. Orchidaceae.

Tainiopsis Hayata was based on *Tainia unguiculata* Hook. f., and being the earlier of the two names cited above, stands.

Tainiopsis Schlechter was published in February, 1915. The genus was based on *Tainia barbata* Lindl., and being a later homonym the name cannot stand without conservation. Even if such a course were considered advisable it is not necessary, as Rolfe in Orch. Rev. 1915, xxiii. 326, made the genus *Eriodes* and based it on the same type *Tainia barbata* Lindl. The correct name for the genus, therefore, is *Eriodes*, and for the species *Eriodes barbata* (Lindl.) Rolfe.

7142 ***Tamonea*** Aubl. Hist. Pl. Guian. Franç. ii. 659, t. 268 (1775)
versus

Tamonea Aubl. l.c. i. 441 [t. 175, as *Fothergilla*] (1775).

Tamonea Aubl. l.c. ii. 659. Verbenaceae.

It is doubtful whether according to the International Rules this *Tamonea* is a later homonym of *Tamonea* Aubl. l.c. i. 441, Melastomataceae. The names were published in vol. i. and in vol. ii., which are both dated 1775.

Aublet himself however in the Index to his work keeps up *Tamonea* (Verbenac.) vol. ii. p. 659, but he does not index *Tamonea* from vol. i. under that name, but changes it to *Fothergilla admirabilis* in the index, and on the plate it is named *Fothergilla Mirabilia*.

Since the author himself kept up *Tamonea* Aubl. (Verbenac.) and it has been retained by almost all botanists subsequently, it seems reasonable to regard the two names as of the same date and to reject the one and keep up the other in accordance with the author's decision. The name *Tamonea* Aubl. (Verbenaceae) stands without conservation.

The *Tamonea* published in vol. i. is included in the list of nomina rejicienda in favour of *Miconia* Ruiz & Pav. (1794), nomen conservandum.

7143 **Tatea** F. Muell. in Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. vi. 33 (1883)
versus
Tatea Seem. Fl. Vit. 125 (1866).

Tatea F. Muell. Verbenaceae.

Adopted by : Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIA. 149 (1895) ;
Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 430 (1904).—Species 1
from Australia.

Standard species : *T. subacaulis* F. Muell., the type.

Tatea Seem. Rubiaceae.

This genus has been universally reduced to *Bikkia* Reinw. (1826). It had one species only, *T. portlandioides* Seem. See Index Kewensis, ii. p. 1038.

Tatea F. Muell. was a very small genus, one species only, with a restricted distribution. Recently Ewart and Davies, Fl. N. Territory, p. 239 (1917) have reduced *T. subacaulis* F. Muell. to *Avicennia officinalis* L. The name *Tatea* F. Muell., therefore, is not recommended for conservation.

5977 **Tauschia** Schlechtd. in Linnaea, ix. 607 (1835)
versus

Tauschia Preissler in Flora, xi. 44 (1828).

Tauschia Schlechtd. Umbelliferae.

Adopted by : Meissn. Gen. 149 (1838) ; Endl. Gen. 787, n. 4512 (1839) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. viii. 138 (1839) ; Walp. Rep. v. 907 (1846) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 882 (1867) ; Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Amer. i. 563 (1880) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. VIII. 170 (1898) ; Coulter & Rose in Proc. Wash. Acad. Sc. i. 134 (1900) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 368 (1903) ; K.-Pol. in Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 1914, n.s. xxviii. No. 1, 201 (1915) ; Macbride in Contrib. Gray Herb. lvi. 28 (1918) ; T. S. Brandegee in Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. x. 413 (1924) ; Pittier,

Man. Pl. Usuales Venez. 299 (1926) ; Mathias in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. xvii. 269 (1930).—From twelve to twenty-two species from Mexico.

Standard species : *T. nudicaulis* Schlechtd., the type.

Tauschia Preissler. Ericaceae.

Preissler included one species in his genus, namely, *T. hederifolia* Preissler, and no one has subsequently added any other. In fact the genus is universally sunk either under *Symphysia* Presl, see Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. p. 1356, or under *Hornemannia* Vahl, see Index Kewensis, ii. p. 1038 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 383, where *Symphysia* Presl is also included under *Hornemannia* ; and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 550. When Preissler published the name he regarded it as a genus of Loranthaceae. There appears to be no likelihood whatever of this genus ever being revived.

The genus *Tauschia* Schlechtd., Umbelliferae, is an important genus and very well known. It has been reviewed critically by Coulter & Rose in 1900, when they recognized eleven species. It has also been reviewed by Macbride in 1918 in Contrib. Gray Herb. lvi., and here he enlarges the limits of the genus to include some species of *Musenioopsis* (Gray) Coult. & Rose, *Donnell-smithia* Coult. & Rose and *Drudeophytum* Coult. & Rose, and makes ten new transferences, thus bringing up the number of species contained in the genus to about twenty-two.

As the earlier homonym is definitely sunk in synonymy, the writer has no hesitation in recommending the name *Tauschia* Schlechtd. for conservation.

8774 *Telmatophila* Mart. ex Baker in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. II. 170 (1873)

versus

"*Telmatophila* Ehrh." Beitr. iv. 147 (1789).

Telmatophila Mart. ex Baker. Compositae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 236 (1873) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 130 (1890) ; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 551 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 526 (1905).—One species from Brazil.

Standard species : *T. scolymastrum* Mart. ex Baker, the type.

"*Telmatophila* Ehrh." Juncaginaceae.

This name was one of Ehrhart's "nomina usualia." These were in effect uninomial specific names suggested for convenience. *Telmatophila* was proposed as a "nomen usuale" for *Scheuchzeria palustris* L. The name is not an earlier homonym of *Telmatophila* Mart. ex Baker and therefore the question of the conservation of the latter does not arise.

- 7339 **Tetradenia** Benth. in Bot. Reg. t. 1830 (1830), Labiatae
versus
2797 *Tetradenia* Nees in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. ii. 61 (1831), Lauraceae.
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Both these genera have been kept up by various botanists. According to the Rules, however, the name must be retained for the earlier genus *Tetradenia* Benth., Labiatae.
Tetradenia Nees (1831) has already been correctly renamed by Merrill in Philipp. Journ. Sc. i. Suppl. 56 (1906), as *Neolitsea*, this name being based on *Litsea* § *Neolitsea* Benth. *Tetradenia* Benth., having priority, stands without conservation.

- 5353 **Tetralix** Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 8 (1866)
versus

Tetralix Hill, Veg. Syst. iv. 18 (1762).
Tetralix [Haller] Zinn, Cat. 202 (1757).

Tetralix Griseb. Flacourtiaceae [Tiliaceae].

Adopted by: Benth & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 971 (1862-67); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 331 (1903); Urb. Symb. Antill. ix. 231 (1924), where he includes one new species, namely, *T. nipensis*, and places the genus in the family *Tiliaceae*; Gilg in Engl. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xxi. 457 (1925).—Species two from Cuba.

Standard species: *T. brachypetalus* Griseb., the type.

Tetralix [Haller] Zinn. Ericaceae.

This genus was first described by Haller in a pre-Linnaean work Enum. Stirp. Helv. i. 418 (1742). It was taken up by Zinn and afterwards by E. Meyer, Preuss. Pflanzengatt. 100 (1839), who made one binary combination *Tetralix septentrionalis* based on *Erica Tetralix* L. The genus has been kept up, as far as can be ascertained, only by Lorek, Fl. Pruss. Ed. 3, t. 98, fig. 529 (1848). Indeed, its very existence appears to have been overlooked by most botanists. Up to the present the name has been omitted from the Index Kewensis but it will be included in the current Supplement. It is exceedingly unlikely that the generic name will ever be revived.

Tetralix Hill. Compositae.

A very poorly described genus, which has never been kept up. It is universally sunk under *Cnicus* L. It contained only one species, *T. eriophora*, which is *Cnicus eriophorus*.

The genus *Tetralix* Griseb., Tiliaceae, has very little claim for conservation apart from avoiding any nomenclatural change; it is a small genus with restricted distribution. If the name is not conserved a new name will have to be given, and two new transferences will have to be made. In order to avoid this *Tetralix* Griseb. is here recommended for conservation.

8028 **Tetramerium** Nees in Benth. Bot. Voy. Sulphur, 147, t. 48 (1844)

versus

Tetramerium Gaertn. f. Fruct. iii. 90, t. 196 (1805).

Tetramerium Nees. Acanthaceae.

Adopted by : DC. Prodr. xi. 467 (1847) ; Seemann, Bot. Voy. Herald, 325, t. 68 (1856) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1121 (1876) ; Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Am. Bot. ii. 525 (1882) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIB. 331 (1895) ; Millsp. in Field Columb. Mus., Bot. Ser. i. 47 (1895) ; Rose in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. i. 349 (1895) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 485 (1905) ; Robinson & Bartlett in Proc. Amer. Acad. xliii. 58 (1907) ; Eastwood in Proc. Amer. Acad. xlv. 608 (1909) ; T. S. Brandegee in Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. iv. 386 (1913) ; L. A. M. Riley in Kew Bull. 1925, 229.—About seven species from Central America and Galapagos.

Standard species : *T. polystachyum* Nees.

Tetramerium Gaertn. f. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by : H. B. K. Nov. Gen. iii. 373 (1818) ; Cham. & Schlechtd. in Linnaea, iv. 29 (1829) ; Spreng. Gen. i. 90 (1830) ; Endl. Gen. 534, n. 3154b (1838) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. viii. 448 (1839).

This is not considered as an independent genus by the majority of botanists, being reduced to *Faramea* Aubl. (1775), see Index Kewensis, ii. 1051 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 506, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 504.

Henrya Nees in Benth. Bot. Voy. Sulphur, 148, t. 49 (1844), et in DC. Prodr. xi. 491 (1847), has been considered to be a synonym of *Tetramerium* Nees, Acanthaceae. It is an earlier homonym of *Henrya* Hemsl. (1889), Apocynaceae. Hemsley in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xix. 97 (1892) made a new name for the latter, namely, *Neohenrya* Hemsl., stating that American botanists regarded *Henrya* Nees as generically distinct from *Tetramerium*.

If the name *Tetramerium* Nees is not conserved, the correct name for the genus will become *Henrya* Nees for those who consider the two genera synonymous, otherwise a new name must be given to the genus. In order to avoid this, *Tetramerium* Nees is here put forward for conservation.

7510 **Tetranema** Benth. in Bot. Reg. t. 52 (1843)

versus

Tetranema Sweet, Hort. Brit. ed. 2, 149 (1830).

Tetranema Benth. Scrophulariaceae.

Adopted by : Hook. in Bot. Mag. lxx. t. 4070 (1844) ; Walp. Rep. iii. 251, 961 (1845) ; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 684 (1846) ; DC.

Prodr. x. 331 (1846) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 942 (1876) ; Regel in Gartenfl. xxxi. 277 (1882) ; J. D. Smith in Bot. Gaz. xiv. 29 (1889), where he makes one new species, namely, *T. evolutum* ; Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Amer. ii. 447 (1882) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIB. 66 (1891) ; J. M. Polak in Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. l. 88, t. 3, fig. 27, 28 (1900) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 456 (1904).—Species probably one from Mexico.

Standard species : *T. mexicanum* Benth., the type.

Tetranema Sweet. Leguminosae.

This monotypic genus has never been kept up by any other author. In the Index Kewensis, ii. 1051, and in Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 238, it is reduced to *Desmodium* Desv. (1813), and in Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 554, it is reduced to *Meibomia* Adans., sensu lato, including *Desmodium* Desv.

There is a third similar generic name, namely, *Tetranema* Aresch. in Nov. Act. Upsal. xiv. 418 (1850)—an algal genus. This genus is not kept up, being usually sunk under *Enteromorpha* (see De Toni, Syll. Alg. i. 118: 1889).

The small genus *Tetranema* Benth., Leguminosae, is very restricted in distribution. The case for the conservation of the name lies in the fact that otherwise a new name must be given to the genus. As the earlier homonym has not been kept up, and it is likely that no one would ever wish to revive it, the later homonym *Tetranema* Benth. is here put forward for conservation.

3284 **Thamnea** Soland. ex R. Br. in Abel, Narr. Journ. 374 (1818), nomen ; et ex Brongn. in Ann. Sc. Nat. viii. 386, t. 38 (1826) versus

Thamnia P. Br. Hist. Jam. 245 (1756).

Thamnea Soland. ex Brongn. Bruniaceae.

Adopted by : Reichb. Consp. 160, n. 4229 (1828) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 49 (1832) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. ii. 476 (1834) ; Meissn. Gen. 72 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 807, n. 4604 (1839) ; Sond. in Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 324 (1861–2) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 671 (1865) ; Oliv. in Journ. Linn. Soc. ix. 331 (1867) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. IIA. 134 (1891) ; Oliv. in Hook. Ic. Pl. xxiv. t. 2314 (1894) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 204 (1901) ; Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. 253 (1908) ; Dammer in Journ. Bot. 1912, l. Suppl. 2, 17 ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 289 (1926) ; Niedenzu & Harms in Engl. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xviii. 297 (1930).—About seven species from South Africa.

Standard species : *T. uniflora* Soland.

Thamnia R. Br. Flacourtiaceae.

The spellings *Thamnea* and *Thamnia* are looked upon as orthographic variants since both are derived from "*thamnos*" meaning a shrub.

Thamnia P. Br. is not kept up by any botanist; it is a nomen rejiciendum in respect of the conserved name *Laetia* Loeffl. (1758). See International Rules, ed. 3, p. 103.

There is a later synonym available in place of *Thamnea* Sol., Bruniaceae, namely, *Schinzafra* O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. i. 234 (1891), where four transferences are also made.

However, in view of the almost universal use of *Thamnea* Sol. in all literature concerned with this genus, it is strongly recommended that the name should be conserved, especially as the earlier homonym cannot be used.

***Thorelia** Gagnep. in Lecomte, Not. Syst. iv. 18 (1920)
versus

Thorelia Hance in Journ. Bot. xv. 268 (1877).

Thorelia Gagnep. Compositae.

One species from Indo-China (Laos).

Standard species: *T. montana* Gagnep., the type.

Thorelia Hance, olim incert. sed., jam Myrtaceae.

When Gagnepain created his genus *Thorelia* he pointed out that *Thorelia* Hance, a supposed new genus of Lythraceae was actually identical with *Tristania* R. Br. Myrtaceae. It had up to that time been regarded as a genus of uncertain position, see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 596, where it is placed among "genera incertae sedis." To quote the exact words of Gagnepain: "Un genre *Thorelia* avait déjà été créé par Hance, à propos d'une soi-disant Lythracée. Ce genre n'a pas survécu à un examen de Pierre et de moi; il est devenu synonyme de *Tristania*, une Myrtacée, puisque ce n'est pas autre chose que le *T. merguensis* Griffith. Le nom de *Thorelia* est donc devenu disponible et je suis heureux de saisir l'occasion qui s'offre de le faire rentrer dans la nomenclature, cette fois définitivement, je l'espère."

In view of the above, it seems very desirable to conserve the name *Thorelia* Gagnep.

4733 **Thouinia** Poit. in Ann. Mus. Paris, iii. 70, t. 6 (1804)
versus

Thouinia Linn. f. Suppl. 9, 89 (1781).

Thouinia Sm. Icon. Ined. i. t. 7 (1789).

Thouinia Poit. Sapindaceae.

Adopted by: Pers. Syn. i. 413 (1805); Humb. & Bonpl. Pl. Aequin. i. 198, t. 56 (1808); DC. Prodr. i. 612 (1824); Spreng. Gen. 312, n. 1594 (1830); G. Don, Gen. Syst. i. 671 (1831); Spach, Vég. Phan. iii. 40 (1834); Meissn. Gen. 52 (1837); Griseb. Fl. Brit. West Ind. Isl. 126 (1859); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 400 (1862); Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. V. 311 (1895);

Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 295 (1901); Urb. & Radlk. in Urb. Symb. Antill. vii. 275 (1912); Leonard in Journ. Wash. Acad. Sc. 1927, xvii. 69; Radlk. in Arkiv Bot. Stockh. xxia. No. 5, 8 (1927); Radlk. in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Sapindac. 435 (1932).—About twenty-seven species from West Indies, Central America and Mexico.

Standard species: *T. simplicifolia* Poit., the type, and the only one of the original species figured by Poiteau.

Thouinia Linn. f. 1781. Oleaceae.

This is a nomen rejiciendum in respect of *Linociera* Sw. (1791) (see International Rules Bot. Nomencl. ed. 3, 105: 1935).

Thouinia Sm. 1789. Convolvulaceae.

Adopted by: Schreber, Gen. ii. 793 (1791); Willd. Sp. Pl. i. 935, n. 339 (1798)—but almost universally sunk under *Humbertia* Lam., see Index Kewensis ii. 1069, Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 420 and Post & Kuntze, Lexic, p. 559.

Thouinia Poit. is very well known and is a large genus with a wide distribution. Of the later homonyms *Thouinia* Linn. f. is a nomen rejiciendum, and *Thouinia* Sm. appears very unlikely to be revived.

Thouinia Poit. is recommended for conservation, since failing this a new name must be given to the genus, which would involve many nomenclatural changes.

4239 **Thryallis** "Linn." Mart. Nov. Gen. & Spec. iii. 77, tt. 230, 231 (1829)

versus

Thryallis L. Spec. Pl. ed. 2, 554 (1762).

Thryallis Mart. Malpighiaceae.

Adopted by: Endl. Gen. 1063, n. 5583 (1839); A. Juss. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. II. xiii. 321 (1840); A. Juss. in Walp. Rep. v. 198 (1846); Griseb. in Mart. Fl. Bras. xii. I. 33 (1858); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 254 (1862); Niedenzu in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. IV. 68 (1890); S. Moore in Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II. iv. 324 (1895); Skottsberg in Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. n.s. xxxv. No. 6, t. 6, p. 31 (1901); Niedenzu in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Malpighiac. 574 (1928).—Species about five from Brazil.

Standard species: *T. longifolia* Mart., the type.

Thryallis L. Malpighiaceae.

Thryallis L. was based on *Fruticescens herba pisonis* Margr. Bras. 79, f. 3.

Adopted by: Gmelin, Syst. 684 (1791); Willd. Spec. Pl. ii. 570, n. 852 (1799); O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. i. 88 (1891); Rose in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xii. 279 (1909); Small in N. Am. Fl. xxv. 150 (1910); Blake in Contrib. Gray Herb. n.s. lii. 71 (1917).

The genus *Thryallis* L. 1762 is universally regarded as congeneric with *Galphimia* Cav. 1799, and *Galphimia* Cav. is kept up by almost all botanists, excluding those mentioned above—see Index Kewensis, ii. p. 1071 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 264.

Niedenzu in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Malpighiac. 574 discusses the nomenclature of these two genera. Linné, he states, made an error in his description and described his genus as "monogynous." Jussieu rejected the name since the type in the Linnean Herbarium was missing, and he has been followed by most subsequent authors, such as Grisebach, Bartling, Bentham, Hooker, Gray and Watson, etc. Cavanilles described three new species under his new genus *Galphimia*. Jussieu realized that the Linnean species cited above was congeneric with these three species and accordingly named it *G. brasiliensis* (L.) Juss. Niedenzu goes on to explain that Martius described the characters of his *Thryallis* and gave excellent descriptions, which shows that there exist two quite distinct genera, *Thryallis* L. 1762 and *Thryallis* Mart. (1829).

Actually Martius did not publish a new genus *Thryallis*, he erroneously placed his two new species in the Linnean genus *Thryallis*, and supplied a new generic description based on new material, therefore *Thryallis* "Mart." has no status in nomenclature, being a mere misidentification of *Thryallis* L.

The adoption of *Thryallis* L. under the rule of priority, by Gmelin, Willdenow, Kuntze, Rose, Small and Blake, was in strict accordance with the International Rules, ed. 1 (1905).

The adoption of *Thryallis* "Mart." on the other hand is contrary to a basic principle of all rules of nomenclature, namely, that a wrong identification must not be accepted as a valid name.

The correct name under the rules for this small Brazilian genus is *Hemsleya* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. i. 88 (1891).

Thryallis "Mart." is not recommended for conservation.

7914 *Thunbergia* Retz. in Phys. Saellsk. Handl. i. 163 (1776)

versus

Thunbergia Montin in Vet. Akad. Handl. Stockh. 288, t. 11 (1773).

Thunbergia Retz. Acanthaceae.

Adopted by : Linn. f. Suppl. 46, n. 1407 (1781) ; Schreb. Gen. ii. 426, n. 1058 (1791) ; Gmel. Syst. 934 (1791) ; Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 388 (1801) ; Gaertn. f. Fruct. iii. 22, t. 183 (1805) ; Pers. Syn. ii. 179 (1807) ; Endl. Gen. 697, n. 4027 (1839) ; DC. Prodr. xi. 54 (1847) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1072 (1876) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIB. 291 (1895) ; Burkill in Dyer, Fl. Trop. Afr. v. 8 (1899) ; C. B. Clarke in Dyer, Fl. Cap. v. 3 (1901) ; De Wild. Études Fl. Katanga (Ann. Mus. Congo, Bot. Sér. iv.) i. 134, t. 34, 35 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen.

Siphonog. 479 (1904) ; Engl. & Drude, Veg. der Erde, ix. i. I. 178 (1910) ; Turrill in Kew Bull. 1912, 361 ; Lindau in R. E. Fries, Wiss. Ergebn. Schwed. Rhod.-Congo-Exped. 1911-12, i. 302 (1916) ; L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 3337 (1917) ; Merrill in Philipp. Journ. Sc. 1922, xxi. 510 ; Craib in Kew Bull. 1926, 172 ; De Wild. Pl. Bequaert. iv. 418 (1928) ; S. Moore in Journ. Bot. 1929, lxxvii. 227.—Over 100 species from Tropical Africa, Asia and Australia.

Standard species : *T. capensis* Retz., the type.

Thunbergia Montin. Rubiaceae.

This genus has not been kept up, as far as can be ascertained, by any botanist ; it is reduced to *Gardenia*.

The universally accepted name *Thunbergia* Retz., Acanthaceae, is very strongly recommended for conservation—it is so very well known—the type of the tribe *Thunbergieae*—that the necessity for conserving it need not be dwelt upon, especially as the earlier homonym is never kept up.

238 **Thurberia** Benth. in Journ. Linn. Soc. xix. 58 (1881)

versus

Thurberia A. Gray in Mem. Amer. Acad. n.s. v. 308 (1855).

Synonyma priora rejicienda :—

Greenia Nutt. in Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. v. 142 (1837).

Sclerachne Torr. ex Trin. in Mém. Acad. St. Petersb. Sér. VI. vi. 273 (1845).

Thurberia Benth. Gramineae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 1118 (1883) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. II. 50 (1887) ; Benth. ex Vasey, Illustr. N. Amer. Grasses, i. I. t. 9 (1890) ; Hackel, True Grasses, 110 (1896) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 18 (1900).—Species one from Texas and Arkansas.

Standard species : *T. arkansana* Benth., the type.

Thurberia A. Gray. Malvaceae.

Adopted by : Tidestrom in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xl. 120 (1927).

Most authors regard *Thurberia* A. Gray as *Gossypium* L. (see Index Kewensis, ii. 1072) or as *Ingenhouzia* Moc. & Sessé (see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 309).

As far as the earlier synonyms of *Thurberia* Benth. are concerned, the following is the position. *Greenia* Nutt. (1837) is a phonetic homonym of *Greenia* Wight & Arn. (1834), a name which is kept up.

Sclerachne Torr. & Gray is a later homonym of *Sclerachne* R. Br. (1838) which name is also kept up.

There is also a later synonym of *Thurberia* Benth., namely, *Limnodea* Dewey in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. ii. 518 (1894), and this is the *correct* name for the genus under International Rules, unless *Thurberia* Benth. is conserved.

Limnodea L. H. Dewey has been adopted by several botanists, such as: Hitchcock in U.S. Dept. Agric., Bull. 772, p. 135 (1920); Bews, World Grasses, 200 (1929); Silveus, Texas Grasses, 221 (1933); Hitchcock, Man. Grasses, U.S. 880 (1935).

Thurberia Benth. is a small genus for which the correct name *Limnodea* L. H. Dewey has been used by many botanists.

Thurberia A. Gray is the correct name for the Malvaceous genus commonly known as *Ingenhousia* Moc. & Sessé, non aliorum, and has been adopted by Tidestrom as recently as 1927, see above.

The generic name *Thurberia* Benth., therefore, is not put forward for conservation.

9289 *Thymopsis* Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 407 (1873)
versus

Thymopsis Jaub. & Spach, Illustr. Pl. Or. i. 72, t. 37 (1843).

Thymopsis Benth. Compositae.

Adopted by: Urban in Jahrb. Bot. Gart. Berlin, iv. 251, t. 2, fig. 9-14 (1886); O. Hoffmann in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 260 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 555 (1905); Greenman in Bull. New York Bot. Gard. iii. 453 (1905), where he makes a new species *T. Brittonii* Greenman from the Bahama Islands.—Species probably two from Cuba and Bahama Islands.

Standard species: *T. Wrightii* Benth., the type.

Thymopsis Jaub. & Spach. Hypericaceae.

Adopted by: Walp. Rep. v. 142 (1846). It contained only one species. The genus and its one species has been almost universally reduced to *Hypericum Thymopsis*, Boiss. see Index Kewensis, ii. 1073; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 319, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 560.

The genus *Thymopsis* Benth. is a small one and has a limited distribution. In itself it perhaps has no claim for conservation, but since a new name would have to be found for the genus and since the earlier homonym seems very unlikely to be revived, in order to save any nomenclatural change the name *Thymopsis* Benth. is here put forward for conservation.

3285 *Tittmannia* Brongn. in Ann. Sc. Nat. viii. 385 (1826)
versus

Tittmannia Reichb. Ic. Exot. i. 26, t. 38 (1824).

Tittmannia Brongn. Bruniaceae.

Adopted by: G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 49 (1832); Endl. Gen. 807, n. 4603 (1839); Sond. in Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 312 (1861-2); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 671 (1865); Niedenzu in Engl.

& Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. IIA. 134 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 204 (1901); Dummer in Journ. Bot. 1912, 1. Suppl. 2, p. 16; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 289 (1926); Niedenzu & Harms in Engl. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xviii. 298 (1930).—Three species from South Africa.

Standard species: *T. lateriflora* Brongn., the correct name for which is *T. laxa* (Thunb.) Presl, the type species.

Tittmannia Reichb. Scrophulariaceae.

This genus although adopted by Spreng. Gen. ii. 490 (1831) is regarded by almost all botanists as identical with *Vandellia*. De Candolle keeps up the name as a section of *Vandellia*, see DC. Prodr. x. 413 (1846). The genus is reduced in Index Kewensis, ii. 1085; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 459, and in Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 562. It does not seem very likely that botanists in the future will wish to restore the genus to independent rank.

Tittmannia Brongn. has a later synonym in *Moesslera* Reichb. Consp. 160 (1828), and one transference has already been made, namely, *Moesslera latiflora* Eckl. & Zeyh. Enum. 142.

Although *Tittmannia* Brongn. is only a small genus, the name has been almost always adopted in literature dealing with the genus, so perhaps for that reason alone, if for nothing else, it would be well to conserve the generic name.

***Tonduzia** Pittier in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xii. 103 (1908) and

Tonduzia Boeck. ex Tonduz in Bull. Herb. Boiss. iii. 464 (1895), nomen.

Tonduzia Pittier. Apocynaceae.

A genus of three species from Guatemala. The name *Tonduzia* Boeck. is invalid as it appeared with no description whatever, and as such it need not be considered. It is, moreover, always considered as a synonym of *Durandia* Boeck.

The name *Tonduzia* Pittier stands without conservation.

17 **Torreya** Arn. in Ann. Nat. Hist. i. 130 (1838)

versus

Torreya Rafin. in Amer. Monthly Mag. 356 (1818).

Torreya Rafin. in Journ. de Phys. lxxxix. 105 (1819).

Torreya Spreng. Neue Entdeck. ii. 121 (1821).

Torreya Eaton, Man. Bot. N. Amer. ed. 7, 560 (1836).

Torreya Croom ex Meissn. Gen. Pt. 2, 340 (1843).

Torreya Arn. Taxaceae.

Adopted by: Endl. Gen., Suppl. 1, 1373, n. 1798/1 (1840); Spach, Vég. Phan. xi. 297 (1842); Hook. in. Bot. Mag. t. 4780 (1854), where Hooker gives also an amended description;

Parlatore in DC. Prodr. xvi. II. 504 (1868) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 431 (1880) ; Eichler in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. I. 111 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 2 (1900) ; Pilger in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Taxac. 105 (1903) ; Jepson, Fl. Calif. Pt. 1, 64 (1909) ; Clinton-Baker, Ill. Conif. iii. 60 (1913) ; Bean, Trees & Shrubs, ii. 597 (1921) ; Jepson, Fl. Econ. Pl. Calif. 30 (1924) ; Chun in Journ. Arn. Arb. vi. 144 (1925) ; Pilger in Engl. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xiii. 211 (1926) ; Rehder, Man. Cult. Trees and Shrubs, 4 (1927) ; Doi & Morikawa in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, xlii. 536 (1928).—From 5–7 species from China and Japan, California and Florida.

Standard species : *T. taxifolia* Arn., the type.

Of the many later homonyms, all are very little known, and none is kept up. The following list shows to what genus each is reduced :

Torreyia Rafin. (1818) = *Synandra* Nutt. (1818).

Torreyia Rafin. (1819) = *Cyperus* L. (1753).

Torreyia Spreng. (1821) = *Clerodendron* L. (1753).

Torreyia Eaton (1836) = *Mentzelia* L. (1759).

Torreyia Croom (1842) = *Croomia* Torr. & Gray (1840).

None of these reduced genera is likely to be reinstated.

It is true, *Torreyia* Arn., Taxaceae, has some later synonyms, the earliest of which is *Tumion* Rafin. Amenities of Nature, 63 (1840), and in the Index Kewensis some transferences from *Torreyia* Arn. are recorded as having been made by E. L. Greene. Pilger in Engl. Pflanzenreich, however, is unable to give any information concerning this Rafinesque genus.

It will be seen from the bibliography given above that *Torreyia* Arn. is very generally adopted by past and present botanists, and as it is such a well-known genus, the writer has no hesitation in recommending the generic name for conservation.

3081 **Tovaria** Ruiz & Pav. Fl. Peruv. et Chil. Prodr. 49, t.8 (1794)

versus

Tovaria Neck. Elem. iii. 190 (1790).

Tovaria Ruiz & Pav. Tovariaceae.

Adopted by : Pers. Syn. i. 402 (1805) ; Spreng. Gen. i. 296 (1830) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. i. 285 (1831) ; Endl. Gen. 894, n. 5006 (1839) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 110 (1862) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. II. 208 (1891) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 192 (1900) ; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jam. iii. I. 246 (1914) ; Engl. & Gilg, Syll. Pflanzenfam. 218 (1924).—Species one from West Indies and Trop. South America.

Standard species : *T. pendula* Ruiz & Pav., the type.

Tovaria Neck. Liliaceae.

Tovaria Neck. is on the list of nomina rejicienda as *Smilacina*

Desf. (1807) is conserved against it, see International Rules, ed. 3, 92 (1935).

It appears to have been overlooked on many occasions that *Tovaria* Neck. is a nomen rejiciendum, as the name has been kept up by many botanists even as recently as Krause in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xva. 367 (1930). This name, however, must be rejected.

Tovaria Ruiz & Pav. is the type genus of the family Tovariaceae. It is very well known, and although there are two later names (synonyms), neither is available, namely, *Cavaria* Steud. Nom. ed. 1, 169 (1821) *nomen*, and *Bancroftia* Macf. Fl. Jam. i. 112 (1837) itself a later homonym of *Bancroftia* Billb. (Umbellif.) 1833. It seems very desirable to conserve *Tovaria* Ruiz & Pav. as the genus is the type of the family name Tovariaceae.

4336 **Toxicodendrum** Thunb. in Vet. Akad. Handl. Stockh. 188, t. 7 (1796)
versus

Toxicodendron Gaertn. Fruct. i. 207, t. 44 (1788).

Toxicodendron [Tourn.] Mill. Gard. Dict. Abridg. ed. 4 (1754).

Toxicodendrum Thunb. Euphorbiaceae.

Adopted by: Willd. Spec. Pl. iv. 821, n. 1823 (1806); Spreng. Syst. ii. 460 (1825); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 280 (1880); Pax in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. V. 32 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 272 (1901); Hutchinson in Fl. Cap. v. II. 408 (1920); Pax. & K. Hoffm. in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Euphorb.-Phyllanthoid.-Phyllanth. 284 (1922); Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 369 (1926).—Species one from S. Africa.

Standard species: *T. capense* Thunb.=*T. globosum* (Gaertn. f.) Pax & K. Hoffm., the type species.

Toxicodendron Gaertn. Sapindaceae.

This genus which included one species, namely *T. cobbe*, appears to have been sunk by all botanists for all time. In the Kew Index it is reduced to *Allophylus* L., Dalla Torre & Harms make the same reduction and so do Post & Kuntze. Pfeiffer in his Nomencl. p. 1435 reduces the genus to *Schmidelia* L., and Radlkofer in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Sapindac. 456 (1932) reduces the genus to *Allophylus* L.

Toxicodendron [Tourn.] Mill. Anacardiaceae.

Adopted by: Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8 (1768); Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. N. States & Canada, ed. 2, ii. 483 (1913); and in Kuntze, Rev. Gen. i. 153-154 (1891), Kuntze transfers all the species of *Rhus* (1753) known to him to the genus *Toxicodendron* L., (1735) [Mill.] but no one has followed his example.

If the generic name *Toxicodendrum* Thunb. (Euphorbiaceae) is not conserved it becomes *Hyaenanche* Lamb., and the species, *H. globosa* (Gaertn. f.) Lamb., and thus no new names would have to be made.

As *Toxicodendron* Mill., *sensu stricto*, is sometimes regarded as an independent genus, by those who accept small genera, the later homonym is not put forward for conservation.

8100 **Trichocalyx** I. B. Balf. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. xii. 87 (1884)

versus

Trichocalyx Schau. in Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. xix. Suppl. II. 238 (1841).

Trichocalyx I. B. Balf. Acanthaceae.

Adopted by : I. B. Balf. in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. xxxi. 221 (1888) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIB. 352 (1895) ; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 568 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 488 (1905).—Species two from Socotra.

Standard species : *T. obovatus* I. B. Balf., the type.

Trichocalyx Schau. Myrtaceae.

Trichocalyx Schau. was a superfluous name for *Calytrix* Labill. (1806) and must therefore be rejected. It has been reduced to *Calythrix* Labill. in Index Kewensis, ii. 1105 ; in Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 351, and in Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 568 (1903).

Trichocalyx Balf. f. is a small genus and has a very limited distribution. As, however, the earlier homonym cannot be revived and there is no other available name for this genus, it is proposed that *Trichocalyx* Balf. f. should be conserved.

8397 **Trichostachys** Hook. f. in Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 128 (1873)

versus

Trichostachys Welw. Synops. 19 (1862).

Trichostachys Hook. f. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by : Hiern in Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. iii. 227 (1877) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IV. 112 (1891) ; K. Schum. in Engl. Jahrb. xxiii. 467 (1897), xxviii. 88 (1899), xxxiii. 360 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 502 (1905) ; De Wild. Études Fl. Bas- et Moyen-Congo (Ann. Mus. Congo, Bot. Sér. v.) ii. 86, t. 14 (1907) ; Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. 556 (1908) ; Wernham, Cat. Talbot's Niger. Pl. 55 (1913) ; Hutchinson & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ii. I. 126 (1931).—About 12 species from Tropical Africa.

Standard species : *T. longifolia* Hiern, one of the four original species.

Trichostachys Welw. Proteaceae.

This genus has always been considered as reduced to *Faurea*. It has only one species—*Faurea speciosa*. See Index Kewensis, ii. 1110 ; and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 126.

The genus *Trichostachys* Hook. f. is universally kept up, and its earlier homonym *Trichostachys* Welw. has always been reduced. There is no later name available for *Trichostachys* Hook. f., so to save making a new name and many transferences, the name *Trichostachys* Hook. f. is here proposed for conservation.

7392 **Triguera** Cav. Diss. ii. App. p. I. t. A. (1786)

versus

Triguera Cav. Diss. i. 41, t. 11 (1786).

Triguera Cav. (1786). Solanaceae.

Adopted by : Willd. Sp. Pl. i. 839 (1798) ; Juss. Gen. 125 (1789) ; Schreb. Gen. i. 114, n. 282 (1789) ; Pers. Syn. i. 218 (1805) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. iv. 698, n. 838 (1819) ; Endl. Gen. 168, n. 3874 (1839) ; Miers in Hook. Kew Gard. Misc. i. 65 (1849) ; Dunal in DC. Prodr. xiii. I. 21 (1852) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 897 (1876) ; Battand. & Trabut, Fl. Algér. 619 (1890) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. III B. 16 (1891) ; Willkomm, Suppl. Prodr. Fl. Hispan. 169 (1893) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 449 (1904) ; Lázaro é Ibiza, Comp. Fl. Espan. ii. 513 (1907) ; Battandier, Contrib. Fl. Atlant. 63 (1919).—Two species from Spain and Algeria.

Standard species : *T. ambrosiaca* Cav.

Triguera Cav. (1785). Malvaceae.

This genus is almost universally sunk under *Hibiscus*, see Index Kewensis, Suppl. ii. 1118, where the genus and the one species included in it are referred to *Hibiscus* and *H. Solandra*. Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 309, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 572 (1903), also reduce it to *Hibiscus*.

As the genus *Triguera* Cav., Malvaceae, is never likely to be reinstated as an independent genus, and as there is no other available name for *Triguera* Cav. (Solanaceae), it seems advisable, in order to avoid any changes in nomenclature, to conserve the latter name. The genus is included in almost all literature dealing with the flora of the area.

The generic name *Triguera* Cav., Solanaceae, is therefore proposed for conservation.

5022A. **Triplochiton** K. Schum. in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. xxviii. 330 (1900)

versus

Triplochiton Alef. in Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. xiii. 13 (1863).

Triplochiton K. Schum. Sterculiaceae.

Adopted by: Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 309 (1901); C. H. Wright in Hook. Ic. Pl. xxviii. t. 2758 (1903); Prain in Journ. Linn. Soc., Bot. xxxvii. 255 (1905) where he adopts the genus but does not recognize the family *Triplochitonaceae*; he refers the genus to the tribe *Mansonieae* of the family *Sterculiaceae*; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. iii. 216 (1907); Sprague in Kew Bull. 1909, 212; Unwin, W. Afr. Forests & Forestry, 19, 76, 106 etc. (1920); Hutchinson & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. i. 248 (1928); Edlin in New Phyt. xxxiv. 11 (1935), where he includes it in the family *Buettneriaceae*; Milne-Redhead in Kew Bull. 1935, 271.—About three species from West Africa and Rhodesia.

Standard species: *T. scleroxylon* K. Schum.

Triplochiton Alef. Malvaceae.

This genus and its two species are almost universally reduced to *Hibiscus* L.—see Index Kewensis, ii. 1122; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 309, and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 574, where the authors reduce *Triplochiton* Alef. to *Hibiscus* L. and recognize *Triplochiton* K. Schum. as the type genus of the family *Triplochitonaceae*.

The genus *Triplochiton* K. Schum. is very important from an economic standpoint. The name most certainly should be conserved. It has been considered by some authors as the type genus of the independent family *Triplochitonaceae* but most authors include it in the family *Sterculiaceae*.

The earlier homonym has always been regarded as a synonym and it seems unlikely that it will ever be revived.

The name *Triplochiton* K. Schum., therefore, is now proposed for conservation.

9428 ***Tripteris*** Less. in Linnaea, vi. 95 (1831)

versus

Tripteris Thunb. Dec. Pl. Bras. i. 14 (1817).

Tripteris Less. Compositae.

Adopted by: DC. Prodr. vi. 456 (1837); Endl. Gen. 462, n. 2824 (1838); Meissn. Gen. 222 (1839); Spach, Vég. Phan. x. 15 (1841); Harvey & Sond. Fl. Cap. iii. 424 (1864-5); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 455 (1873); Oliv. in Fl. Trop. Afr. iii. 423 (1877); Hoffm. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 306 (1892); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 565 (1906); Black, Native Fl. S. Austral. 87 (1909); R. E. Fries, Schwed. Rhod.-Kong.-Exped. 1911-12, Bot., i. 346 (1916); Mattf. in Engl. Jahrb. lix. Beibl. 133, 44 (1924); Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 675 (1926); Levyns, Guide Fl. Cap. Penins. 267 (1929); Black, Fl. S. Austral. 614 (1929).—Species about 35 mostly from Tropi-

cal & South Africa, a few in Australia, Brazil and the island of Socotra.

Standard species : *T. arborescens* (Jacq.) Nees.

Tripteris Thunb. Malpighiaceae.

This was an orthographic " correction " of the badly formed name *Triopteris* L. 1753. Such corrections on purely etymological grounds are prohibited by Art. 59.

The spelling *Tripteris* Thunb. is scarcely ever used, it is almost always written as *Triopteris* L. 1753.

The genus *Tripteris* Less. is very well known in South Africa and appears in almost all floras dealing with the area. The name is here definitely proposed for conservation.

9601 **Troximon** [" Gaertn."] Nutt. in Fraser, Cat. 83, 84 (1813) ;
Pursh. Fl. Am. Sept. ii. 505, 742 (1814)
versus

Troximon Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 360 (1791).

Troximon [" Gaertn."] Nutt. Compositae.

Adopted by : Nuttall, Gen. Amer. ii. 127 (1818), who attributes the name to Gaertner; Endl. Gen. 495, n. 2982 (1838) ; Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. i. 300, t. 104 (1833), where Hooker quotes as author of the genus " Nuttall an Gaertn.? " ; DC. Prodr. vii. I. 251 (1838) ; Torr. & Gray, N. Am. Fl. ii. 489 (1843) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 522 (1873) ; Hoffm. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 373 (1893) ; Greene in Pittonia, ii. 78 (1890) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 581 (1906) ; A. Nelson, New Man. Bot. Centr. Rocky Mts. 598 (1909) ; Reiche, Fl. Chile, v. 43 (1910).—About twenty-five species from N. America and Chile.

Standard species : *T. glaucum* Pursh, the only one of the two original species retained within the genus.

Troximon Gaertn. Compositae.

According to the Index Kewensis this genus was not well made—" Genus male factum "—and it is reduced partly to *Scorzonera* L. 1753 and partly to *Krigia* Schreb. 1791. The same reductions are made by Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. pp. 577, 579.

The genus *Troximon* Nutt., non Gaertn. has more than one later synonym and if the name is not conserved it will become:—*Agoseris* Raf. Fl. Ludov. 58 (1817).

This name has been adopted instead of *Troximon* Nutt. by the following :—Eastwood in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 1903, 501 ; Macloskie in Rep. Princeton Univ. Exped. Patag. viii. 902 (1906) ; S. Brown, Alp. Fl. Rocky Mts. 276 (1907) ; Clements & Clements, Rocky Mt. Fl. 251 (1914) ; Piper & Beattie, Fl. N. W. Coast, 355 (1915) ; M. Armstrong, Field Book West. Wild Fl. 572

(1915); Fernald in Rhodora, 1924, xxvi. 125; Jepson, Man. Fl. Pl. Calif. 1004 (1925); Rydberg, Fl. Prairies and Plains N. Amer. 896 (1932).

In view of the fact that so many botanists have used the correct name under the rules for *Troximon* Nutt., non Gaertn. it would appear very inadvisable to conserve *Troximon* Nutt.

1047 *Tulbaghia* L. Mant. ii. 148 (1771)

versus

Tulbaghia Heist. Descr. Nov. Gen. Brunsvig. p. x. (1753), in obs., et in adnot.; et Beschr. Brunsvig. 15 (1753), in obs., et in adnot.

Tulbaghia L. Liliaceae.

Adopted by: Gaertn. Fruct. i. 57 (1788); Willd. Sp. Pl. ii. 33 (1799); Pers. Syn. i. 349, n. 779 (1805); Bot. Mag. xxi. t. 806 (1805); Spreng. Gen. i. 255 (1830); Endl. Gen. 150, n. 1159 (1836); Bot. Mag. lxiv. t. 3547 (1837); Kunth, Enum. Pl. iv. 480 (1843); Spach, Vég. Phan. xii. 255 (1846); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 798 (1883); Engl. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. V. 54 (1888); Baker in Dyer, Fl. Cap. vi. 403 (1897); Wood & Evans, Natal Pl. i. I. t. 29, p. 26 (1898); Baker in Dyer, Fl. Trop. Afr. vii. 514 (1898); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 65 (1900); N. E. Brown in Kew Bull. 1901, 136; De Wild. in Fedde, Repert. xi. 546 (1913); Glover in Ann. Bolus Herb. i. 104 (1915); R. E. Fries, Wiss. Ergebn. Schwed. Rhod.-Congo-Exped. 1911-12, i. 227 (1916); Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 150 (1926); Levyns, Guide Fl. Cape Penins. 61 (1929); Krause in Engl. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, xva. 318 (1930).—Species 12-14 from tropical and south Africa.

Standard species: *T. capensis* L., the type.

Tulbaghia Heist. Liliaceae.

This generic name is on the list of nomina rejicienda, *Agapanthus* L'Hérit. (1788) being conserved against it (see International Rules, ed. 3, 92: 1935).

Tulbaghia L., named after Tulbagh, was originally spelt by Linné "*Tulbagia*." Almost all botanists have adopted the spelling *Tulbaghia*, and it seems reasonable to conserve the name with that spelling. The generic name most certainly should be conserved, the genus being well known in tropical and South Africa, and the name adopted in almost all floras.

7139 *Urbania* Phil. Verz. Pfl. Antofagasta u. Tarap. 60 (1891)

versus

Urbania Vatke in Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. xxv. 10 (1875).

Urbania Phil. Verbenaceae.

Adopted by: Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 581 (1903); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 430 (1904); Reiche, Fl. Chile, v. 296

(1910).—Two species from Chile.

Standard species : *U. pappigera* Phil.

Urbania Vatke. Scrophulariaceae.

As far as can be ascertained, this genus has been kept up by no one. Index Kewensis, ii. 1149, reduces it to *Lyperia* Benth. and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 457, reduce both *Urbania* Vatke and *Lyperia* Benth. (1835) to *Chaenostoma* Benth. (1835).

Urbania Phil. (1891) is a small genus consisting of only two species, with a limited distribution. It has no later available name, and since the earlier homonym has never been kept up, it seems reasonable to conserve the later homonym in order to avoid any nomenclatural change.

Urbania Phil., therefore, is here proposed for conservation.

6639 *Urceola* Roxb. in Asiat. Research. v. 169 (1798)

versus

Urceola Vand. Fl. Lusit. & Bras. Spec. 8, t. 1, f. 4 (1788) ; Roem. & Schult. Syst. iii. 99 (1818).

Urceola Quelet, Ench. Fung. 1886, 320.

Urceola Roxb. Apocynaceae.

Adopted by : Pers. Syn. i. 269 (1805) ; Endl. Gen. 581, n. 3395 (1838) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. viii. 518 (1839) ; Wight, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. ii. II. p. (5), t. 473 (1840-43) ; DC. Prodr. viii. 358 (1844) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 716 (1876) ; Kurz. For. Fl. Brit. Burma, ii. 183 (1877) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. iii. II. 657 (1882) ; K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. II. 163 (1895) ; Boerl. in Bull. Inst. Buitenz. v. 16 (1900) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 408 (1904) ; King & Gamble in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. lxxiv. 472 (1908) ; Ridley, Fl. Mal. Penins. ii. 356 (1923).—Species about seven from India and Malaya.

Standard species : *U. elastica* Roxb.

Urceola Vand. (1788).

This genus is very obscure. The Index Kewensis, ii. 1149, records it as *Urceola* Vand. Quid ? It records also one species *U. Vandelli* Roem. & Schult. Syst. iii. 99 (1818). These authors themselves remark "Nuspium alibi descripta aut saltem adducta."

Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 586, place the genus amongst their "Genera incertae sedis," and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 581, keep up *Urceola* Roxb., Apocynaceae, and for *Urceola* Vand. they state that the genus is not sufficiently known.

Urceola Quélet is a genus of fungi which was sunk by Saccardo in *Pyrenopeziza* Fuck.

The genus *Urceola* Roxb. is very well known and the name occurs in almost all literature dealing with the floras of India and Malaya. There is a later synonym, namely, *Chavannesia* A.DC. in DC. Prodr. viii. 444 (1844), and if *Urceola* Roxb. is not conserved, the genus will become *Chavannesia* A.DC., and many new transferences will have to be made. Since the earlier homonym still remains a mystery, and never has been kept up, and in order to avoid any further nomenclatural change, the generic name *Urceola* Roxb., Apocynaceae, is here recommended for conservation.

1178 *Vallota* Herb. App. Bot. Reg. 29 (1821).

Valota Adans. Fam. ii. 495 (1763).

Vallota Steud. Nom. ed. 2, ii. 744 (1841).

Vallota Herb. Amaryllidaceae.

Adopted by : Herb. in Bot. Mag. lii. App. p. iv. (1825) ; Reichb. Consp. 61 (1828) ; Dumort. Anal. Fam. 58 (1829) [*Valota*] ; Endl. Gen. 176, n. 1273f. (1837) ; Kunth, Enum. v. 531 (1850) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 729 (1883) ; Pax in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. V. 106 (1888) ; Baker in Dyer, Fl. Cap. vi. 217 (1896) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 74 (1900) ; L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 3428 (1917) ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 162 (1926) ; Hutchinson, Fam. Fl. Pl. ii. 134 (1934).—Species one from S. Africa.

Standard species : *V. purpurea* Herb., the type = *V. speciosa* (L.f.) Voss.

Valota Adans. Gramineae.

The Index Kewensis, ii. 1168, records no species and reduces the genus to *Panicum*.

Vallota Steud. is merely an orthographic variant of *Valota* Adans., and is similarly reduced to *Panicum* L.

Of recent years, however, certain American botanists have revived this genus, namely, Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xix. 186 (1906), et l.c. xxiv. 110 (1911) ; Hitchcock & Chase in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xviii. 291 (1917).

Standard species : *V. insularis* (L.) Chase.

Vallota Herb. is a well known horticultural genus. Herbert does not state after whom the genus is named, nor does Adanson give the derivation of his name *Valota*. Since the derivation of both these names is uncertain *Valota* Adans. cannot be treated as an earlier homonym of *Vallota* Herb. This latter name, therefore, may be retained for the horticultural genus of Amaryllidaceae containing the well-known "Scarborough Lily," and *Valota* Adans. may be retained for the genus of Gramineae.

**Vaupelia* Brand in Fedde, Repert. xiii. 82 (1914)

versus

Vaupellia Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 460 (1861).

Vaupelia Brand Boraginaceae.

This genus contains about seven species of which *Vaupelia barbata* (Vaupel) Brand may be taken as the standard.

Vaupellia Griseb. Gesneriaceae.

The author does not indicate after whom the genus was named. Perhaps the names *Vaupelia* and *Vaupellia* should not be regarded as homonyms. If they are, however, *Vaupelia* Brand is put forward for conservation as *Vaupellia* Griseb. appears to be universally sunk. In Index Kewensis, ii. p. 1172, it is reduced to *Pentarhaphia* Lindl. (= *Gesneria* L.) and the one species *V. calycina* transferred to *Pentarhaphia calycina*. Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 477, reduce both *Vaupellia* and *Pentarhaphia* to *Gesneria* L. 1753.

Vaupelia Brand (Boraginaceae) is recommended for conservation if regarded as a later homonym.

4599 *Veatchia* A. Gray in Bull. Calif. Acad. i. no. 1, p. 4 (1884)
versus

Veatchia Kellogg in Proc. Calif. Acad. 1859, ii. 11 (1863).

Veatchia A. Gray. Anacardiaceae.

Adopted by: A. Gray in Proc. Amer. Acad. xx. 290 (1885); T. S. Brandegees in Proc. Calif. Acad. Ser. II. ii. 140 (1889), where he makes a new species *V. discolor*, subsequently reduced to *Schinus discolor* Benth.; Engl. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. V. 174 (1892); G. P. Merrill in Ann. Rep. Smithson. Inst. (Rep. U.S. Nat. Mus.) 1895, t. 9, p. 993 (1897); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 287 (1901).—Species one from Cedros Island, Lower California.

Standard species: *V. cedrosensis* A. Gray, the type.

Veatchia Kellogg. Liliaceae.

This genus is usually regarded as reduced to *Brodiaea* Sm. (1811), which name is conserved (see International Rules, ed. 3, 92: 1935) against *Hookera* (1808).

Although *Veatchia* Kellogg is not kept up and is very unlikely to be considered an independent genus in future, it seems unwise to conserve *Veatchia* A. Gray, even though a new name must be found for it. It is a monotypic genus, not very well known, and the sound of the name may very easily be confused with *Veitchia* Wendl. (Palmae) which genus is far better known, and, although a later homonym itself, is put forward in this paper for conservation (see below).

639 *Veitchia* H. Wendl. in Seemann, Fl. Vitiensis, 270, t. 81
(1868)
versus

Veitchia Lindl. in Gard. Chron. 1861, 265.

Veitchia H. Wendl. Palmae.

Adopted by: Fl. des Serres, Sér. II. ix. 17 (1873); Gartenfl. xxii. 118 (1873); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 887 (1883); E. André in Rev. Hort. 1883, 344; Drude in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. III. 74 (1889); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 42 (1900); Becc. in Webbia, v. 76 (1921), where he makes three new species.—About seven species from Fiji Islands and New Hebrides.

Standard species: *V. Storckii* H. Wendl., one of the four original species.

Veitchia Lindl. Pinaceae.

This genus contained one species, but now it is regarded as a synonym of *Picea* Link (see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 3). The Index Kewensis, ii. p. 1172, reduces the species to *Picea Alcockiana*.

This genus appears very unlikely to be reinstated.

If the generic name *Veitchia* H. Wendl. is not conserved, a new name must be given to the genus and new specific transferences must be made.

As the genus is well-known and the name occurs in all floras concerned, *Veitchia* H. Wendl. is here recommended for conservation.

223A *Verinea* Merino in Anal. Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat. xxviii. 8 (1899)

versus

Verinea Pomel, Mat. Fl. Atlant. 1 (1860).

Verinea Merino. Gramineae.

Adopted by: Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 590 (1906).

This genus is very little known. Hackel in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. III. 349 (1908), places it in "Addenda" and states that its position is uncertain. There are no specimens of this genus in the Kew Herbarium.

Standard species: *V. pterostachys* Merino, the type, from Spain. The genus is monotypic.

Verinea Pomel. Liliaceae.

This genus is universally reduced to *Asphodelus* L. (1753).

Although the earlier homonym is not kept up, it is inadvisable to conserve the name *Verinea* Merino at least until the genus can be properly established.

Verinea Merino is, therefore, not recommended for conservation.

9285 *Villanova* Lag. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 31 (1816)

versus

Villanova Ortega, Nov. Pl. Descr. Decad. 47, t. 6 (1797).

Villanova Lag. Compositae.

Adopted by: Less. Syn. Comp. 256 (1832); DC. Prodr. vi. 75 (1837); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 404 (1873); Hoffm. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 259 (1890); Phil. in An. Mus. Nac. Chile, Bot., 1891, 47; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 554 (1905); Reiche, Fl. Chile, iv. 113 (1905); Rydberg in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 1910, xxxvii. 333; Wootton & Standley in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xix. 725 (1915).—Species about eight from America.

Standard species: *W. alternifolia* Lag., one of the three original species.

Villanova Ortega. Compositae.

This genus appears to have been kept up by no one. In the Index Kewensis, ii. 1202, it is reduced to *Parthenium* L. and the only species is *P. Hysterophorus*.

There is still another genus bearing this name, namely, *Villanova* Pourr. ex Cutanda, Fl. Comp. Madrid, 595 (1861). This is regarded by most botanists as *Securinega* Comm. 1789 (Euphorbiaceae), a name included in the list of nomina conservanda; see International Rules, ed 3, 102 (1935). *Villanova* appeared as a synonym of *Colmeiroa buxifolia* and its publication was therefore invalid.

As it is unlikely that either *Villanova* Pourr. or *Villanova* Ortega will be revived as an independent genus, the way is clear for the conservation of *Villanova* Lag. if necessary.

Villanova Lag. is a well-known genus. If the name is not conserved it will become *Unxia* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. & Spec. iv. 279 (1820) under which name some transferences have been made. *Villanova* Lag., however, is adopted in most floras dealing with this area, and as the earlier homonym and later homonym are never likely to be revived, the name *Villanova* Lag. is here recommended for conservation.

8296 Villaria Rolfe in Journ. Linn. Soc. xxi. 311 (1884)

versus

Vilaria Guett. Mém. Minéral Dauphiné, i. Préf. p. clxx. et ii. t. 19 (1779).

Villaria Guett. ex DC. Prodr. vi. 542 (1837), pro syn.

Villaria Batty, Notice Hist. sur Villar (1858), cf. Bull. Soc. Bot. France, v. 309 (1858).

Villaria Rolfe. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by: Vidal, Phan. Cuming. Philipp. 180 (1885); K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IV. 79 (1891); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 498 (1905); Merrill in Philipp. Journ. Sc. v. 248 (1910); Merrill, Sp. Blanc. 363 (1918); Merrill, Enum. Fl. Pl. iii. 532 (1923).—About four species from the Philippines.

Standard species : *V. philippinensis* Rolfe, the type.

Villaria Guett. ex DC. Compositae.

De Candolle did not make a new name *Villaria* intentionally. He spelt the name with the double "l" and gave as the author *Guett.* and placed it in synonymy under *Arctium*, hence it was not validly published. *Vilaria* Guett. is now reduced to *Berardia* Vill., Compositae (1779)—see Index Kewensis, ii. 1203 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 573 ; and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 587. Post & Kuntze also mention *Villaria* Schreb. 1791 as a genus not sufficiently known to be classified. Most works omit any reference to this generic name.

Villaria Batty. Gentianaceae.

This is merely a spelling variant of the different generic name *Villarsia* Vent. (1803) Gentianaceae, which name is on the list of nomina conservanda, see Internat. Rules, ed. 3, 105 (1935).

Since therefore, the earlier homonyms of *Villaria* Rolfe, Rubiaceae, are never kept up, it seems advisable to conserve the later name. *Villaria* Rolfe is a well known genus from the Philippines and the name is found in all floras dealing with this area. There is no later name available, so if *Villaria* Rolfe is not conserved, a new name will have to be given to the genus and several new transferences made. In order to avoid any nomenclatural change *Villaria* Rolfe is here recommended for conservation.

8155 *Virecta* Afzel. ex Sm. in Rees, Cycl. xxxvii. (1819), p.p. ;

DC. Prodr. iv. 414 (1830)

versus

Virecta L.f. Suppl. 17 (1781).

Virecta Afzel. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by : G. Don, Gen. Syst. iii. 521 (1834) ; Endl. Gen. 551, n. 3247 (1838) ; Meissn. Gen. 159 (1838) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. viii. 373 (1839) ; Hiern in Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. iii. 47 (1871-7) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 55 (1873) ; K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IV. 29 (1891) ; C. H. Wright in Kew Bull. 1898, 302 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 491 (1905) ; Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. 563 (1908) ; T. & H. Durand, Syll. Fl. Congol. 247 (1909) ; S. Moore in Journ. Bot. xlviii. 220 (1910) ; Mildbraed in Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentr.-Afr. Exped. 1907-8, ii. 313, 658, 683 (1911-14), et l.c. 1910-11, ii. 91 (1922) ; Hutchinson & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ii. 130 (1931).—About 10 species from Tropical Africa.

Standard species : *V. multiflora* Sm. Smith originally had four species in his genus of which two are transferred to *Sipanea* Aubl. Of the two remaining species perhaps *V. multiflora* Sm. is the better known.

Virecta Linn. f. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by: Willd. Sp. Pl. i. 972 (1798); Schreb. Gen. i. 125 (1789); Juss. Gen. 200 (1789); Pers. Syn. i. 205 (1805); Gaertn. Fruct. iii. 31 (1805); Roem. & Schult. Syst. v. 4 (1819).

Although this genus was adopted by several of the older botanists, it is almost universally reduced to *Sipanea* Aubl. (1775), see Index Kewensis, ii. 1210; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 493; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 588.

If the generic name *Virecta* Afzel. is not conserved, the genus would probably become *Phyteumoides* Smeathm. ex DC. Prodr. iv. 414 (1830), although De Candolle records it here only in synonymy under *Virecta* Sm. No transferences except *P. hirsutus* Smeathm. ex DC. are recorded.

The genus *Virecta* Afzel. ex Sm. is very well known, and as the earlier homonym is never likely to be revived, the name *Virecta* Afzel. ex Sm. is here recommended for conservation.

3608 *Virgilia* Lam. Illustr. ii. 454, t. 326 (1793)

versus

Virgilia L'Hérit. Diss. (1788); et ex DC. Prodr. v. 652 (1836).

Virgilia Lam. Leguminosae.

Adopted by: R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iii. 4 (1811); Sims in Bot. Mag. xxxviii. t. 1590 (1813); Link, Enum. i. 401 (1821); Spreng. Gen. i. 364 (1830); G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 111 (1832); Meissn. Gen. 80 (1837); Endl. Gen. 1308, n. 6741 (1839); Harv. in Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 266 (1861-2); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 554 (1865); Taubert in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 198 (1892); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 222 (1900); Sim, For. Fl. Cape Colony, p. 204, t. 56 (1907); L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. vi. 3480 (1917); Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 317 (1926); Adamson in Journ. Bot. 1934, lxxii. 43, where he describes a new species *V. divaricata*.—Species two from South Africa.

Standard species: *V. capensis* Lam. Lamarck included two species in his genus, *V. aurea* which has been referred to *Calpurnia lasiogyne*, and *V. capensis* which is still retained within the genus.

Virgilia L'Hérit. Compositae.

This genus is universally reduced to *Gaillardia* Foug. (1788). See Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. p. 1589; Index Kewensis, ii. p. 1210; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 556; and Post & Kuntze, Lexic. p. 588, who give the year 1789 as the date of *Virgilia* L'Hérit. If the generic name *Virgilia* Lam. is not conserved it will become *Andrastis* Raf. ex Benth. in Ann. Wien Mus. ii. 86 (1838)—a name scarcely known.

The name *Virgilia* is very well known and occurs in all floras of S. Africa as can be seen from the above citations. It is a genus known also to horticulturists. Since, therefore, the earlier homonym has become a definite synonym, the name *Virgilia* Lam. is here strongly recommended for conservation.

124 **Vossia** Wall. & Griff. in Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, v. 572 (1836)

versus

Vossia Adans. Fam. ii. 243 (1763).

Vossia Thümen in Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 1879, 18.

Vossia Wall. & Griff. Gramineae.

Adopted by: Griffith in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. II. ix. 373 (1838); Endl. Gen. i. 1354 (1841); Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 153 (1851); Griff. Notul. iii. 70, Index, 12 (1851); Steud. Syn. Pl. Glum. i. 359 (1854); Grant in Trans. Linn. Soc. xxix. 175, t. 116 (1875); Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 1131 (1883); Hack. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. II. 25 (1887); Hack. in DC. Monogr. Phan. vi. 269 (1889); Baill. Hist. Pl. xii. 324 (1894); Hack. The True Grasses, 54 (1896); Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. vii. 151 (1896); Hope in Ann. Bot. xvi. 501 (1902); Prain, Bengal Pl. ii. 1193 (1903); Stapf in Prain, Fl. Trop. Afr. ix. 41 (1917); Massey, Sudan Grasses, 11 (1926); Bews, The World's Grasses, 254 (1929); Robyns, Fl. Agrost. i. 49 (1929).—Species one from Tropical Africa and India.

Standard species: *Vossia cuspidata* (Roxb.) Griff., the type.

Vossia Adans. Ficoidaceae.

This genus appears to have been adopted by no botanists—it is universally sunk under *Mesembryanthemum* L. (1753).

Vossia Thümen 1879 is a fungus genus. It was recognized by Koernicke that the name could not stand owing to the existence of *Vossia* Wall. & Griff., Gramineae, and he therefore changed it to *Neovossia* Koern. in Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 1879, 217, which name is accepted by mycologists.

As *Vossia* Wall. & Griff. is such a well-known genus and the earlier homonym not only a synonym of *Mesembryanthemum*, but the name itself scarcely known amongst botanists, the writer has no hesitation in recommending *Vossia* Wall. & Griff. (Gramineae) for conservation.

3647 **Walpersia** Harv. in Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 26 (1861)
versus

Walpersia Reissek ex Endl. Gen. 1100, n. 5736 (1839).

Walpersia Meissn. ex Krauss in Flora, xxvii. 357 (1844).

Walpersia Harv. Leguminosae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 473 (1865); Taubert

in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 216 (1893) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 224 (1900) ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 319 (1926) ; Levyns, Guide Fl. Cap. Penins. 151 (1929).—Species one from South Africa.

Standard species : *W. burtonioides* Harv. & Sond., the type.

Walpersia Reissek. Rhamnaceae.

This genus is universally sunk in *Phylica* L. 1753, see Index Kewensis, ii. 1224 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 302 ; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 591. Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 1605, reduced the genus to *Trichocephalus* Brongn., which genus also is reduced to *Phylica* L.

Walpersia Meissn. Leguminosae.

This name was placed by Krauss in Flora, xxvii. 357, in synonymy with *Sigmodostyles* Meissn. (1843) and both these genera are universally reduced to *Rhynchosia* Lour. (1790).

Neither *Walpersia* Reissek nor *Walpersia* Meissn. is ever likely to be reinstated as an independent genus.

Walpersia Harv. Leguminosae is well known in South Africa and unless this name is conserved the genus must be given a new name. In order to avoid any unnecessary change in nomenclature the name *Walpersia* Harv. is here recommended for conservation.

1739 *Warmingia* Reichb. f. Otia Bot. Hamburg. 87 (1881)

versus

Warmingia Engl. in Mart. Fl. Bras. xii. II. 86, 92 (1874).

Warmingia Reichb. f. Orchidaceae.

Adopted by : Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 477 (1883) ; Reichb. f. Xenia Orch. iii. 57, t. 226 (1883) ; Vidensk. Meddel. Kjöbenhavn, 1883, 356, t. 5, f. 6 (1884) ; Pfitzer in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. VI. 189 (1889) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 108 (1900) ; Mart. Fl. Bras. iii. VI. 117, t. 27 (1904).—Species two from Brazil.

Standard species : *W. Eugenii* Reichb. f., the type.

Warmingia Engl. 1874.

Engl. l.c. p. 86, made the Rutaceous genus *Warmingia*, but on p. 92 he himself replaced it by *Ticoria* Aubl.

Later, on p. 281, Engl. made another *Warmingia*, which he placed in Burseraceae, but which has subsequently been sunk under *Spondias* L., Anacardiaceae.

Schlechter, Die Orchideen, 461 (1915) sinks the genus *Warmingia* Reichb. f. together with its two species, under *Macradenia* R. Br.

On the other hand, if *Warmingia* Reichb. can be established definitely as an independent genus there is no obstacle against the conservation of the name.

According to Mansfeld in Notizbl. Bot. Gard. Berlin, ix. 590 (1926), in adnot., the genera are distinct.

It seems, advisable, therefore to conserve the name *Warmingia* Reichb. f. for the Orchidaceous genus if accorded independent rank.

543 *Washingtonia* H. Wendl. in Bot. Zeit. xxxvii. p. lxi. 68, 148 (1879)

versus

Washingtonia Rafin. in Amer. Monthly Mag. ii. 176 (1818).

Washingtonia Winslow in Calif. Farm. (Sept. 1854), ex Hook. Kew Journ. vii. 29 (1855).

Washingtonia H. Wendl. Palmae.

Adopted by: Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 923 (1883); Parish (Calif. Palms) in Gard. & For. iii. 51-52 (1890); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 37 (1900); Eastw. (Handb. Trees Calif.) in Occ. Papers Calif. Acad. Sc. ix. 32, t. 18 (1905); Parish in Bot. Gaz. xlv. 408-431 (1907); et l.c. xlviii. 462 (1909); L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. v. 2443 (1916), vi. 3506 (1917); Jepson, Fl. Calif. Pt. vi. 243 (1922); Sargent, Man. Trees N. Amer. ed. 2, 104 (1922); Jepson, Fl. Econ. Pl. Calif. 173 (1924).—Species about three from California and Arizona.

Standard species: *W. filifera* H. Wendl., the type.

Washingtonia Rafi. Umbelliferae.

This genus although reduced by most botanists to *Osmorrhiza* Rafin. (1818)—see Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 367—has been kept up by certain American botanists, namely, Coulter & Rose in U.S. Dep. Agric., Contrib. Nat. Herb. vii. 60 (1900); Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. N. States and Canada, ed. 2, ii. 627 (1913).

Washingtonia Winslow. Pinaceae.

This genus appears to be universally reduced to *Sequoia* Endl. (1847)—a nomen conservandum. There were three species, all of which are reduced to *Sequoia gigantea*, see Index Kewensis, ii. 1225; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 3.

The genus *Washingtonia* H. Wendl., unless the name is conserved, becomes *Neowashingtonia* Sudw. in U.S. Dep. Agric., Forest Bull. No. 14, 105 (1897), No. 17, 38 (1898). Sudworth has also made specific transferences.

Such a case as *Washingtonia* H. Wendl. is a difficult one upon which to arrive at a decision. But all things considered, the fact that the genus is so well known, both botanically and horticulturally, and its inclusion as *Washingtonia* in the recent flora of California by Jepson, encourages the writer to recommend the name *Washingtonia* H. Wendl. for conservation.

9192 *Wedelia* Jacq. Enum. Pl. Carib. 8, 28 (1760)

versus

Wedelia Loebl. Iter Hisp. 180 (1756).

Wedelia Jacq. Compositae.

Adopted by : Jacq. Select. Stirp. Amer. Hist. 217 (1763) ; Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. III. 2334 (1804) ; H.B.K. Nov. Gen. iv. 214 (1820) ; Spreng. Gen. ii. 632 (1831) ; Less. Syn. 222 (1832) ; DC. Prodr. v. 538 (1836) ; Endl. Gen. 406, n. 2496 (1838) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 370 (1873) ; Oliv. & Hiern in Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. iii. 376 (1877) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. iii. 306 (1881) ; Baker in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. III. 179 (1884) ; Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 234 (1890) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 548 (1905) ; Small, Fl. S.E.U.S. 407 (1913) ; Ewart & Davies, Fl. N. Terr. 280 (1917) ; Urb. (Fl. Domingensis) Symb. Antill. viii. 730 (1921) ; Gamble, Fl. Madras, Pt. iv. 706 (1921) ; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 656 (1926) ; Ewart, Fl. Victoria, 1160 (1930) ; Hutchinson & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ii. 145 (1931).—From 60–80 species in tropical regions.

Standard species : *W. fruticosa* Jacq., the type.

Wedelia Loebl. Nyctaginaceae.

This genus is almost universally reduced to *Allionia* L. 1759. *Allionia* L., moreover, is a nomen conservandum against *Wedelia* Loebl. (see International Rules, ed. 3, p. 96 : 1935).

The genus *Wedelia* Jacq. is a very large one comprising up to eighty species with a very wide distribution in the tropics of both the old and new world.

In view of the earlier homonym being a nomen rejiciendum, and in order to avoid so very many nomenclatural changes, the name *Wedelia* Jacq. is, without hesitation, put forward for conservation.

8181 *Wendlandia* Bartl. Ordin. 211 (1830) ; et ex DC. Prodr. iv. 411 (1830)

versus

Wendlandia Willd. Sp. Pl. ii. 275 (1799).

Synonymum prius rejiciendum :

Cattutella Reichb. Conspl. 94 (1828).

Wendlandia Bartl. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by : G. Don, Gen. Syst. iii. 517 (1834) ; Wight & Arn. Prodr. i. 402 (1834) ; Meissn. Gen. 159 (1838) ; Endl. Gen. 552, n. 3252 (1838) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. viii. 373 (1839) ; Walp. Rep. vi. 58 (1846–47) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 50 (1873) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. iii. 37 (1880) ; K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IV. 37 (1891) ; Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon, ii. 297 (1894) ; Koorders & Valetton, Bijdr. Booms. Java, viii. 53 (1902) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 492 (1905) ; Talbot, For. Fl. Bombay, ii. 92 (1911) ; Koorders, Excursfl. Java, iii. 248 (1912) ; Fyson, Fl. Nilgiri & Pulney Hill Tops, iii. 61, 355 (1920) ; Gamble, Fl. Madras, Pt. IV. 586 (1921) ; Pitard & Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, iii. 60 (1922) ; J. M. Cowan in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edin. xvi. 233–314 (1932),

where there is a revision of the genus.—About 59 species from India and Malay Archipelago to China.

Standard species : *W. paniculata* DC., one of the original species.

Wendlandia Willd. Menispermaceae.

Wendlandia Willd. is a nomen rejiciendum, *Cocculus* DC. (1818) being conserved against it, see International Rules, ed. 3, 96 (1935). It thus forms no obstacle to the conservation of the later homonym *Wendlandia* Bartl.

Cattutella Reichb. Cons. 94 (1828) appears as name only without any description and thus has no claim to recognition.

The genus *Wendlandia* Bartl. is a fairly large one and has a wide distribution. If the name is not conserved it will be necessary to give the genus a new name and thereby many nomenclatural changes will occur. *Sestinia* Boiss. & Hohenacker, Diagn. iii. 55 (1843) is a later synonym of *Wendlandia* Bartl., but the name is invalid as it was published in synonymy.

As there appears to be no obstacle whatever to the conservation of *Wendlandia* Bartl., Rubiaceae, the writer strongly recommends that this name should be included on the list of nomina conservanda.

3931 **Wendtia** Meyen, Reise, i. 307 (1834)

Wendia Hoffm. Gen. Umbellif. 136 (1814).

Wendtia Meyen. Geraniaceae.

Adopted by : Klotzsch in Linnaea, x. 432 (1835) ; Meissn. Gen. 58 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 1169, n. 6051 (1840) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 275 (1862) ; Reiche in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. IV. 13 (1890) ; Reiche, Fl. Chile, i. 295 (1896) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 247 (1901) ; Knuth in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Geraniac. 550 (1912) ; I. M. Johnston in Contrib. Gray Herb. n.s. lxxxi. 91 (1928).—About three species from Chile.

Standard species : *W. gracilis* Meyen, the type.

Wendia Hoffm. Umbelliferae.

De Candolle "corrected" this name to *Wendtia* DC. Prodr. iv. 194 (1830), and the name has been spelt thus by many subsequent botanists. The genus has been adopted by G. Don, Gen. Syst. and others, and as lately as 1917 by Woronow in Bull. Mus. Cauc. Tiflis, xi. 10 (1917).

The point to be decided in this case is whether *Wendtia* Meyen and *Wendia* Hoffm. are really homonyms. Hoffmann deliberately spelt the name *Wendia* ; this, therefore, according to the Rules is the correct spelling.

The writer is of opinion that the two names are *not* homonyms and that both may be kept up, *Wendtia* Meyen (Geraniaceae) and *Wendia* Hoffm. (Umbelliferae).

3661 **Wiborgia** Thunb. Nov. Gen. & Spec. x. 137 (1800)

versus

Wiborgia Roth, Cat. Bot. ii. 112 (1800)

Wiborgia (*Viborgia*) Moench, Meth. 132 (1794).

Wiborgia Thunb. Leguminosae.

Adopted by: Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 919, n. 1325 (1803); Pers. Syn. ii. 279 (1807); Spach, Vég. Phan. i. 153 (1834); Endl. Gen. 1263, n. 6479 (1840); Benth. in Lond. Journ. Bot. ii. 459 (1843); Harv. in Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 90 (1861-2); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 477 (1865); Taub. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 223 (1893); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 225 (1900); Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 321 (1926); Levyns, Guide Fl. Cape Penins. 153 (1929).—About ten species from South Africa.

Standard species: *W. obcordata* Thunb., one of the three original species.

Wiborgia Roth. Compositae.

Adopted by: Lessing in Linnaea, v. 148 (1830); Lessing, Syn. 245 (1832); Koch, Synops. 355 (1837), but by the very large majority of botanists treated as a synonym of *Galinsoga* Ruiz & Pav. 1794. See Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 1613; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 552; Index Kewensis, ii. 1229.

Viborgia Moench. Leguminosae.

This genus is almost universally sunk under *Cytisus* L. 1753 and it seems most unlikely that it will ever be revived as an independent genus. The genus *Wiborgia* Thunb. is a very well known South African genus, and since the two earlier homonyms are now included in other genera, the name *Wiborgia* Thunb. is put forward for conservation.

With regard to the spelling, the name is frequently seen with "V" as the initial letter, *Viborgia*. As Thunberg definitely adopted *Wiborgia* that spelling is retained here.

7035 **Wigandia** H.B.K. Nov. Gen. & Spec. iii. 126 (1818)

versus

Wigandia Neck. Elem. i. 95 (1790).

Wigandia H.B.K. Hydrophyllaceae.

Adopted by: Roem. & Sch., Syst. vi. p. xviii. 189 (1820); Reichb. Consp. 119 (1828); G. Don, Gen. Syst. iv. 251 (1837); Endl. Gen. 661, n. 3834 (1839); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 831 (1876); Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Amer. ii. 359 (1882); Nicholson, Illustr. Dict. Gard. iv. 208 (1887); Peter in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. IIIA. 70 (1893); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 424 (1904); Goyena, Fl. Nicarag. ii. 645 (1911); A. Brand in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Hydrophyllac. 134 (1913); L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. vi. 3512 (1917); Urb. in Fedde,

Rept. xv. 415 (1919) ; Standley (Trees and Shrubs of Mexico) in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xxiii. 1213 (1924).—About six species from Tropical America.

Standard species : *W. caracasana* H.B.K., one of the three original species, and the one concerning which there has been little or no nomenclatural and taxonomic dispute. The other two original species are *W. urens* and *W. crispa*, and for synonymy and critical notes on these see A. Brand in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Hydrophyllac. 135 (1913) and Urb. in Fedde, Rept. xv. 415 (1919).

Wigandia Neck. Compositae.

This genus is universally included in *Disparago* Gaertn. (1791), which name is conserved against *Wigandia* Neck. (see International Rules, ed. 3, p. 110 : 1935).

The genus *Wigandia* H.B.K. is very well known and adopted in all the floras concerned. It is also a genus of some horticultural importance. Probably the next available name for the genus is *Cohiba* Rafin. Fl. Tellur. iii. 75 (1836), but the writer has not been able to check this reference. No transferences from *Wigandia* have ever been made to this genus.

Since there is no obstacle in the way of conserving the name *Wigandia* H.B.K. it is here very strongly recommended for conservation.

293 *Willkommia* Hackel in Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand. xxx. Abh. 145 (1888)

versus

Willkommia Sch.-Bip. ex Nyman, Consp. 357 (1879).

Willkommia Hackel. Gramineae.

Adopted by : Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boiss. iv. 810 (1896) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 21 (1900) ; Hitchc. in Bot. Gaz. xxxv. 283 (1903) ; Bews, World's Grasses, 185 (1929) ; Silveus, Texas Grasses, 389 (1933) ; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses U.S. 484 (1935).—About three species from S.W. Africa and one from Texas.

Standard species : *W. sarmentosa* Hackel, the type.

Willkommia Sch.-Bip. ex Nyman. Compositae.

This genus is universally reduced to *Senecio* L. 1753. It contained only one species, *W. minuta*=*Senecio minutus*. See Index Kewensis, ii. 1231.

The genus *Willkommia* Hackel is a small one, but as there is no later available name for it, and as *Willkommia* Sch.-Bip. is no longer considered an independent genus, *Willkommia* Hackel is here recommended for conservation.

6564 *Willughbeia* Roxb. Pl. Coromandel, iii. 77, t. 280 (1819)

versus

Willughbeia Scop. in Schreb. Gen. i. 162 (1789).

Willughbaeya Neck. Elem. i. 82 (1790).

Willughbeia Roxb. Apocynaceae.

Adopted by : Wall. Pl. As. Rar. iii. 45, t. 272 (1832) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. iv. 101 (1837) ; Endl. Gen. 579, n. 3381 (1838) ; Meissn. Gen. 262 (1840) ; DC. Prodr. viii. 321 (1844) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 691 (1876) ; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. iii. 623 (1882) ; K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. II. 130 (1895) ; Prain, Bengal Plants, 667 (1903) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 405 (1904) ; Merrill in Philipp. Journ. Sc. Bot. 1913, viii. 387 ; Wernham in Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. Ser. II. ix. 108 (1916) ; Merrill, Enum. Phil. Fl. Pl. iii. 320 (1923) ; Ridley, Fl. Mal. Penins. ii. 322 (1923).—8–10 species from Malaya, Assam and Ceylon.

Standard species : *W. edulis* Roxb., the type.

Willughbeia Scop. Apocynaceae.

This genus is considered by practically all botanists as synonymous with *Ambelania* Aubl. 1775. See Index Kewensis, ii. p. 1231 ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 404.

Willughbaeya Neck. Compositae.

This name is on the list of nomina rejicienda, *Mikania* Willd. (1803) being conserved against it (see International Rules, ed. 3, 109 : 1935).

A genus "*Willughbeia* Klotzsch" in Peters, Reise Mossamb. Bot. 281 (1861) has been cited in standard works of reference, and reduced to *Landolphia* Beauv. (1806). Actually it has no existence, for Klotzsch merely published three new species which he erroneously referred to *Willughbeia* Roxb. He did not even give a revised description to the genus.

There are various orthographic variants of the name *Willughbeia*. The original spelling is adopted in this paper.

Willughbeia Roxb. is a well known genus and has a wide distribution. As the earlier homonyms offer no obstacles, the name is here recommended for conservation.

Xerocarpa H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Mal. Arch. 98 (1919)

versus

Xerocarpa Spach, Hist. Vég. Phan. ix. 583 (1840).

Xerocarpa H. J. Lam. Verbenaceae.

One species from New Guinea.

Standard species : *X. avicenniifoliola* H. J. Lam, the type.

Xerocarpa Spach. Goodeniaceae.

G. Don in his Gen. Syst. iii. 728 (1834) regarded *Xerocarpa*

as a section of *Scaevola* L., and in 1840 Spach raised it to generic rank, assigning it to Don. The genus, however, has not been adopted, and almost all botanists reduce it to *Scaevola* L. 1771. See Index Kewensis, ii. 1238, and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 522.

Xerocarpha H. J. Lam is a monotypic genus and appears with a good description. If the name is not conserved, the genus must receive a new name. As there is no obstacle in the way and in order to avoid nomenclatural changes whenever possible, the name *Xerocarpha* H. J. Lam is recommended for conservation.

9186 *Zaluzania* Pers. Syn. ii. 473 (1807)

versus

Zaluzania Comm. ex Gaertn. f. Fruct. iii. 74 (1805), in syn.

Zaluzania Pers. Compositae.

Adopted by: Link, Enum. ii. 350 (1822) [*Zaluziana*]; Less. Syn. 224 (1832); DC. Prodr. v. 553 (1836); Endl. Gen. 408, n. 2511 (1838); Meissn. Gen. 131 (1839); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 362 (1873); Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Am. ii. 159 (1881); A. Gray in Proc. Amer. Acad. xxi. 388 (1886); Hoffm. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 233 (1890); Robinson & Greenman in Proc. Amer. Acad. xxxiv. 530 (1899); Hieron. ex Sodiro in Engl. Jahrb. xxix. 35-37 (1900); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 548 (1905); L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. vi. 3532 (1917).—About 8-10 species from Central America.

Standard species: *Z. triloba* Pers., the type.

Zaluzania Comm. ex Gaertn. f. Rubiaceae.

The name was not validly published and is treated as a synonym of *Bertiera* Aubl. 1775. No species have ever been described under it. See Index Kewensis, ii. p. 1244, and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 499.

As the earlier name *Zaluzania* Comm. was not validly published, *Zaluzania* Pers. stands without conservation.

4747 *Zollingeria* S. Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xli. 303 (1872)

versus

Zollingeria Sch.-Bip. in Flora, xxxvii. 273 (1854).

Zollingeria S. Kurz. Sapindaceae.

Adopted by: Radlkofer in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. V. 319 (1895); Pierre, Fl. For. Cochinch. v. t. 325 (1895); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 296 (1901); Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, i. 1020 (1912); Radlkofer in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Sapindac. 724 (1932).—Two species from Burma and Cochinchina.

Standard species : *Z. macrocarpa* S. Kurz, the type.

Zollingeria Sch.-Bip. Compositae.

This genus appears to have been adopted by no other author. It is sunk under *Rhynchospermum* Reinw. (1828). See Index Kewensis, ii. 1253; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 531; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 601.

Zollingeria S. Kurz is only a small genus, but it is an important one, and this name has always been applied to the genus in all literature concerned with it. There is a later synonym, namely, *Belingia* Pierre, Fl. For. Cochinch. sub t. 325 (1895), but this was mentioned by Pierre, i.e. only as a synonym of *Zollingeria* S. Kurz. The name *Belingia* Pierre is very little known, and up to the present has even been omitted from the Index Kewensis.

In view of the fact that the earlier homonym *Zollingeria* Sch.-Bip. has been definitely reduced, it seems very desirable to conserve the well-known name *Zollingeria* S. Kurz, Sapindaceae, in order to avoid any unnecessary change in nomenclature.

3558 *Zuccagnia* Cav. Icon. v. 2, t. 403 (1799)

versus

Zuccagnia Thunb. Nov. Gen. Pl. ix. 127 (1798).

Zuccagnia Thunb. in Roemers Arch. ii. Pt. 1, 2 (1799).

Zuccagnia Cav. Leguminosae.

Adopted by : Pers. Syn. i. 461 (1805); Spreng. Gen. i. 353 (1830); G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 435 (1832); Meissn. Gen. 98 (1837); Benth. in Hook. Journ. Bot. ii. 72 (1840); Endl. Gen. 1314, n. 6773 (1841); Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. i. 587 (1865); Taubert in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 173 (1892); Reiche, Fl. Chile, ii. 47 (1897); Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 219 (1900).—One species from Chile.

Standard species : *Z. punctata* Cav., the type.

Zuccagnia Thunb. [spelt *Zuccangnia* 1798] Liliaceae.

This genus with its one species has been almost universally reduced to *Dipcadi* Medik., and the species to *D. filamentosum* Medik. See Index Kewensis, ii. 1254; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 68; Post & Kuntze, Lexic. 601. It seems very unlikely that it will ever be considered desirable to reinstate it.

If *Zuccagnia* Cav. is not conserved it will be necessary to give it a new name. In the circumstances, therefore, although it is a monotypic genus with a restricted distribution, it seems advisable to conserve the name *Zuccagnia* Cav., Leguminosae.

8312 *Zuccarinia* Blume, Bijdr. 1006 (1826)

versus

Zuccarinia Maerklin in Ann. Ges. Wetterau, ii. 252 (1811).

Zuccarinia Spreng. Syst. iv. Cur. Post. 50 (1827) ; Spreng. Gen. i. 169 (1830).

Zuccarinia Blume. Rubiaceae.

Adopted by : DC. Prodr. iv. 368 (1830) ; G. Don, Gen. Syst. iii. 487 (1834) ; Meissn. Gen. 161 (1838) ; Endl. Gen. 558, n. 3282 (1838) ; Spach, Vég. Phan. viii. 372 (1839) ; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 97 (1873) ; K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv, IV. 82 (1891) ; Koorders & Valeton, Bijdr. Boomsoort. Java, viii. 120 (1902) ; Koorders & Valeton in Ic. Bogor. ii. t. 147 & 148 (1904) ; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 498 (1905) ; Koorders, Excursionsfl. Java, iii. 259 (1912) ; Koorders & Valeton, Atlas Baumarten Java, t. 564, 565 (1915) ; Ridley in Kew Bull. 1926, 68, where he describes a new species from Mentawi Islands.—Three species, two from Java and one from the Mentawi Islands.

Standard species : *Z. macrophylla* Bl., the type.

Zuccarinia Maerklin.

Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. p. 1659 states " novum gen. Verbenae et Buchnerae aff. (*Z. verbenacea*). " It is recorded in Index Kewensis, ii. 1254 as " gen. dub. " and the species *Z. verbenacea* Maerckl. l.c. 253 "(Quid ?) Hab. ? " and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. p. 586, include it among their " genera incertae sedis. "

Zuccarinia Spreng. Rubiaceae.

This genus is not kept up, being regarded as synonymous with *Jackia* Wall. (1824) and the species *Z. ornata* Spreng. = *Jackia ornata*. See Index Kewensis, ii. II. 1254 ; Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. ii. II. 1659 ; and Dalla Torre and Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 492.

Zuccarinia Blume (Rubiaceae) is very well known, and if the name is not conserved, the genus must receive a new one. The earlier homonyms offer no obstacle to the conservation of the later name.

In order to avoid nomenclatural changes as far as possible, the name *Zuccarinia* Blume is recommended for conservation.

THE GENDER OF GENERIC NAMES : A VINDICATION OF ART. 72 (2). T. A. SPRAGUE.

Dr. B. H. Danser of Groningen has recently contributed to *Blumea*, vol. I, No. 2, 1935, pp. 295-304, a paper entitled "Grammatical objections to the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, adopted at Cambridge in 1930." The first part of it consists of a criticism of the recommendations and rules concerning the formation of names adopted at Vienna in 1905, and does not call for immediate comment. The second part deals with Art. 72 (2) of the International Rules, adopted at Cambridge in 1930, and contains various statements which cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. The following may be cited as examples: (1) "at the last Congress in 1930 new recommendations, and even a new rule, have been added, which not only recommend offences against Latin and Greek grammar, but make these even obligatory" (p. 296); (2) "This part of a rule (alas, not only a recommendation) is a mixture of grammatically correct and incorrect remarks and opinions" (p. 300); (3) "The remark that *Aceras* and *Xanthoceras* were wrongly taken as feminine . . . is against all grammar."

It is proposed to show that there is no foundation for these statements, in so far as they concern Art. 72 (2).

Before dealing with Dr. Danser's criticisms in detail, it seems desirable to emphasize a few fundamental considerations and corollaries which he has apparently overlooked or failed to appreciate.

1. Generic names are *by their very nature* nouns (i.e. substantives)* in the nominative singular, each with its own gender (Art. 25, 27).

2. Hence botanists who are forming generic names are recommended to avoid adjectives used as nouns (Rec. Xe).

3. A second reason for this avoidance is that Greek and Latin adjectives have three genders, and that it is not always possible to determine the gender from the ending. Thus many Greek adjectives end in *-os*, m.f., *-on*, n., and many Latin ones in *-is*, m.f., *-e*, n. The nominative form of the Latin adjectives *simplex*, *dispar*, etc., is the same in all three genders. The gender of a generic name which is a Greek or Latin adjective may therefore be ambiguous.

4. The scientific names of plants are largely drawn from medieval Latin, the international language of the Middle Ages. Hence "scientific names . . . taken from any language other than Latin, or formed in an arbitrary manner . . . are treated as if they were Latin"; and "Latin terminations should be used as far as possible for new names" (Art. 7).

5. It follows that *existing* names published with a medieval spelling, e.g. *Fagus sylvatica*, must not on that account be modified

* The word "noun" is used throughout this paper in the strict sense of "substantive" for brevity's sake.

or rejected (Art. 70), but that in the formation of *new* names—such departures from classical spelling should be avoided (Rec. XLII). Botanical nomenclature contains many such names or epithets which offend the taste of classical scholars. These are retained, on grounds of practical convenience, but it is obviously undesirable to add to their number. The Rules, far from being “puritanical,” are extremely tolerant. Dr. Danser apparently does not appreciate the basic difference between a “rule” and a “recommendation”; thus he writes that Rec. XL (a) and (b) “unnecessarily tie down botanists to stringent rules.” The essential nature of a “recommendation” is that it is *not* binding. There is nothing to prevent him or any other botanist from publishing new specific epithets in the form *Hassleriana*, and once validly published they must not be altered to the recommended form *Hasslerana* (Art. 2, and Art. 70, examples of retention of original spelling). It was precisely because it was considered undesirable to tie botanists down to stringent rules in the formation of new epithets that these matters were dealt with by means of *recommendations*.

6. The primary object of the International Rules is purely practical: to save the time of botanists by establishing a uniform accepted nomenclature. The basis of this system was the general practice of botanists. The same principle is still in operation: “in the absence of a relevant rule, or where the consequences of rules are doubtful, established custom must be followed” (Art. 5).

7. There is fortunately no difference of opinion as to the correct genders of a great majority of generic names. There are many instances, however, where two (or even three) genders have been assigned by different botanists to the same generic name. Before the adoption of Art. 72 (2) at Cambridge in 1930, the linguistic and grammatical investigation of such cases occupied a great deal of valuable time that might more profitably have been devoted to taxonomic studies. Some guidance on this matter is evidently required by botanists, whether it be in the form of a rule or of a recommendation.

8. An ideal rule, governing the gender of generic names which are modern compounds of two or more Greek or Latin words, should satisfy five conditions: (1) its wording should be clear; (2) it should be easy to apply even by those possessing only a bare minimum of classical knowledge; (3) it should give the same gender to all generic names ending in the same element; (4) the gender assigned to each generic name should coincide with that of classical words ending in the same element, where such classical words exist; (5) the gender assigned should coincide with that already generally adopted for generic names ending in that element.

These five conditions may now be briefly considered in relation to Art. 72 (2), the text of which is as follows:—“Generic names which are modern compounds formed from two or more Greek or Latin words take the gender of the last. If the ending is altered, however, the gender will follow it.”

(1) Judging by Dr. Danser's criticisms, he seems to have misunderstood Art. 72 (2) in one respect, and the text of the rule may therefore have to be somewhat expanded in order to make it more explicit. The Article neither states nor implies that the *original meaning* of generic names which are modern compounds is necessarily that of a noun. The first sentence of Art. 72 (2) states that such names take the gender of their last element [provided that the ending is not altered]. Thus any generic name ending in *-carpos* is, *irrespective of its original meaning*, automatically treated as masculine, like the Greek noun *carpos* itself. This *convention* has two great practical advantages: it makes it unnecessary to investigate the precise meaning of a generic name, which may in many cases be doubtful; and secondly that all generic names ending in the *same element* (unaltered) shall have the *same gender*. Thus the modern compound *ochrocarpos*, according to its derivation, might be either a noun, meaning "pale yellow fruit," or an adjective meaning "with pale yellow fruits": in the former case it would be masculine, in the latter case it might be either masculine or feminine. Under Art. 72 (2), however, the gender of the generic name *Ochrocarpos* Thou. (Guttiferae) is masculine, because *carpos* is masculine. Similarly the modern compound *aspidosperma* might be a neuter noun meaning "shield-seed," or a feminine adjective (with a latinized ending) meaning "with shield-like seeds." Under Art. 72 (2), however, the generic name *Aspidosperma* Mart. (Apocynaceae) is treated as neuter, because the Greek word *sperma* is neuter. The same principle applies to generic names which are modern compounds ending in the neuter Greek nouns *broma*, *derma*, *loma*, *nema*, *stelma*, *stemma*, *stigma*, *stoma*, etc.: *Theobroma*, *Scleroderma*, *Tricholoma*, *Spironema*, *Zygonema*, *Metastelma*, *Agrostemma*, *Ceratostigma*, *Melastoma* are all treated as neuter. The practical convenience of this convention is obvious. The case of *Melastoma* L. is illuminating. Linnaeus made the generic name feminine, but so strongly do botanists feel that all names ending in *-stoma* should be neuter, that *Melastoma* is nowadays by common consent treated as neuter.

The second sentence of Art. 72 (2) states that if the classical ending is altered by the author of a generic name, the gender will follow it. For this purpose the ending *-us*, is accepted as masculine, the endings *-a*, *-ia* and *-aea* as feminine, and those in *-on*, *-um*, *-ion* and *-ium* as neuter.

Hence *Adenocarpus*, *Artocarpus*, *Balanocarpus* and *Orthocarpus* are treated as masculine; *Callicarpa*, *Cyrtocarpa*, *Myriocarpa* and *Rhamphicarpa* as feminine; *Amphicarpaea*, *Leptocarpaea*, *Megacarpaea* and *Polycarpaea* as feminine; *Dermatocarpon*, *Endocarpon* and *Rhizocarpon* as neuter (like the Greek name *Polycarpon*); *Neurocarpum*, *Ormocarpum* and *Platycarpum* as neuter; *Pisocarpium* as neuter.

Similarly, the Greek noun *clados* being masculine, *Ancistrocladus*, *Dasycladus*, *Eriocladus* and *Trichocladus* are also masculine;

Calocladia, *Comocladia*, *Di cladia*, *Microcladia*, *Orthocladia* are feminine; *Didymocladon* is neuter. *Acladium*, *Actinocladium*, *Eucladium*, *Fusicladium* and *Lachnocladium*, derived from the Greek neuter noun *cladion* with latinization of the final syllable, are also neuter.

As further examples let us take the derivatives of *anthē*, f., and *anthos*, n., both meaning flower, and of *anthion*, n., meaning little flower. As stated in the examples of Art. 72 (2), it is agreed to assign the masculine gender to modern compounds of *anthos* in which the ending is unaltered, in view of the fact that almost all such compounds have in the past been treated as masculine. In accordance with the rule, *Calanthe*, *Eremanthe* and *Pneumonanthe*, being compounds of *anthē*, are feminine. Similarly *Adenanthos*, *Asteranthos* and *Pituranthos* are treated as masculine in accordance with the special convention concerning unaltered compounds of *anthos* and *cheilos*. It is unnecessary to investigate whether their original meaning was that of a noun or of an adjective. Under Art. 72 (2), it is immaterial whether compounds in *-anthon* and *-anthum* are derived from *anthē* or from *anthos*. In both cases they are treated as neuter because of their neuter ending *-on* or *-um*. *Halanthium* and *Melanthium*, derived from the Greek neuter noun *anthion* with latinization of the last syllable, are also neuter.

Greek words ending in *-anthes* may be masculine or feminine or neuter, since *-es* is a Greek adjectival ending (*-ης*, m.f., *-ες*, n.). Strictly speaking, generic names in *-anthes* should take the gender first assigned to them. As this appears to be feminine in almost all cases (*Strobilanthes* was published as masc.), it is now suggested that all such generic names be treated as feminine. Examples are *Achyranthes*, *Acleisanthes*, *Acrosanthes*, *Agathisanthes*, *Aphyllanthes*, *Axanthes*, *Byrsanthes*, *Calyptranthes*, *Chloanthes*, *Ilysanthes*, *Limnanthes*, *Menyanthes*, *Micranthes*, *Nyctanthes*, *Polianthes*, *Prenanthes*, *Spilanthes*, *Spiranthes*, *Trichosanthes*, *Trochisanthes*.

Modern compounds in *-anthis*, e.g. *Eranthis*, are also treated as feminine, both by analogy with Greek words in *-is* and in accordance with general custom.

(2) All the classical knowledge required for the application of the rule is that botanists should be able to look up the final element of a generic name in a Latin or Greek dictionary. They should accordingly know the characters of the Greek alphabet. If the classical ending is altered, the terminations *-os*, *-us* are treated as masculine, *-e*, *-a*, *-is* as feminine, *-on*, *-um*, *-ion*, and *-ium* as neuter. In case of doubt, established custom should be followed, but such cases form a very insignificant proportion of the whole.

Lists of words used as final elements in the formation of generic names are given by Saint-Lager, *Réforme de la Nomenclature Botanique*, pp. 89-108 (Ann. Soc. Bot. Lyon, vii.: 1880). A list of Greek root-words from which many botanical names are derived is given in Nicholson's *Dictionary of Gardening*, iv. 356-361. The derivations of many botanical names are given in Jenssen's *Ordbog*

for Gartnere og Botanikere (Copenhagen, 1907), and in many botanical dictionaries. Wittstein's *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*, ed. 2 (1856) is useful to the more experienced worker, but the derivations supplied by him are in many cases incorrect, and on that account the book cannot be recommended to the beginner.

As a test of the application of Art. 72, let us take the 37 generic names mentioned on pp. 300-303 of Dr. Danser's paper. In Latin, the letters *ae*, *oe*, *u* and *y* replace the Greek *ai*, *oi*, *ou* and *u* respectively; *e* in Latin may represent either a short or a long *e* (ϵ or η) in Greek; and *o* in Latin may represent either a short or a long *o* (\omicron or ω) in Greek. If these changes are remembered, no difficulty should be experienced in finding in the Greek dictionary the nouns *rhododendron*, *calamagrostis*, *hyoscyamos*, *melilotus*, *oenanthē*, *petroselinon*, *alōpēcuros*, *tragopōgōn*, *euōnymos*, *polycarpon*; and eight out of these ten words occur also in Latin. According to the present text of Art. 72 (1), such classical words adopted as generic names take the gender assigned to them by their authors.*

Considering now the 27 modern compounds mentioned by Dr. Danser (l.c.), there should be no difficulty in tracing the final Greek elements of *Sarothamnus* (*thamnos*), *Ammochloa* (*chloa* or *chloē*), *Cephalotaxus* (*taxos*), *Chionodoxa* (*doxa*), *Cystopteris* (*pteris*), *Helosciadium* (*sciadeion*), *Liriodendron* (*dendron*), *Sciadopitys* (*pitys*), *Aegopodium* (*podion*), *Agrostemma* (*stemma*), *Ceratophyllum* (*phyllon*), *Lycopus* (*pous*), *Amorpha* (*morphē*), *Ampelopsis* (*opsis*), *Brachypodium* (*podion*), *Cephalanthera* (*anthēra*), *Ceratocephalus* (*cephalē*), *Chorispōra* (*spora*), *Coeloglossum* (*glōssa*), *Diclytra* (*elytra*), *Dimorphotheca* (*thēcē*), *Diplotaxis* (*taxis*), *Echinops* (*ōps*), *Aceras* and *Xanthoceras* (*ceras*), *Tricholoma* (*lōma*), *Zygonema* and *Spironema* (*nēma*), *Calli-carpa*, *Polycarpaea* and *Ormocarpum* (*carpos*), *Pisocarpium* (*carpion*). Dr. Danser writes of *Chamaecyparis* as being a kind of "cyparis" (l.c. 301): actually the generic name is an abbreviated form of *chamaecyparissos*! It is treated as feminine since it ends in *-is*. *Equisetum* (*equisaetum*) is a Latin word, and the final elements of *Caprifolium* (*folium*) and *Biscutella* (*scutellum*) are obvious. In fact the only generic name which might conceivably puzzle the beginner is *Pseudotsuga*, a hybrid compound of the Greek *pseudo* and the generic name *Tsuga* which is of Japanese origin. The so-called "puritanical" objection to *nomina hybrida* seems to be justified on grounds of convenience as well as of good taste.

(3) Art. 72 (2) also satisfies the third condition: that all generic

* I personally should prefer to retain the classical genders, except where alteration of the ending indicates a corresponding alteration of the gender (vide M. L. Green in Kew Bull. 1935, 77, n. 32). If this view is accepted at Amsterdam, here again no difficulty will arise. The change of ending from *-os* to *-us* will in that case merely confirm the Greek masculine gender of *Hyoscyamus*, *Melilotus* and *Alopecurus*, and indicate that *Euonymus* also should be treated as masculine, though *euōnymos*, the spindle-tree, is feminine in Greek; and the change from *petroselinon* to *Petroselinum* will also merely confirm the neuter gender of that generic name.

names ending in the same element shall be of the same gender. Instead of having to remember *separately* the genders of more than 200† generic names ending in *-carpos* or *-carpus*, there is only one fact to remember, namely, that the Greek word *carpos* (καρπός) is masculine.

(4) According to Art. 72 (2) modern generic names ending in *-odon*, *-panax* and *-pogon* are masculine, and so are the corresponding Greek words *cynodōn*, *opopanax*, and *tragopōgōn*; those in *-daphne*, *-opsis*, *-pteris*, *-rhiza* and *-taxis* are feminine, and so are the Greek words *chamaedaphne*, *prosopsis*, *thelypteris*, *glycyrrhiza* and *epitaxis*; those in *-blepharon*, *-phyllon* or *-phyllum*, *-podium* are neuter, and so are the Greek words *calliblepharon*, *triphyllon*, *melampodion*. Enough examples have been given to indicate that where a noun with its ending unaltered formed the final element of a Greek compound noun, that compound usually retained the same gender. The question of *adjectival* compounds with the same ending has been dealt with above under condition (1). The cases of modern compounds in *-ceras*, *-opsis*, *-taxis*, *-odon*, *-podion* (or *-podium*) and *-ops* are discussed in greater detail below.

(5) In order to test how far the gender prescribed by Art. 72 (2) agrees with *established custom* we may take from the index to Dalla Torre et Harms, *Genera Siphonogamarum*, the first 100 generic names which are modern compounds (with unaltered ending) of the following Greek words: *anthos* (*anthus*), *chilos* (*chilus*), *odon*, *panax*, *pogon*; *achne*, *carpha*, *cephala*, *daphne*, *opsis*, *thrix*; *ceras*, *nema*, *sperma*, *stelma*, *stemma*, *stigma*, *stoma*. These 100 generic names are as follows:—*Acanthonema*, *Acanthopanax*, *Acanthosperma*, *Acanthostemma*, *Achilus*, *Achnodon*, *Aciachne*, *Acianthus*, *Acicarpha*, *Acronema*, *Acropogon*, *Acrostemon*, *Acrostigma*, *Actinanthus*, *Actinodaphne*, *Actinostemma*, *Actinosstemon*, *Actinostigma*, *Adelanthus*, *Adelostemma*, *Adelostigma*, *Adenanthos*, *Adenochilus*, *Adenonema*, *Adenostemma*, *Adenostoma*, *Adopogon*, *Aegiceras*, *Aegopogon*, *Aeolanthus*, *Aeschynanthus*, *Aëtanthus*, *Aëthionema*, *Aethonopogon*, *Afrodaphne*, *Agelanthus*, *Aglaonema*, *Agrostemma*, *Airopsis*, *Airosperma*, *Aitopsis*, *Allaeanthus*, *Allosperma*, *Alseodaphne*, *Amblostoma*, *Amblyanthopsis*, *Amblyanthus*, *Amblysperma*, *Amblystigma*, *Ammosperma*, *Ampelodaphne*, *Ampelopsis*, *Amphianthus*, *Amphipogon*, *Amphistelma*, *Anagosperra*, *Ancistrochilus*, *Ancylanthos*, *Ancyrostemma*, *Androchilus*, *Andropogon*, *Androstemma*, *Anemanthus*, *Anemopsis*, *Anemonopsis*, *Anetanthus*, *Angelopogon*, *Angianthus*, *Angkatanthus*, *Angraecopsis*, *Anisanthus*, *Anisochilus*, *Anisopogon*, *Anisostemon*, *Anoetochilus*, *Anomalostemon*, *Anonianthus*, *Anomopanax*, *Anthanema*, *Anthericopsis*, *Antheroceras*, *Anthodon*, *Anthopogon*, *Antidaphne*, *Aparinanthus*, *Apatanthus*, *Aphanostemma*, *Aplostemon*, *Apodocephala*, *Apogon*, *Arabidopsis*, *Arachnopogon*, *Arachnothrix*,

† There are at least 21 such beginning with the letter A in the Phanerogamae, and the total number in the Phanerogamae alone may accordingly be estimated at 200, since botanical names beginning with A form about one tenth of the whole.

Araliopsis, Argostemma, Argyropsis, Ariopsis, Arnopogon, Artanema.

Taking the genders assigned to them in the Index Kewensis as being, on the whole, those usually accepted by botanists, we find that 74 of the 100 generic names have the gender prescribed in Art. 72 (2), another 13 include some species of the gender prescribed and some of other genders, and only 13 generic names are recorded in the Index as being of different genders from those prescribed. *It is evident that the rule follows established custom*, in so far as that exists for the genders of generic names. If *all* modern compounds of Greek words were taken, the percentage of agreement would be found to be even higher, as the eighteen final elements selected for the test include three masculine nouns ending in *-on*, and six neuter ones in *-a*, which are apt to deceive those ill-acquainted with the Greek language.

Dr. Danser argues that names in *-opsis* and *-daphne* need not necessarily be feminine, as he considers that they may be adjectival: if he is right, it is very strange that botanists not only attribute the feminine gender to the 12 names in *-opsis*, and the 5 in *-daphne* contained in the test list, but—so far as I am aware—treat *all* generic names with these endings as feminine. Similarly, of the 7 generic names in *-nema*, 6 are treated as neuter and only 1 as feminine; and of the 9 names in *-stemma*, 8 are treated as neuter, and only 1 as feminine. It is evident that most botanists treat such generic names as nouns.

THE ORIGINAL GRAMMATICAL NATURE OF MODERN GREEK COMPOUNDS USED AS GENERIC NAMES.

Although generic names, *as such*, are nouns, yet their *original grammatical nature* may of course have been adjectival. Three classes of generic names may be distinguished as regards their origin: (1) those which, judging both by their ending and by comparison with similar compounds in the Greek language, were nouns, e.g. names in *-ceras*, *-opsis* and *-taxis*; (2) those which may have been either nouns or adjectives; e.g. names in *-odon*, *-podion*, and *-ops*; (3) those which were adjectives, e.g. names in *-anthes*, *-ceros* and *-ides*.

A. Compounds ending in *-ceras* and *-ceros*.

Dr. Danser lays great stress on the case of *Aceras* (l.c. 302), actually going so far as to write of "a herba aceras, a flos aceras, a semen aceras." He states that *aceras* is an adjective meaning "hornless." What are the facts? There is no Greek word *aceras*. "Hornless" in Greek is *aceratos* (ἀκέρατος). Apart from *calli-ceras*, dealt with below, the only Greek nouns ending in *-ceras* which I have found are *aigoceras*, lit. "goat-horn" and *bouceras*, lit. "ox-horn," both being names for fenugreek (*Trigonella Foenum-graecum*), and *diceras*, meaning a "double horn"; all three are *neuter nouns*. The corresponding *adjectives* are *aigocerōs*, *bouceraos* and *boucerōs*, *diceraios*, *diceratos*, and *dicerōs*. "Horned" in Greek is *ceraos* (κεράς), and the usual adjectival terminations corresponding to "horned" are *-ceratos* (−κεράτος) and *-ceros*

(-κερως), additional examples of Greek adjectives being *monocerōs*, *triceratos*, *tricerōs*, *oxyceratos*, *oxycerōs*, *orthoceratos*, *orthocerōs*, *polycerōs*, *chrysocerōs*, *megalocerōs*, *callicerōs*. The adjective *monocerōs*, one-horned, was used also as a masculine noun meaning a unicorn, or animal with one horn. The masculine noun *rhinocerōs* doubtless had a similar origin. All these facts, which may be verified in any good Greek dictionary, indicate that modern compounds in *-ceras* should, in accordance with the principles of Greek word-formation, be treated as *neuter nouns*. The word *calliceras*, employed as an adjective in a single passage in Bacchylides, is apparently a poetical variant of the usual form *callicerōs*. This solitary exception hardly justifies Dr. Danser's assertion that, according to Greek grammar, *Aceras* and other compounds of *-ceras* (unaltered) are adjectives and can be masculine, feminine and neuter.

On the other hand, the generic names *Anthoceros* (Hepaticae), *Diceros*, *Helicodiceros*, *Tragoceros* and *Triceros* are clearly adjectival in origin, being compounds of *-cerōs* (-κερως), -horned. As far as their Greek form is concerned, they might be either masculine or feminine. The corresponding neuter forms, where known, end in *-cerōn* (-κερων), e.g. *megalocerōn*. Actually the first four have been treated as masculine by botanists, and the gender of the fifth may be either masculine or feminine, the two specific epithets hitherto published under it being *cochinchinensis* and *xalapensis*.

If the termination *-cera* is used in a botanical generic name, that is regarded as feminine: thus *Ampelocera*, *Calycera*, *Dicera*, *Tetracera* are all treated by botanists as feminine.

Some generic names ending in *-ceras* are treated as neuter in the Index Kewensis, e.g. *Aegiceras*, *Coccoceras*, *Carpoceras* Link, *Octoceras* and *Styloceras*; on the other hand, *Aceras*, *Buceras*, *Carpoceras* Rich. and *Anthroceras* are treated as feminine in the Index. Art. 72 (2) supplies a simple method of arriving at the correct* gender in cases of this kind where different genders have been assigned by botanists to generic names terminating in the same noun.

B. Compounds ending in *-opsis*.

Dr. Danser maintains that the meaning of the generic name *Ampelopsis* is adjectival, and that it, and other compounds of *-opsis*, may therefore be masculine, feminine or neuter. What are the facts?

The generic name *Ampelopsis* is compounded from *ampelos*, a vine, and *opsis* (ὄψις), a feminine noun meaning "appearance." The only Greek compounds of *opsis* traced in a short search are *diopsis*, *catopsis*, *prosopsis* and *synopsis*—all *feminine nouns*.

Ampelopsis means, literally, "vine appearance" or "vine look." The corresponding adjectival form, if it had existed, would have been *ampelopsios*, these two words being analogous with the

* "Correct," firstly because it is in accordance with International Rules, and secondly because it is in accordance with similarly formed Greek words.

two existing Greek words *catopsis* view, and *catopsios* visible. No Greek adjective in *-opsis* has been traced. These facts suggest that Dr. Danser's view of the grammatical nature of compounds of *-opsis* is erroneous.

Ampelopsis and all other botanical generic names ending in *-opsis* have been treated as feminine, so far as I know, examples being *Anemonopsis*, *Castanopsis*, *Chrysopsis*, *Codonopsis*, *Coreopsis*, *Corylopsis*, *Cyamopsis*, *Dichopsis*, *Drimiopsis*, *Echidnopsis*, *Gynandropsis*, *Lycopsis*, *Meconopsis*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Sycopsis*, *Thermopsis*, *Thujaopsis*. A single specific epithet in *Cyamopsis* and one in *Lycopsis* were, however, published as masculine.

C. Compounds ending in *-taxis*.

All Greek words which I have found ending in *-taxis* are feminine nouns, like *taxis* (τάξις) itself, e.g. *diataxis*, *epitaxis*, *metataxis*, *parataxis*, *syntaxis*. None of these is used as an adjective: the corresponding adjectival forms (where they occur) end in *-tacticos* (-τακτικός) and *-tactos* (-τακτός), e.g. *tacticos*, *tactos*, *diatacticos*, *epitacticos*, *epitactos*. The adjectival form of *Diplotaxis* would therefore have been *diplotacticos* or *diplotactos*, meaning "arranged in a double row." These facts are diametrically opposed to Dr. Danser's view that *Diplotaxis* and other compounds of *taxis* are adjectives. Not only has *Diplotaxis* the form of a Greek feminine substantive, but its meaning "double row" is also substantival. Furthermore, *Diplotaxis* and all other botanical generic names ending in *-taxis* have been made feminine by their authors, so far as I am aware, examples being *Monotaxis*, *Ditaxis*, *Tritaxis*, *Triplo-taxis*, *Tetrataxis*, *Heterotaxis*. On the other hand *Orthotactus* is clearly adjectival in origin.

D. Compounds ending in *-odon*.

Dr. Danser suggests that compounds ending in *-odon* were probably mentioned by error as masculine in the examples of Art. 72 (2): he thinks that they "are probably adjectival, transcribed from Greek names in *-odon* derived from ὀδούς". This is not the case. For very good reasons given below there appear to be no Greek words, terminating in *-odon*, that are derived from ὀδούς. Greek adjectives ending in *-odos* (m.f.), *-odon* (n.), are derived, not from *odous* (ὀδούς) m., a tooth, but from *hodos* (ὁδός) f., a way, path, road, e.g. *anodos*, *-on*, impassable, *euodos*, *-on*, easy to pass or travel. Examples of corresponding nouns are *diodos*, f., a way through, and *triodos*, f., a meeting of three roads.

On the other hand, Greek adjectives and nouns in which the final element is derived from *odous*, m., a tooth, end in *-odous* (m.f.—a neuter form does not seem to occur), e.g. the adjectives *monodous*, one-toothed, *oxyodous*, sharp-toothed, *triodous*, three-toothed, *megalodous*, with large teeth, *myriodous*, with a multitude of teeth, and the masculine nouns *triodous*, a trident or a triangular figure, and *cynodous* (κυνόδους), a canine tooth.

Thirdly, Greek adjectives and nouns in which the final element is derived from *odōn* (ὀδών), m., a tooth, end in *-odon*, e.g. the adjective *anodon* (ἀνόδων), toothless, and the masculine noun *cynodon* (κυνόδων), a canine tooth, and the name of a grass.

It was for these cogent reasons that generic names ending in *-odon* are treated in Art. 72 (2) as derivatives of *odōn* (ὀδων). Furthermore, it is at least probable that the ancient generic name *Cynodon* (κυνόδων) served as a pattern for the numerous modern ones with the same final element.

Names in *-odous*, if latinized, will receive the terminations *-odus*, m., *-oda*, f., *-odum*, n., e.g. *Anodus*, *Brachyodus* (Musci). *Anisodus*.

E. Compounds ending in *-podion* or *-podium*.

The generic name *Brachypodium* is considered by Dr. Danser to be an adjective which may be masculine, feminine or neuter, according to the noun with which it is associated in our thoughts. Greek words containing the same final element (unlatinized), namely *-podion*, are derived from the neuter noun *podion* (πόδιον) meaning a little foot. Examples of Greek nouns are *tripodion*, n., a tripod, *leontopodion*, n., little lion's foot, and *melampodion*, n., little black foot. Adjectives derived from the same final element end in *-podios*, m., *-podios* or *-podia*, f., and *-podion*, n., examples being *empodios*, *-on*, at one's feet, impeding, *epipodios*, *-a*, *-on*, upon the feet, and *peripodios*, *-a*, *-on*, going round the feet. A noun *peripodion*, n., also occurs.

As regards its form, *Brachypodium* may therefore be either a noun or an adjective, but it is clearly *neuter* in either case. The same holds for all other generic names in *-podium*, and for any in *-podion*, if such exist.

F. Compounds ending in *-ops*.

Modern generic names of plants ending in *-ops* were presumably modelled on the masculine Greek nouns *aigilops* (αἰγίλωψ), denoting *Quercus Cerris* and also *Aegilops ovatus*, and *cynops* (κύνωψ), a name for *Plantago lanceolata*. They may therefore be regarded as nouns derived from *ōps* (ὥψ), m.f. or n., meaning eye or face, hence facies or appearance, and not from *ōps* (ὀψ), f., a variant of *opsis* (ὀψις), f., which has much the same range of meaning. At least three corresponding *adjectival* forms are known, ending respectively in *-ōpos* (e.g. *asterōpos*, star-faced, star-eyed, *melanōpos*, black-looking, and *xanthōpos*, golden-looking), and *-ōpes* (e.g. *cynōpēs*, dog-eyed).

The word *cyclōps*, however, is used both as a masculine noun, and as an adjective, meaning round-eyed, and both *monōps*, one-eyed, and *chrysōps*, gold-coloured, shining like gold, are adjectives. As far as their *form* is concerned, modern generic names ending in *-ōps* might be either nouns or adjectives.

Under Art. 72 (2), since *ōps* itself may be masculine, feminine

or neuter, the gender of modern generic names ending in *ōps* may also be masculine, feminine or neuter. Each generic name in *-ōps* will accordingly take the gender originally assigned to it. Thus *Balanops*, *Dryobalanops*, *Gyrinops* and *Mimusops* will be treated as feminine, and *Echinops* and *Euryops* as masculine, since these were the genders adopted by the authors of the respective names.

G. Compounds ending in *-odes* and *-oides*.

Such compounds are clearly adjectival, and it is not possible to tell the gender from their form since the masculine and feminine forms end in *-es* (*-ης*) and the neuter in *-ēs* (*-ες*). Hence, in modern compounds with these endings, the gender assigned by the author, or, if he has failed to indicate it, by the first subsequent author who has done so, must be retained. Thus *Omphalodes* Moench and *Nymphoides* Hill are both feminine, because the original species were *O. verna* and *N. flava* (an incidental binominal).

What justification exists for Dr. Danser's statement that Art. 72 (2) conflicts with Greek Grammar? As shown above in sections A, B, C, he appears to be mistaken in some of his facts: compounds of *ceras*, *opsis* and *taxis* are clearly nouns in the light of the evidence supplied, and their prescribed genders are in accordance with Greek grammar. A second class of modern compounds such as those ending in the unaltered elements *-odon*, *-pogon*, *-carpos*, *-clados*, *-loma*, *-sperma*, may, by their form, be either nouns or adjectives. Nouns in *-carpos* will be masculine, adjectives with this final element either masculine or feminine, nouns in *-pogon* will be masculine, adjectives masculine, feminine or neuter; nouns in *-loma* and *-sperma* will be neuter, adjectives (with *latinized* ending) feminine. Since generic names are *by their very nature* nouns (Consideration 1), how is it contrary to Greek grammar to assign to these modern compounds the gender proper to nouns with the same final elements?

Dr. Danser's contention that we ought to consider whether the noun form or the adjectival form has the *more appropriate* meaning would, if accepted, immediately introduce a *subjective* element, which would make the determination of the gender of a generic name a *mere matter of opinion* in many cases. It is only in rare instances that a precise grammatical explanation and translation of a new generic name is given by its author. On the other hand the acceptance of the convention that when a generic name, by its form, may be either a noun or an adjective, it is treated as a noun, enables us to settle the gender by means of facts. The Rules of Nomenclature are concerned with facts of publication, not with suppositions, however plausible these may be.

Where a generic name is clearly adjectival in form, the gender may or may not be indicated by the ending. Here again, a minor *convention* is helpful: that the Greek adjectival termination *-os* is treated as masculine, owing to the fact that it is so frequently

replaced by the Latin *-us*. The ending *-os* (*-us*) is thus accepted as masculine, *-e* (*-a*) as feminine and *-on* (*-um*) as neuter.

Taking modern compounds and variants of *cephale* (κεφαλή) as examples, *Acephale* is feminine because its last element coincides with the Greek feminine noun from which it is derived, *Polycephalos* and *Ceratocephalus* are masculine by termination, *Dasycephala* is feminine, and *Dracocephalum* is neuter. Could any rule be simpler?

Where the gender is not indicated by the form as in adjectival compounds ending in *-oides* or *-odes* (see Section G) the original gender assigned is accepted.

Compounds formed by fusing a qualifying adjective with a qualified noun.

Dr. Danser states (l.c. 297-8) that such compounds are not permissible in Greek. Has he never heard of *oxygala* (ὀξύγαλα), sour milk, or of *agrielaia* (ἀγριελεία), wild olive? Although such compounds are admittedly rare in classical Greek, other examples are known, and a large proportion of compound generic names of Greek origin are of this nature. If the authors of the generic names *Asterothrix*, *Calytrix* (*Calythrix*), *Cladothrix*, *Diplothrix*, *Leptothrix*, *Malacothrix*, *Oligothrix*, *Polythrix* and *Ulothrix* had regarded them as adjectives one would have expected to find some of these names masculine, others feminine, and yet others neuter, since Greek adjectives in *-thrix* are the same in all three genders. Actually, however, seven of these nine generic names appear to have been treated by their authors as feminine*, and the gender of the remaining two is not indicated by the epithets of the original species or of subsequently described species. The original species of *Oligothrix* is *O. gracilis* which might be either masculine or feminine, and the two others are *O. Newtonii* and *O. xyridopsis* in which the gender is not indicated, since the specific epithets are nouns. The only species of *Polythrix* is *P. Stenandrium*, the specific epithet *Stenandrium* being the name of a related genus. All the facts taken together suggest that the authors of these nine generic names regarded them as *feminine nouns*, not as adjectives. This treatment is in accordance with established custom. In the Chlamydobacteriaceae, for example, the five generic names *Streptothrix*, *Phragmidiothrix*, *Crenothrix*, *Cladothrix*, *Thiothrix* are treated as feminine (Engl. u. Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1, Abt. 1a, 35-40 : 1896).

SUMMARY.

1. The statement that Art. 72 (2) is *contrary* to Greek grammar has been shown to be without foundation.

2. Generic names are by *their very nature* nouns.

3. Where a generic name is a compound of two or more Greek words, the last of which is a *noun*, the compound may according to Greek grammar be *either* a noun or an adjective. The *convention*

* It has not been possible in one instance to refer to the original place of publication, but the author subsequently treated the name as feminine.

of treating such modern compounds as nouns with the same gender as the Greek noun with which they end is accordingly adopted in Art. 72 (2).

4. Where the ending of the final noun has been altered, the endings *-os*, *-us* are accepted as masculine, *-a*, *-ia*, *-aea*, *-is* as feminine, *-on*, *-um*, *-ion* and *-ium* as neuter. Those in *-os* might, according to Greek grammar, be *either* masculine or feminine in many cases (though only masculine in others). The minor *convention* of treating such names as masculine is adopted in Art. 72 (2).

5. Since the great majority of generic compounds ending in *-anthos* and *-chilos* have been treated by botanists as masculine this gender is retained, although such compounds should strictly speaking be neuter under the Rule. A similar *exception* is made in the case of compounds ending in *-gaster* which are treated as masculine in accordance with established custom, although the Greek noun *gastēr* is feminine.

6. It has been shown that Art. 72 (2) satisfies the following four requirements of an ideal rule governing the gender of generic names which are modern compounds of classical words:—

(1) It is easy to apply, even by those possessing little classical knowledge.

(2) It gives the same gender to all generic names ending in the same element.

(3) The gender given coincides with that of classical words ending in the same element.

(4) The gender given coincides with that already generally adopted by botanists for generic names ending in that element.

7. The extremely concise text of Art. 72 (2) may have to be somewhat expanded in order to make it more explicit.

